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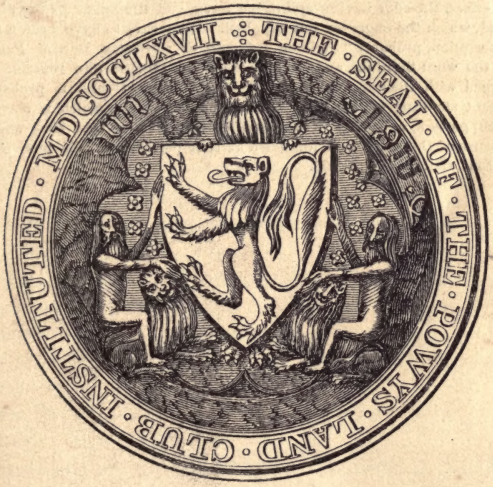
COLLECTIONS

HISTORICAL & ARCHÆOLOGICAL

RELATING TO

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

ISSUED BY THE POWYS-LAND CLUB FOR THE USE OF ITS MEMBERS.



VOL. VI.

LONDON:

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"A Ruddy Lion ramping in Gold."

The Seal of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, appended to a charter dated 6th July, 7 Henry V (1418), is adopted as the Seal of the Powys-land Club. This remarkable Seal is not quite perfect, the edge having splintered away, and the figure in the place of the crest having lost its head, which the engraver has supplied. It appears to have been a round seal, surrounded by an inscription, probably "*Sigillum Edwardi de Cherleton Domini Powisie*", of which only the "g" in the word Sigillum, and "wi" in the word Powisie now remain. The shield in the centre is charged with the *red lion* of Powys—a *lion rampant*—and is probably held up by another lion rampant standing on his hind legs behind the shield, which is clasped by his fore paws. The side supporters, or rather ornamental figures (for it is said that supporters, in the present heraldic sense of the word, were unknown at that period), are wild men sitting astride of lions couchant.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 293.,

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IT has occurred to more than one gentleman connected with Montgomeryshire, that it would be desirable to begin an historical and archæological collection for that county.

The county is rich in the remains of former ages, comprising, as it does, nearly the whole of the ancient principality of Upper Powys and other scenes of historic interest, and yet having hitherto formed a portion of Wales which has not received its due proportion of archæological illustration.

A county history is the great desideratum; but considering the varied qualifications required to meet in one person, to enable him to write a good county history, who is equal to such a herculean task?

It is seldom that in one mind can be found "the profundity of knowledge, the patient and laborious research, the skill in generalisation, the talent for detail, the aptitude for so many and so varied investigations, the taste, energy, and self-sacrificing zeal which can carry such labour to a successful termination." The late Walter Davies was the only man that could be named who would have been equal to the undertaking.

In the absence, however, of a county history, an historical and archæological collection for this county, specifically, would be both valuable and interesting.

It would be, in fact, to carry out, but in more detail with reference to Montgomeryshire, the idea which was broached with respect to all the counties of Wales, in the first number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in the article—"On the Study and Preservation of National Antiquities."

Following the model of other societies, it is proposed that the collection should include—

1. A *Monasticon*, or a record of all monastic remains, whether buildings, tombs, inscriptions, utensils, seals, etc. [This is already in progress, but from the few religious houses in the county, will not be extensive.]

2. An *Ecclesiasticon*, or a similar record of all that relates to parochial churches and chapels, whether of the established church or of any description, etc., and of all objects, such as tombs, crosses, etc., connected with them.

3. A *Castellarium*, a similar record of castellated remains.

4. A *Mansionarium*, a similar collection relating to all ancient manor-houses, mansions, and houses of a certain degree of importance, and to their connected remains.

5. A *Villare* and *Parochiale*, applying to all buildings and remains of towns, villages, parishes, etc., including all public civil buildings, etc.

6. A *Chartularium*, including as complete an account as practicable of all ancient documents referring to the five preceding classes. The manorial history of the county may be illustrated, and the public record office and the muniment rooms of the magnates of the county would form an almost inexhaustible source of information under this division. It would be proposed to print the original documents *in extenso* where thought of sufficient interest.

7. An *Obituarium*, containing notices of pedigrees of ancient families, notices of celebrated characters, and collections of all that relates to the public and private life of all classes who are or have been inhabitants of the district.

8. An *Ordinary of Arms*, containing authentic copies of all existing remains of mediæval heraldry.—Drawings and copies of inscriptions, etc., on church windows, monuments, etc.

9. The collecting and printing of MS. collections connected with the district, or throwing any light on any of the families of the county.

10. An *Itinerarium*. Notices, plans, and surveys, of all British, Roman, and other ancient roads or ways, etc.

11. Traditions, customs, folk-lore, ballads, etc.

Various topographical and genealogical articles have appeared in publications that are rare and difficult of access, and it would be proposed to reprint such of these articles as may be thought of sufficient interest and value, with such additions as may be procurable; for instance:—the topographical accounts of the parishes of Meifod and Llanwnog, which appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Review*, and the accounts of Garthbeibio, Llangadfan and Llanerfyl, and of Llanymynech, that appeared upwards of seventy years ago in the *Cambrian Register*, and such like. They would form models for topographical accounts of other parishes.

And it is wished to reprint several of the articles bearing upon Montgomeryshire which have already appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

It is proposed to print the articles in parts, as they are available, and not necessarily in any particular classified order; but when a sufficient number to form a volume is collected, to make the information easily accessible by means of copious *Indices*.

It is also proposed to make such arrangements with the Cambrian Archæological Association as may be found mutually desirable and practicable. It is the wish of the promoters of this scheme to form the closest connection with that well-tried and excellent institution. The scheme may appear extensive, but it will be carried out only so far as materials offer and opportunity occurs.

This preliminary proposal was circulated in the first instance in influential quarters, with the view of testing how far the scheme met with approval, and was likely to be supported.

The collection of two or three facts—in themselves, and, while separate, comparatively unimportant—will often be found to throw light on each other, and will not unfrequently lead to the clearing up of doubtful points, or the discovery of error. In this light all may assist in the work proposed.

"If a collection could be made," said the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, "of all the isolated and floating facts connected with the various branches of topographical knowledge, it is obvious that thus an invaluable body of information and ample store of materials might be amassed, of the utmost importance to the traveller, the antiquarian, the man of science, and the naturalist." The custodian of almost every parochial register may find in it much that is novel and valuable. Any accurate observer who will transcribe all the monumental inscriptions in any church, chapel, or burial-place, would render valuable service.

If it meet with support, it is intended to organise and carry it on with the honorary assistance of such as consent to associate themselves for the purpose; the necessary funds for printing and illustrating, transcribing public records, etc., being provided by the subscription of the members. But it is by no means wished to restrict the Association to pecuniary subscribers only. Contributors of archæological information of all the descriptions before indicated would be welcomed as members with as much warmth as pecuniary subscribers.

MORRIS C. JONES,
20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
T. O. MORGAN,
Aberystwith.
} *Hon. Secs. pro tem.*

1*st March*, 1867.

The Club was constituted on the 1st October, 1867; when Part I was issued to the members, and the following Rules adopted :—

RULES.

I. The Club shall consist of not more than one hundred Members.

II. The Council shall consist of the following persons, in whom the management of the Club shall be vested, that is to say, the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries, Treasurer, and twelve other Members.

III. That the following gentlemen shall constitute the first Officers and Council of the Club:—

President—The Earl of Powis.

Vice-Presidents—The Lord Sudeley; The Bishop of St. Asaph; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

Council—

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., Melksham, Wilts.
Edmund Buckley, Esq., M.P., Plas Dinas.
J. Pryce Drew, Esq., M.A., Milford, Newtown.
Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Rectory, Newtown.
Ven. Archdeacon Ffoulkes, M.A., Rectory, Llandyssil.
Abraham Howell, Esq. Rhiewport, Welshpool.
David Howell, Esq., Dolguog, Machynlleth.
Rev. D. Phillips Lewis, M.A., Vicarage, Guilsfield.
Hon. Chas. Hanbury Tracy, M.P., Gregynog, Newtown.
Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant, Welshpool.
Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin.
C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq. M.P., Coed y Maen, Welshpool.

Hon. Treasurer—Thomas Bowen, Esq. (Messrs. Beck & Co.), Welshpool.

Hon. Secretaries—Morris C. Jones, Esq., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool (and Gungrog, Welshpool); T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwith (and Lincoln's Inn).

IV. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually, on the first day of the month of October, or on a day soon after, and at such place as the Council shall appoint. And the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings, on giving, through the Secretaries, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

V. The Council shall be elected at a General Meeting; to continue in office for three years, and be capable of re-election.

VI. The names of the Members proposed to be elected into the Council shall be transmitted by the proposers to the Secretaries one fortnight before the General Meetings; and notice of the persons so proposed shall be forwarded by the Secretaries to all the Members.

VII. At the General Meetings votes for the election of the Council may be given either personally, or *by letter* addressed to the Secretaries; but no Member shall be entitled to vote at a General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the offices of Secretaries or Treasurer, shall be provisionally filled up by the Council.

IX. Those gentlemen who have assented or do assent to these rules, and have signified their wish to become Members, shall be deemed original Members of the Society.

X. Subsequent Members may be elected by ballot at any one of

the General Meetings, according to priority of application, upon being proposed in writing by two existing Members. One black ball in five shall exclude.

XI. The subscription of each Member shall be paid in advance to the Treasurer, and shall be as follows:—Any Member of the Cambrian Archæological Association who shall become an *original* Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of half-a-guinea; any other Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of one guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrear for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Treasurer, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a Member of the Club.

XII. The Council may elect as an Honorary Member any gentleman contributing papers or information such as shall, in their judgment, be in furtherance of the objects of the Club.

XIII. The objects of the Club shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Club shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such information as shall be contributed by the Members, searching for and transcribing public records, etc., and the necessary expenses of the Club.

XIV. The Members are earnestly invited to contribute articles and information; and contributors of papers shall be entitled to twelve copies of such articles.

XV. Every Member not in arrear of his annual subscription will be entitled to one copy of every publication of the Club, to be delivered as soon as it shall be completed.

XVI. The Council shall determine what numbers of each publication shall be printed, and the copies over and above those required for the Members shall be sold to the public at such time and price as may be fixed by the Council, and the proceeds be carried to the account of the Club.

XVII. No alteration shall be made in these Laws, except at an Anniversary Meeting; one month's notice of any proposed alteration to be communicated, in writing, to the Secretaries.

At the second Annual Meeting of the Club, held on the 11th of October, 1869, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, the following alterations in the Laws were made:—

"That the Club shall be extended and shall consist of not more than two hundred members; all additional Members shall pay the annual subscription of one guinea."

"That the Secretary shall be at liberty to admit Members up to that enlarged limit; the applicants for membership who are willing to pay the back subscriptions so as to entitle them to the back parts of the publications of the Club, to have the preference."

"That the Secretaries shall also be at liberty to admit new Members to supply vacancies caused by death or resignation or non-payment of subscriptions."

"That the following words be added to Rule XII: 'or may present him with a copy of all or any of the publications of the Club.'"

LIST OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE
POWYS-LAND CLUB.
September 30, 1873.

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*Those marked * have contributed papers to the "Montgomeryshire Collections."*
Those marked † are Donors of objects to the Powys-land Museum.
Those marked ‡ have exhibited articles of interest at the Annual Meetings.

Anderson, J. Corbet, Esq., Croydon, Surrey
‡Anwyl, Robert Charles, Esq., Llugwy, Machynlleth
†Appleton, John Reed, Esq., F.S.A., Western Hill, Durham

Babington, Charles C., Esq., F.S.A,, etc., 5, Trumpington Road, Cambridge
*Barnwell, Rev. E. L., M.A., Melksham, Wilts
Beattie, John, Esq., East Molesey Lodge, Surrey; and Union Bank, 95, Chancery Lane, London
†‡Bennett, Nicholas, Esq., Glanrafon, Caersws
‡Bowen, Thomas, Esq., Old Bank, Welshpool (*Treasurer*)
Brewster, Rev. Waldegrave, M.A., Rectory, Middleton, Lancashire
*Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. G. T. O., M.A., The Hall, Wigan
Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. J. R. O., M.A., Rectory, Weston-under Lyziard, Shifnal
Buckley, Sir Edmund, Bart., M.P., Plas Dinas, Dinas Mawddwy

Cokayne, George E., Esq., M.A.Oxon., F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*, College of Arms
†Corbett, Major William, Vaynor Park, Berriew

‡Davies, Miss, Penmaen Dovey, Machynlleth
Davies, Henry, Esq., Town Clerk, Oswestry
†Davies, Rev. John, M.A., 4, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, London
†‡Davies, John Pryce, Esq., Fronfelin, Newtown
Dugdale, John, Esq., Llwyn, Llanfyllin

*†Edwards, Rev. Griffith, M.A., Rectory, Llangadfan
*Evans, Rev. D. Silvan, B.D., Rectory, Llan-y-mawddwy
Evans, David Williams, Esq., Clifton, Nottingham, and Glascoed, Llansantffraid
‡Evans, Rev. Edward, M.A., Rectory, Llanfihangel yng Nghwnfa, Llanfyllin
Evans, Edward, Esq., Bronwylfa, near Ruabon
‡Evans, Edward Bickerton, Esq., Whitbourne Hall, Worcester
†Evans, John Hilditch, Esq., Bryn Issa, near Pershore, Worcestershire
Evans, Joseph, Esq., Haydock Grange, St. Helens
*†Evans, Rev. T. H., Llanwddyn Vicarage, Llanfyllin, Oswestry
Eyre, Rev. W., St. Beuno's College, St. Asaph

Fardo, George, Esq., Assist. Comptroller, Post Office, Liverpool
Ffoulkes, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Rectory, Llandyssil, Montgomery
Ffoulkes, W. Wynne, Esq., Stanley Place, Chester
*†‡Fisher, William, Esq., Maesfron, Welshpool

†‡Gillart, Richard, Esq., Llynlloedd, Machynlleth
Griffith, Thomas Taylor, Esq., Surgeon, Wrexham

*†Hamer, Edward, Esq., Abersychan, Pontypool
Harrison, John Pryce, Esq., 1, Seagrave Place, Cheltenham
‡Harrison, Robert Devereux, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool
†Harrison, Robert John, Esq., St. John's College, Cambridge; and Caerhowel, Montgomery
Hayman, Rev. Samuel, M.A., Grange-Erin, Douglas, Cork
Herbert, Colonel, Upper Helmsley Hall, Yorkshire
Herbert, John M., Esq., Rocklands, Ross
Heyward, Major John Heyward, Crosswood, Guilsfield
*†‡Hill, Rev. J. E., M.A., Vicarage, Welshpool
Hilton, Edwin, Esq., Glynhirieth, Llanfair-caerinion
Howell, Abraham, Esq., Rhiewport, Welshpool
Howell, David, Esq., Dolguôg, Machynlleth
Howell, Evan, Esq., 4A, St. Paul's Churchyard, London
Hughes, H. R., Esq., Kinmel, St. Asaph
‡Humphreys, Arthur Charles, Esq., Garthmyl, Berriew
†Humphreys, Joseph, Esq., The Court, Dogpole, Shrewsbury

Ikin, Alfred, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Cefngwifed, Newtown

James, Rev. Thomas, F.S.A., Netherthong Vicarage, Huddersfield
Jehu, Richard, Esq., 21, Cloudesley Street, Islington, London
Jenkins, Rev. Canon, Llangyniew Rectory, Welshpool
Jones, Edward Maurice, Esq., Severn Street, Welshpool
Jones, John, Esq., Bellan House, Oswestry
Jones, Joseph Owen, Esq., Fron-y-gog, Machynlleth
*†‡Jones, Morris Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., Gungrog, Welshpool; and 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool (*Secretary*)
Jones, Morris Paterson, Esq., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool
‡Jones, Pryce, Esq., Newtown
Jones, Richard Edward, Esq., Cefn Bryntalch, Newtown
*Jones, Rev. R. Harries, M.A., Vicarage, Llanidloes.
Judge, Rev. John, Vicarage, Leighton, Welshpool

Kynaston, Rev. W. C. E., M.A., Hardwicke Hall, Ellesmere

‡Londonderry, The Marquess of, Plas, Machynlleth (*Vice-President*)
Leighton, Sir Baldwyn, Bart., Loton Park, Salop
*‡Leighton, Stanley, Esq., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
†Lewis, Rev. David Phillips, M.A., Vicarage, Guilsfield
Lewis, Lewis, Esq., Newtown Hall, Newtown
Lewis, Rev. John, M.A., Vicarage, Buttington, Welshpool
*‡Lloyd, The Chevalier, K.S.G., Clochfaen, Llanidloes

Lloyd, Henry, Esq., 43, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, London, W.; and Dolobran, Meifod
Lloyd, Miss Hinde, 4, Edgar Buildings, Bath
*†Lloyd, Howel William, Esq., 37, York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol
Lloyd, Hugh, Esq., Surgeon, Machynlleth
†Lloyd, Sampson S., Esq., Moore Hall, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham
*†‡Lloyd, Rev. Wm. Valentine, R.N., F.R.G.S., Portsmouth (*Hon. Secretary*)

McIntosh, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory, Llanerfyl
Matthews, Rev. E., M.A., Llandisilio Rectory, Oswestry
Mickleburgh, John, Esq., Montgomery
‡Mirehouse, Rev. John, M.A., Colsterworth Rectory, Grantham
Morgan, Charles, Esq., Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Essex
Morgan, Edward, Esq., Machynlleth
Morgan, Rev. Hugh, Vicarage, Rhyl
*‡Morgan, T. O., Esq., Aberystwith
*†‡Morris, Edward Rowley, Esq., Homestay, Newtown

*Newill, Thomas, Esq., Powis Castle Park, Welshpool
*Nichols, John Gough, Esq., F.S.A., Holmwood Park, Dorking

Owen, D. C. Lloyd, Esq., M.D., 18, Newhall Street, Birmingham
‡Owen, Mrs., Glansevern, Welshpool
*†Owen, Rev. Elias, B.A., Caersws
Owen, George, Esq., Plas Issa, Oswestry
Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, M.A., Vicarage, Llangedwin
Owen, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Hodnet, Market Drayton

†‡Powis, The Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool (*President*)
†Parker, Rev. F. W., Rectory, Montgomery
Parker, W. T., Esq., Traethlawn, Welshpool
Parry, Love Jones, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., Madryn Castle, Pwllheli
‡Perrott, Robert Simcocks, Esq., Bronhyddon, Llansantffraid
Powell, Evan, Esq., Newtown
Powys, Bransby William, Esq., 38, Russell Square, London
Price, Lewis R., Esq., 115, St. George's Square, London, S.W.
†‡Price, Benjamin, Esq., 26, Salop Road, Welshpool
‡Pritchard, Rev. David Pritchard, Ceniarth, Machynlleth
‡Pryce, Mrs., Gunley, Chirbury
‡Pryce, Elijah, Esq., Plasgwyn, Prince's Park, Liverpool
Pryce, Thomas, Esq., Whitehall, Batavia
Pryce, Robert Davies, Esq., Cyffronydd, Welshpool
Pugh, Wm. Buckley, Esq., Dolfor Hall, Kerry, and Patrington, Hull
Pughe, David Robert, Esq., County Coroner, Machynlleth

†Read, Offley Malcolm Crewe, Esq., Llandinam Hall, Llanidloes
Richards, Thomas, Esq., 37, Great Queen Street, London
Roberts, Rev. Richard, M.A., Vicarage, Llanwnog, Caersws
Rutter, Thomas, Esq., Welshpool

Sudeley, The Lord, Toddington, Gloucestershire (*Vice-President*)

St. Asaph, The Bishop of, The Palace, St. Asaph (*Vice-President*)
Shrewsbury, The R. C. Bishop of, Belmont, Salop
Salt, George Moultrie, Esq., Salop
Salisbury, Rev. George Augustus, M.A., Westbury Rectory, Salop
*Sandford, Rev. George, M.A., Eldon Vicarage, Sheffield
Savin, Thomas, Esq., Oswestry
Slaughter, Rev. Edward, St. Mary's, Old Bidston Road, Birkenhead
†Smith, Charles Perin, Esq., Trenton, New Jersey, U.S. America
Smith, J. Russell, Esq., 36, Soho Square, London
Sotheran, Henry, Esq., 136, Strand, London
Sturkey, R. H. Esq., The Pentre Meifod, Welshpool
Sturkey, Thomas, Esq., Newtown
Swithinbank, J. E., Esq., LL.D., Percy Park, Tynemouth

Taylor, Rev. A. L., The Grammar School, Ruabon
Temple, Rev. R., M.A., Glanbrogan, Oswestry
*Thomas, Rev. D. R., M.A., Rectory, Cefn, St. Asaph
Tompson, Rev. F. H., M.A. Vicarage, Llanllwchaiarn
Tracy, the Hon. C. D. Hanbury, M.P., Dolforwyn Hall, Newtown
†Trevor, E. R. S., Esq., Penylan Hall, Welshpool
Trinity College Library, Cambridge (Rev. R. Sinker, M.A., Librarian)
Tudor, Owen Davies, Esq., 2, Cottingham Road, South Kensington, London
†Turnbull, James, Esq., M.D., Rodney Street, Liverpool
†‡Turner, Rev. J. J., M.A., Welshpool

Verney, G. H., Esq., Claydon House, near Winslow, Bucks

‡Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., M.P., Wynnstay, Ruabon (*Vice-President*)
*†Wynne, W. W. E., Esq., F.S.A., Peniarth, Towyn (*Vice-President*)
*†‡Walker, David, Esq., Architect, Liverpool
‡Wilding, William, Esq., Town Clerk, Montgomery
Williams, Edward, Esq., Ebnal Lodge, Oswestry
Williams, Edward, Esq., Neuadd feben, Talgarth
‡Williams, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory, Newtown
*Williams, Rev. Canon Robert, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin
*Williams, Rev. Robert, M.A., Rectory, Rhyd y croesau, Oswestry
*†‡Williams, Richard, Esq., Newtown
*Williams, Rev. W. Maddock, M.A., Barncote, Reigate Hill, Reigate
Withy, William, Esq., Golfa, Welshpool
†Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams, Esq., M.P., Coed y Maen, Welshpool
Wynne, Mrs. Brownlow, Garthewin, near Abergele

NEW MEMBERS (*since October 1st*, 1873).

Beattie, Joseph, Esq., 242, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
Jones, T. Simpson, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge
Marsh, Miss Mary, Tybrith, Carno
Powell, Samuel, Esq., Severn Street, Welshpool

THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of the POWYS-LAND CLUB was held in the National School Room, Welshpool, on Friday, October 2nd, 1873, at three P.M. There were present—The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, the President of the Club; Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.; Thomas Bowen, Esq., Old Bank, Welshpool; William Fisher, Esq., Maesfron, Welshpool; Abraham Howell, Esq., Rhiewport, Welshpool; Richard Jehu, Esq., London; Morris Paterson Jones, Esq., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool; Thomas Simpson Jones, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge; Stanley Leighton, Esq., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry; Rev. David Phillips Lewis, Vicarage, Guilsfield; Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Dolobran and London; Thomas Owen Morgan, Esq., Aberystwith; Benjamin Price, Esq., Welshpool; Capt. Offley Malcolm Crewe-Read, R.N., Llandinam Hall, Llanidloes; Thomas Rutter, Esq., Welshpool; Rev. D. R. Thomas, Cefn Rectory, St. Asaph; David Walker, Esq., Liverpool; Richard Williams, Esq., Newtown; William Withy, Esq., Golfa, Welshpool; and Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq., M.P., Coed y Maen, Welshpool; and also Thomas Withy, Esq., Welshpool; Llewelyn Howell, Exeter College, Oxford; and Rev. Charles Boutell, London; and the Hon. Secretary, Morris Charles Jones, Esq., F.S.A., Gungrog, Welshpool.

The PRESIDENT, in calling for the report of the General Committee, said: I congratulate the Secretary (Mr. Morris Jones) on the activity and energy with which he has carried out an object which he has advocated for many years—that is, providing a Museum for the Society, so that the Society will become *adscriptus glebæ*, not in the sense of being a serf but a freeholder.

The following Report was then read:—

REPORT *of the General Committee to the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held at Welshpool on the 2nd October*, 1873.

The Powys-land Club enters upon the seventh year of its existence under happy auspices. The Members now are 154 in number, being the largest number to which the roll of the Members has yet attained, and shewing an increase of eleven over the number recorded in the last Report. Happily no death has occurred during the last year. Intimation has been received of two intended resignations; and, on the other hand, the accession of three new Members has to be announced. So slight a fluctuation in the roll of Members, coupled with its increasing numbers, is a matter for congratulation.

The Rules of the Club ordain that the Members of the Council should be elected at this present meeting. A list, accordingly, has been circulated, which implies a comparatively light change, in the appointment of the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, R.N., whose services to the Club have been indeed invaluable, as one of the Honorary Secretaries; and that of Stanley Leighton, Esq., as a Member of the Council.

The Report of the Treasurer shews the financial affairs of the Club to be in a prosperous condition, the balance in hand having increased from £116 : 3 : 10 to £157 : 2, in addition to £8 : 8, being the amount of subscriptions in arrear. This gratifying increase is in part to be attributed to the circumstance that six new Members have purchased complete sets of the *Transactions*, thus paying £6 : 6 each to the credit of the Club. The stock of complete sets of the Transactions of the Club now consists of little more than thirty sets; to these must be added some extra copies of the later numbers of the *Transactions*. This stock represents a value of not less than £200, besides a number of valuable wood blocks.

The acknowledgments of the Club are due to the Earl of Powis for the illustration of the Herbert monument in Montgomery Church: to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., for the loan of ten volumes of the valuable MS. pedigrees of the late Joseph Morris; to the Chevalier Lloyd, K.S.G., for eight illustrations of Llanidloes Church: and to the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, R.N., for four illustrations of the Richard Lloyd (of Marrington) sheriff notice. The liberality which thus has enriched and beautified the *Transactions* of the Club, the Committee trust may be regarded as an example to be followed as well as a claim for grateful acknowledgment.

It is to be hoped that the interest of the *Transactions* has been fully maintained. Several fresh subjects have been commenced, and many others are in progress towards completion; and, in order to secure for the succeeding parts of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* that the articles contained in them should equal their predecessors in both interest and extent, it is necessary to make an earnest appeal to Members and others for additional literary contributions.

It is not possible to estimate too highly the importance of information being promptly communicated by Members to the Honorary Secretaries concerning the discovery or the existence of early relics or objects of curiosity in the district; nor can such information contain too minutely detailed particulars. The 'Mortarium', an object of extreme rarity, which was found at the Bank Farm, Pool Quay, really was discovered twenty-four years ago, and has been prized throughout this long space of time by the tenant's wife simply as "a nice thing in which she could keep sand for scouring her pots and pans"; and, accordingly, for that ignoble purpose, this relic was used almost for a quarter of a century. Through the generosity of the President it now happily forms an important item amidst the Roman remains that have been discovered in this county. The necessity for bestowing careful attention to minute details in describing any archæological object is well exemplified in the articles upon the 'Effigies in

Montgomery Church.' The character of the collar represented in the effigy No. 2, with the white lion attached to it (the latter hidden from view in the engraving by the uplifted hands), fixed the date of the effigy within ten years, whereas, without the specific information thus conveyed, the date ranged over twenty-five years; the collar also determined the fact that the person represented, otherwise unknown, was an adherent of the House of York. Again, the bendlet charged upon the inescutcheon of the arms of Mortimer, displayed upon the jupon of the other effigy, and repeated upon the panache-crest, at once declared this to have been the memorial, not of an Earl of March, but of a cadet of the noble and historic House of Mortimer. Reference is here made to these minutiæ with a view to impress upon Members that, in the description of any archæological object, no particularity can be superfluous; since, indeed, it is far better even to err on the side of minuteness of details, than to incline in the opposite direction of vague generality.

"In concluding their Report, the Committee feel much pleasure in being able to announce that the difficulty attending the providing a depository for the contents of the Powys-land Museum at length has been overcome. A suitable site, which recently was offered for sale by auction, has been purchased for £400 by one of the Honorary Secretaries, on his own responsibility, in the confident hope that this purchase would receive the approval of the Members of the Club; and this expectation has been realised, the whole amount of the purchase-money having been raised almost spontaneously, so that the site will shortly be ready to be conveyed to Trustees on behalf of the Powys-land Club, to be dealt with as the Club shall determine.

"This purchase, already represented merely as providing a site for some future building, really comprises an ornamental cottage, which is capable of forming a room 23 feet by 12 feet, together with a garden, the area of the whole containing 635 square yards of land, and having a frontage of 26 yards to Salop Road, Welshpool, and a side frontage to the Red Lane, leading to Guilsfield, of 32 yards. This property is in the immediate neighbourhood of the parish church of Welshpool, and it appears in every respect to be well adapted for the purpose that is proposed. The capabilities of this site in respect to position and extent evidently are such as to admit the erection, at some future time, of a building of ample size for any requirements of the Powys-land Museum; whilst, on the other hand, the existing cottage by a small outlay at once can be made to provide such a depository as at the present time is required, thus leaving a more ambitious building for future consideration. Future operations necessarily must depend upon the amount of support the project may receive, as well in the form of pecuniary contributions, as of archæological and otherwise interesting objects that may be presented and added to the collections. At the present moment the duty of the Committee does not extend beyond making the foregoing statement, coupled with an application to the Club to approve what already has been done, and also to authorise a general appeal being made to the members and others for support for the Museum project.

"The Committee hope that the next, the seventh annual meeting of the Club may be held in the Powys-land Museum, and that an exhibition then may be formed on a far more extensive scale than hitherto has been attempted.

"The success of this Museum project, which in its early stage already is assured, can be fully realised only by no inconsiderable degree of self-denial on the part of the members who may be disposed to place their archæological and other treasures in the Museum, to be associated with the various objects and collections it may contain, and where they may be accessible by all for inspection and study.

"Of the general importance of this project it is not necessary here to speak, since it cannot fail to commend itself, not only to the Members of the Club, but also to all who are interested in whatever may be associated either directly or indirectly with the historic district of Powys-land in times long passed away, or, indeed, may throw light upon the arts, the manners, and the usages of our ancestors in those early ages which now we rightly regard with great and increasing interest. While specially designed to bring together and to preserve local antiquities, it is intended that the Powys-land Museum should also become a home for all kindred relics; and thus, as it has been well observed, while the local collections in our Museum in every most important quality may even excel what represents Powys-land in the British Museum itself, as all our collections, whether local or general, gradually increase in both number and variety, their contents continually will derive new value from their association with fresh objects and the consequent enlargement of their field for comprehensive comparison and mutual illustration; and, accordingly, our Museum will not cease to strengthen its claims for cordial support, by proving that with the lapse of time it constantly will grow in value and will rise to a still higher standard of intrinsic worthiness."

The President then called upon Mr. Bowen, the Treasurer, to read the statement of accounts.

Mr. Bowen read an abstract of the following statement. (See pp. xxiv and xxv.)

The Powys-land Club in account with Thomas Bowen, Hon. ending 30th

To Cash paid as follows :—			
,, Mr. Richards for printing Report of Meeting, and supplementary part - - - - - -	£12	14	6
,, Ditto for printing Part XII - - - -	52	5	0
,, Ditto for printing Part XIII - - - -	53	6	0
,, Paid for Illustrations - - - - -	13	15	0
,, Paid for Sundries :—			
,, ,, Expenses of Meeting ; Carriage of parcels from Mr. Richards of Reports and Parts XII and XIII, and postage of same to Members, and also of back parts to new Members ; postage of circulars collecting Subscriptions, and remitting same - -	17	12	10
,, Balance carried down - - - - - -	157	2	0
	£306	15	4

Treasurer, for the year commencing 1*st October,* 1872, *and September,* 1873.

By Balance in hand							£116	3	10
„ Cash received for Subscriptions as follows :—									
8	Subscriptions from Original Members at 10*s.* 6*d.* each						4	4	0
108	„	„	Ordinary Members at £1 1*s.* each				113	8	0
4	„	„	New Members at £1 1*s.* each				4	4	0
4	„	„	„	„	at £1 11*s.* 6*d.* each		6	6	0
2	„	„	„	„	at £2 2*s.* each		4	4	0
6	„	„	„	„	at £6 6*s.* each		37	16	0
	Special :—								
1	The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis						5	5	0
1	The Chevalier Lloyd, K.S.G.						5	5	0
	Arrears received						2	12	6
	Received for one back part						0	10	6
	Subscriptions of next year paid in advance						6	16	6
10	Members who last year paid this year's subscription in advance								
10	Members in arrear (amounting to £8 8s.)								
154	Members on the roll on the 1st of October, 1873.								
							£306	15	4
October 1873, By Balance in hand							157	2	0

The PRESIDENT :—I beg to move that the reports now read be passed and printed for distribution amongst the members, and that the Museum project be carried out under the superintendence of the Museum Committee, and be recommended to the members of the Club and the public for their support.

Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, Bart., M.P., seconded the motion, and said :—In this district, just on the border of England and Wales, with our many border castles, archæology will be of much advantage to us, for it is proper we should try and find out from the remains which have been left to us what were the deeds of our ancestors.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

C. W. W. WYNN, Esq., M.P., moved that the following be the officers of the Club for the next three years, viz.:—

President.

THE EARL OF POWIS.

Vice-Presidents.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.
THE LORD SUDELEY.
THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.
SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, BART., M.P.
W. W. E. WYNNE, ESQ., F.S.A. (of Peniarth.)

Council.

REV. E. L. BARNWELL, M.A., Melksham, Wilts.
SIR EDMUND BUCKLEY, BART., M.P., Plas Dinas.
OFFLEY MALCOLM CREWE-READE, ESQ. Llandinam Hall, Llanidloes.
VEN. ARCHDEACON FFOULKES, M.A., Rectory, Llandyssil.
ABRAHAM HOWELL, Esq., Rhiewport, Welshpool.
DAVID HOWELL, ESQ., Dolgûog, Machynlleth.
STANLEY LEIGHTON, ESQ., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry.
REV. D. PHILLIPS LEWIS, M.A., Vicarage, Guilsfield.
The CHEVALIER LLOYD, K.S.G., Clochfaen, Llanidloes.
HON. CHAS. HANBURY TRACY, M.P., Gregynog, Newtown.
REV. CANON ROBT. WILLIAMS, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin.
C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN, ESQ., M.P., Coed y Maen, Welshpool.

Hon. Treasurer.

THOMAS BOWEN, ESQ. (Messrs. Beck and Co.), Welshpool.

Hon. Secretaries.

MORRIS C. JONES, ESQ., F.S.A., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool (and Gungrog, Welshpool).
REV. W. V. LLOYD, R.N., M.A., F.R.G.S., Naval and Military Club, London.

Capt. O. M. CREWE-READ seconded the motion, which was passed.

The PRESIDENT then called upon the Rev. Charles Boutell, author of *Christian Monuments in England and Wales, Heraldry Historical and Popular*, etc., who was on a visit in the neighbourhood, to make a few remarks upon the two monumental effigies in Montgomery Church.

Mr. BOUTELL said—With much pleasure, my lord, I avail myself of

your lordship's permission and of the opportunity now afforded me through the kindness of my friend, the Hon. Secretary of the Club, Mr. Morris Jones of Gungrog, to say a few words in support of one particular paragraph in the report just read, and unanimously adopted by the meeting. I refer to the paragraph in which the attention of members of the Club is specially directed to the importance of very carefully observing and faithfully recording all the most minute details when describing any object of archæological interest or curiosity. In illustration of what is so well said on this matter in your report, I will now invite your lordship's attention and the attention of the meeting to the two fine early monumental effigies which now lie side by side in the south transept of Montgomery Church. Some little time ago your Secretary was so kind as to send me impressions of the engravings of these effigies, together with the article devoted to a description of them, and published with the engravings in the April part of this year's *Transactions of the Powys-land Club.* At the same time Mr. Jones requested me to communicate to him any observations suggested by the engravings, which might appear to me to be desirable to add to the descriptive notice already published. Accordingly, in compliance with his request, I sent to Mr. Jones, in the form of a "note," the supplementary remarks upon the Montgomery effigies, which have been printed in the part of the Club's *Transactions* just issued. That "note" was written before I had seen the effigies, and solely from what the engravings of them had to tell on their behalf. During the present week, through the kindness of Mr. Jones, I have been enabled to make a careful examination of the original sculptures in Montgomery Church, when I found various details of no common interest still remaining to be noticed, in order to place in the *Transactions* of the Club a complete description of these singularly interesting examples of early monumental art. The armorial blazonry so well known of the great house of Mortimer displayed on the jupon which covers the mail hawberk and the breastplate in the earlier effigy ("No. 1," in the memoir and note) had already assigned that memorial to a Mortimer; and, indeed, notwithstanding the admitted presence of a bendlet upon the inescutcheon, these arms had led to the conclusion that the effigy represented, and was designed to commemorate one of the Earls of March. That this effigy represents a Mortimer cannot be questioned, and, so far as I am aware, this is the only effigy of a member of that illustrious house known to be in existence; but the bendlet charged upon the inescutcheon, in conformity with an heraldic usage of especial significance, known as "differencing," is a proof, that instead of being one of the Earls of March, the particular Mortimer of the effigy was some cadet of their historic family. The Earls of March themselves bore their remarkable arms with the inescutcheon silver and quite plain, the tinctures of the rest of the shield being gold and blue. By other Mortimers of Wigmore the same arms were borne, differenced either by changing the tincture from blue to red, or by placing various differencing charges, as a bendlet or a saltire, upon the inescutcheon, or by substituting an ermine inescutcheon for

one of silver. (These Mortimer "differences" Mr. Boutell exemplified, as he proceeded, with chalk diagrams on a black board.) In a roll of arms, its date nearly coinciding with that of the effigy, lately published in the *Archæologia*, a shield of the "Mortimer Arms," having the inescutcheon differenced with "a bendlet gules" is assigned to "William de Mortimer." The arms of the Earls of March, as I need scarcely add, on several occasions were quartered with the royal insignia of England. This marshalling appears in four of the shields in the series which adorn the monument of Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey. Photographs from casts of this entire series of shields, thirty-six in number, that have just been taken, with the sanction of the Dean, by one of the vergers of the Abbey, Mr. Berrington, a highly intelligent man, have been sent to me to-day, and I am glad to be able to place them before the meeting. The arms of the Mortimers of Wigmore, Earls of March, without difference, also are marshalled in the same manner on shields upon the monuments of Henry VII and his mother in Westminster Abbey, and upon the monumental chantry of Prince Arthur Tudor in Worcester Cathedral. My examination of the effigy at Montgomery has shown me the Mortimer crest to have the panache differenced also, as in the inescutcheon, with a bendlet, this bendlet being continued from the uppermost of the four upright heights of the feathers across the two other heights which form the conical apex of the panache plume. This is an early and an extremely interesting example of a differenced crest. Another example, somewhat earlier and also of very great interest, is the original crest of the Black Prince, still preserved with his helm, in Canterbury Cathedral: here the lion crest of England is differenced with the Prince's own silver label. Other examples of the differenced crests of illustrious personages occur in the garter-plates of the fifteenth century in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle. The Tyndalls differenced their panache or plume crests. The presence of the crest, I may observe, shows the Mortimer of the effigy to have been a near relative of the Earl (as his differenced inescutcheon proves him not to have been one of the Earls of March), crests having been assumed and worn towards the close of the fourtenth century only by personages of high rank and distinction. The crest-coronet which forms the upper part of the plain cylindrical tilting-helm beneath the head of the Mortimer effigy, and is very rich in its leafage, is rendered with excellent effect and remains almost uninjured. The roses of the wreath that encircles the basinet are linked together with entwined chains, and are not in contact. A similar wreath appears in the brass to William, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, A.D. 1409, at Spilsby in Lincolnshire; and I may refer to another example in a remarkable sculptured effigy, about A.D. 1375, in Tewkesbury Abbey Church. On the forehead of the Montgomery effigy are remains of what appears to have been a cap worn under the basinet; and the attachment of the camail to the basinet is clearly shown. The mail of the hawberk appears under the arms; the defences of the limbs, with the guards for the elbows and knees, are represented with care and in conformity

with the prevailing usage of the era of the sculpture; on the right side of the figure there are remains of the misericorde, with distinct traces of the manner of its adjustment; the original straps and buckles of the spurs with the gussets of mail over the insteps may still be seen, but the toes of the sollerets have been rounded off. The other effigy, "No. 2" of the memoir and notes, in like manner gains greatly by minute examination. A truly noble work modelled with great skill, and in far more perfect preservation than the engraving had led me to expect, this effigy represents a man of stalwart frame and commanding figure in the prime of life, and its broad and massive proportions contrast strongly with the slight and spare figure of the evidently more youthful Mortimer now lying by its side. The head of the figure, bare and with long hair, rests on a helm, partly broken away, with a flowing mantling, the crest-wreath remaining; but of the crest itself there remain only the two fore-clawed eagle-feet and the two hind lion-paws of a griffin, which, however, may lead to the identification of the Yorkist knight here represented, for Yorkist most certainly he was, as is shown conclusively by the collar of suns and roses of York, worn about the neck of the effigy with the characteristic pendant lion of the house of March. In this instance, even more than in that of the Mortimer effigy, the more minute the examination of all the details of the armour may be, the more satisfactory does this figure become as a characteristic example of the military equipment in use at the period, A.D. 1460-1470, to which without hesitation it is to be assigned. In accordance with the usage then prevalent, the plate armour here represented appears worn without any surcoat, and consequently it is without any display of heraldic insignia. The armour in the original is more highly finished and the details are more fully made out than the engraving suggests; thus the shoulder-guards are more exact in form and adjusted with greater care; the joints in the defences of the limbs are clearly shown; the mail gorget rises from within the moulded ridge of the breastplate; the straps and buckles which fasten the breast and back plates are represented, and the breastplate itself is reinforced in front with a second plate, the adjustment of which is carefully shown; the escalloped taces also, with their fastenings, and the tuilles both in front of the figure and at its sides with their straps and buckles, are sculptured with the utmost exactness. The slender belt or cord for sustaining the misericorde on the right side of the figure remains, crossing the person of the knight from left to right under the diagonal sword-belt; but, like the sword, the misericorde itself has been broken away. The knee-guards, again, the spurs also, without rouelles, and the spur-straps, are all well preserved in the effigy itself. The animal upon which the feet rest is a lion. Let me not omit to observe that it is scarcely possible to give a completely faithful representation with all minute details of armed effigies, without a previous familiarity with works of their order, and without considerable experience both in examining and comparing various examples as well of the same period as of different periods. In early monumental sculpture no

other country can rival our own ; and among works of their own class in England and Wales, places of honour may justly be claimed for the two effigies in Montgomery Church.

Mr. Boutell, at this point in his address, briefly directed the attention of the meeting to a group of rubbings from remarkably fine monumental brasses, which he had placed on the walls of the room in order to illustrate some of the more decided and important typical forms assumed by mediæval armour in Great Britain. After this Mr. Boutell, again addressing the noble President, said :

As the subject of heraldry has already engaged your lordship's attention and the attention of the members of the Club, I venture to hope I may be pardoned if I avail myself of the present opportunity, here in Powys-land, to offer one or two remarks upon a matter, strictly heraldic, which I think I may assume to possess strong claims upon the sympathies of the members of the Powys-land Club. I refer to the armorial insignia of the principality of Wales in connection with the heraldic achievement of the Prince of Wales. As heir apparent to the Crown, his Royal Highness bears a title, a title which none but an heir apparent may bear, derived from the principality of Wales. His Royal Highness also bears several other titles ; but it is as PRINCE OF WALES that we all know him so well and value him so highly. For each of his other dignities and titles the Prince bears its own proper heraldic blazonry ; and yet, most strange is the fact that so far as authority is concerned, for the first and highest of his titles and dignities the shield of the Prince of Wales marshals no distinctive insignia. The shield of the Prince of Wales, in other words, as it is blazoned by authority, is charged with everything except the arms of the principality of Wales. In my own volume, *Heraldry Historical and Popular*, published ten years ago, I inserted an engraving of the armorial shield of the Prince of Wales, marshalled not by the College of Arms, but by myself ; and in this shield the inescutcheon charged upon the differenced royal shield in its first quarter bears a coat which has long been assigned to the principality of Wales. It is the coat displayed, as the "arms of Wales," on the monument of Queen Elizabeth, to which I have already made reference ; and this very shield of the monument is here represented in the photograph I placed in your lordship's hands—it is a shield quarterly, in each quarter *a lion passant guardant*, the tinctures being *or and gules counterchanged ;* and there appears to be some uncertainty as to the field of the first quarter, whether it should be of the metal or of the colour, which would necessarily determine the alternation of the tinctures of the entire shield. This shield of Wales upon the monument of Queen Elizabeth is one in a group of four shields, the three others being for Cornwall, Chester, and Ireland. Since the publication of my engraving no public action has been taken by the College of Arms with reference to the armorial shield of the Prince of Wales ; but, on the other hand, no objection whatever at any time or in any quarter has been advanced against my own marshalling of the shield of his Royal Highness. For myself I am disposed to maintain that the

shield of the Prince of Wales has a right to bear the arms of the principality; that the arms of the principality of Wales have a right to take precedence and to appear in the first quarter of the inescutcheon of the Prince. The shield of the Prince of Wales is an heraldic history, and without the arms of the principality of Wales that history fails in one of its most vital points. Whether the shield displayed upon the monument of Queen Elizabeth is, or is not, the true armorial shield of the entire principality of Wales, I leave without any comment. I am well aware that distinct coats of arms have been assigned to North Wales and to South Wales, and then Powys-land has its own red lion rampant; but, without discussing what the arms may be which the Prince of Wales should bear for his principality, I am content to have spoken on the general subject of the arms of Wales in connection with the Prince of Wales at a meeting of the Powys-land Club, and I can most happily leave the further consideration of this highly interesting subject with the members of the Club. My own feeling on this matter I may sum up in these few words—I desire to have the arms of Wales marshalled by authority upon the inescutcheon of the Prince of Wales, and I claim for those arms the place of honour there in the first quarter.

The Rev. D. P. Lewis, Guilsfield, said:—I move that the thanks of this Club be given to the President for presiding at this meeting. I am sure that we all feel extremely obliged to Lord Powis for his kindness in coming down to preside on this occasion. I just wish to make a remark in reference to one point that has been mooted to-day at this meeting, in reference to the Museum. Mr. Morris Jones reminded me the other day of a remark that I made some years ago, and which he wished me to repeat. I said at one of the first meetings of the Powys-land Club, that I thought it exceedingly useful that by establishing this local museum we should gather together articles of local archæological interest which, in private collections, are almost entirely lost sight of. There are a great number of such articles hereabouts which are of very great interest in the neighbourhood where they have been collected, but are of very little when they get into other parts of the country and no one knows where they come from. Things of this sort, such as traces of battles, weapons of war, etc., which are always most interesting, should be brought into the local museum; for if, for instance, they get into a clergyman's family, the son may very likely take them to another part of the country, and, though they may be preserved and regarded with interest, they would be better in a museum where people know where they came from. I hope the plan of a museum will now be successfully carried out.

Abraham Howell, Esq., seconded the motion, which was carried.

The President, in reply, said:—We are all very much obliged to Mr. Boutell for his kindness, and he deserves the thanks of all for his very interesting description of the effigies.

This concluded the proceedings.

THE ARMS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We have been favoured with the following letter from the Rev. Charles Boutell, making a practical suggestion on this subject, which is submitted for the consideration of the members of the Powys-land Club :—

To Morris Charles Jones, of Gungrog, Esq., F.S.A., Honorary Secretary of the Powys-land Club, etc., etc.

London, October 20th, 1873.

My dear Sir,—Since the annual meeting of the Powys-land Club, on the 3rd instant, when I had the honour to address to the noble President and the assembled members of the Club a few remarks upon the arms of the principality of Wales in connection with the armorial shield borne by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, I have been enabled through your kindness to read the series of communications upon this same subject that have been addressed by several correspondents to the editor of *Bye-gones*, and republished under that general title from the columns of the *Oswestry Advertiser*. Of *Bye-gones*, as a whole, I trust I may be permitted to express the opinion that I regard it as a publication of no common order, replete with information that always is curious and interesting, and often also of great value. Upon the subject of the "Heraldic Grievance of Wales," however, *Bye-gones* can scarcely be said to have advanced much beyond the position I myself assumed some seven or eight years before this subject was first introduced (December 6th, 1871) by yourself under the signature of "S" into the "Bye-gones" column of the *Oswestry Advertiser*.

In the third edition (published early in 1864) of my *Heraldry Historical and Popular*, section vii of chapter xix (pp. 322-331) is devoted to "the arms of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the other members of the Royal Family;" and here I have invited special attention to the equally singular and unbecoming circumstance, that the arms of the Prince of Wales, as marshalled by authority, do not display any heraldic insignia for the Prince's principality of Wales. I have added a claim on behalf of the principality that its proper insignia should be marshalled upon the inescutcheon of the Prince, and marshalled there in the first quarter, such precedence being the right of the principality, as higher in dignity and rank than any dukedom. In illustration of this claim, I have inserted in my volume a plate displaying the shield of the Prince thus marshalled; and in my text I have noticed (as fully as my limited space would permit) certain comparatively early examples of arms, either actually borne by Heirs Apparent to the English Crown as Princes of Wales, or accepted as the armorial bearings of the prin-

cipality. The writers in *Bye-gones* have gone more fully into details than I was able to do, but without adducing any fresh matters of fact; they have rightly rejected any such arms for all Wales as might have been devised for and assigned to Welsh Princes, who flourished and died in what I may entitle pre-heraldic times; and they have suggested (a suggestion that I am unable to adopt) that the singularly unsatisfactory shield displayed on the seal of Edward V, as Prince of Wales, and by Prince Arthur Tudor, may have been the Royal shield of England differenced by changed tinctures, and also by a very decided change in the attitude, and in the character as expressed through the attitude, of the three lions.

I may here remark, that the monumental chantry of Arthur Tudor, Prince of Wales, in Worcester Cathedral, rich as it is in heraldic adornment, does not display the shield with the *three lions coward in pale* (engraved from the seals, in my *Heraldry*, plate xl); but the shield of the Prince there blazoned is the royal shield of his father, *France Modern and England quarterly*, differenced with the Prince's own *label of three points;* and the royal shield, so differenced for Arthur Tudor, Prince of Wales, is supported by two harts, and ensigned with an open coronet (the circlet heightened with crosses, but without fleurs-de-lys), a single ostrich feather being above the coronet and a group of three ostrich feathers being below the shield.

Henry Frederick, eldest son of James I, Prince of Wales, and Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, the father of George III, were buried in Westminster Abbey, but no monument was erected to their memory. Both Princes bore the royal arms, differenced with a plain silver label of three points; in like manner, the royal arms so differenced were borne by the other Princes of Wales who became Kings; and I do not find the *three lions coward* ever to have been borne by any of these Princes of Wales.

I may add, that upon the monument of Edward Plantagenet, Prince of Wales, the Black Prince, in Canterbury Cathedral, the armorial insignia—for which careful provision had been made in his will by the Prince himself—are the royal shield with the silver label, and a black shield with three separate ostrich feathers, his "badge", as the Prince expressly entitles the feathers; and these two shields he styles, the former his shield "for war," and the latter "for peace".

Upon the shield bearing the *three lions coward*, assigned, without even a shadow of genuine historical authority, to "Rhodri Mawr before Wales was divided into three principalities" (and, therefore, regarded as the arms of the entire principality), I may observe that, since it appears upon the hilt of the well-known sword of the earldom of Chester now in the British Museum (as stated in *Bye-gones*, p. 29, with a reference to the *Archæologia*, xxxi, 369), this shield may have been at least as closely connected with the earldom of Chester as with the principality of Wales.

There remain for consideration—1. The shield bearing, *Quarterly gules and or* (or *quarterly or and gules*), *four lions passant guardant* (a shield strongly suggestive of having been derived from the royal

shield of England), assigned to GWYNEDD, or NORTH WALES; 2, *gules, three chevrons argent* (suggestive of derivation, with change of tinctures, from the shield of the powerful Earls of Gloucester), assigned to DYFED, or SOUTH WALES; and 3, *or, a lion rampant gules*, the historic arms of POWYS-LAND.

Of these three shields, the first appears, sculptured in very low relief, upon the basement of the monument erected by James I to Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey; but, since the shields on this monument may have been coloured, this shield, as it now appears, does not determine whether the tincture of the first quarter was *or* or *gules*. This shield upon the monument is grouped with the shields of the dukedom of Cornwall, the earldom of Chester, and Ireland (without difference); and, I think, it may be accepted as certain that this shield was considered in the time of James I to display the arms of Wales—of the entire principality that is (see *Byegones*, p. 25, with the references in p. 26 to *Harl. MSS.*, 6,085 and 6,096, in the British Museum, etc.); and the same opinion may fairly be assumed to have prevailed somewhat earlier. Still, whatever value and authority may be assigned to the monument of Queen Elizabeth and to certain contemporary documents in support of this shield as bearing the "arms of Wales," it must be borne in mind that this really is isolated evidence, since it fails to find confirmation either much earlier or at all later; so that, on the whole, of this shield it can scarcely be affirmed, that it has made out and established a positive claim for acceptance and recognition by ourselves, as the historical heraldic representative of the principality.

It does not appear to be necessary to discuss the question as to whether the shield bearing the *three silver chevrons* ought to be regarded as displaying the "arms of Wales." And, again, its time-honoured association with the Lords of Powys gives to that "*ruddy lion ramping in gold*," a distinctive character which, while identifying it with Powys-land as a section of Wales, forbids this armorial ensign being assigned to the principality of Wales as a whole. It is true, "that Owen Glendower, as Prince of Wales, in 1404, had *all the lions* (of the shield quarterly, that is) *blazoned rampant*" (see *Byegones*, p. 18, with a reference to the *Archæologia*, xxv, 619). This, indeed, would appear to have been an attempt to combine the Powys lion with the shield quarterly, from whatever source and by whatever means that said shield may have become acclimatised within the borders of Cambria.

Whatever may have been the views held at early times by Welshmen, I am inclined to conjecture that the arms borne by native Welsh Princes may have been considered in England to have been personal insignia, and not territorial, and consequently they may not have been recognised by English authorities as the arms of the principality. The principality of Wales, indeed, would seem to have been regarded as so thoroughly incorporated with the realm of England, that the arms of England were understood to imply the arms of England *and* Wales.

Accordingly, in bearing the royal arms differenced with his own label, it would seem also to have been understood, that the Heir Apparent displayed upon his shield the arms of the Heir Apparent of England *and* Wales. And yet, since the distinctive title of the Heir Apparent is neither "Prince of England" nor "Prince of England and Wales," but "Prince of Wales," I must maintain true heraldry to require the Prince of Wales to bear distinctive arms for his distinctive title, as such arms certainly ought always to have been borne by all Princes of Wales, Heirs Apparent of England and Wales, or of Great Britain. Wales, an integral part of Great Britain, as a principality, has precisely the same right and title to distinct armorial recognition and representation that Scotland, also an integral part of Great Britain, has as a kingdom. The Duchy of Lancaster, also, still retains the armorial ensigns of the first Duke of Lancaster. Unfortunately, while no manner of doubt is associated with the blazonry of

"Proud Scotland's Royal Shield,"

it is by no means certain what princely arms Wales may claim as her own.

In this case, I venture to suggest that a formal memorial on this subject be submitted to the PRINCE OF WALES, praying His Royal Highness to command the presentation of an equally formal memorial to the Earl Marshal, so that His Grace may require Garter and the other officers of arms officially to exemplify and record as THE ARMS OF WALES such blazoning as the PRINCE himself, with the supreme sanction and authority of the SOVEREIGN, may declare to be "*The ensigns armorial of the principality of Wales.*" This would imply the marshalling these "arms of Wales" upon the shield of the "Prince of Wales," now and for all time; and every question as to the "arms of Wales" would finally be set at rest.

The Society of Antiquaries has recently printed three rolls of arms, edited with great care and ability by Mr. W. S. Walford, F.S.A., and Dr. C. P. Percival, F.S.A., of which rolls the earliest is assigned by those gentlemen to about A.D. 1280, the other two being not quite so early, but not later than the reign of Edward I. In the first of these rolls, immediately following a series of eighteen imperial and royal shields and the banners of the Knights Templars and Hospitallers, and taking precedence of the arms of fifty-four counts and seven dukes, with those of many other personages of lower degree, is the following entry:—

"LLEWELLIN AP GRIFFITH,—*escartelle d'or et gules, 4 leons de l'un et l'autre.*"

In the third of these Rolls, the seventh entry is as follows:—
.....THLIN (probably for Llewellin) AP GRIFFID,—*Quarterly or and gules, 4 lions statant guardant counterchanged.* The six shields which precede this in the Roll are for the Kings of England and Scotland, the Earl Waren, and the Earls of Hereford, Lancaster, and Warwick. In the same roll, the 26th entry gives this same shield, differenced

by *azure* taking the place of *gules*, for DAVID AP GRIFFID. Also, the second and the third of these rolls respectively give, *Or, a lion rampant gules*, to JEVAN AP GRIFFID, and GRIFFID AP WENUNWYN ; and for OWEN AP GRIFFID, the second Roll gives, *Gules, a cross or between four eagles displayed argent.* The first of these Rolls—a copy written in 1606 by Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald—is in the Harleian MS., No. 6,589. The second Roll is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries ; and there also exists a copy in *Harl. MS.*, No. 6,137. The third Roll, formerly in the possession of Sir Richard St. George, is now known to exist only in two copies, *Harl. MSS.*, 6,137, and 6,589. You will have observed, that in the earliest of these records the attitude of the four lions is not specified ; but it may be assumed that they are not rampant, since in other entries in the same Roll the word "rampant" is added when the lion is well known to be a lion rampant, as in the Royal Shield of Scotland. The blazon in the third Roll, I think, will justify the assumption that the four lions of the first Roll are also lions "*statant guardant*". Three centuries later, we find these lions in closer conformity with the lions of England, *passant guardant.* I prefer the earlier blazon for the Arms of Wales,—each of the four lions standing with his four feet firmly planted on the field, and looking out, dignified and calm, from the shield. This quarterly marshalling with counterchanged tinctures would symbolize North Wales and South Wales in true heraldic fashion, the old distinction between the two and their present union being equally represented. But Powys-land must also have similar honourable recognition and representation. This would be effected by placing the shield quarterly of North and South Wales in the first and fourth grand quarters of a shield, and the Powys lion rampant in the second and third grand quarters : in which case the blazon would be—*Quarterly of Grand Quarters*, 1 *and* 4, *Quarterly or and gules, four lions statant guardant counterchanged, for* NORTH WALES and SOUTH WALES: 2 *and* 3, *Or, a lion rampant gules*, for POWYS-LAND. I thus have sought the blazonry of the "Arms of Wales", exclusively from entries in early heraldic Rolls of the arms of Welsh Princes, without any reference to the second shield—so decided in its distinct individuality—of that renowned English Prince of Wales, Edward, the Black Prince. Had the eldest son of Edward III, thoughtful herald as he was, given the slightest intimation of any association between his second shield and his principality, I should not have failed to have claimed for the ostrich-feather shield its presence, in alliance with his Principality of Wales, upon the shield of the PRINCE OF WALES of to-day. It would have formed a truly splendid shield—*Quarterly of four grand quarters :* 1 *and* 4, *Quarterly or and gules, four lions statant guardant counterchanged*,—for NORTH WALES and SOUTH WALES : 2 *and* 3, *Or, a lion rampant gules*, for POWYS-LAND : *over all, an inescutcheon sable, charged with three ostrich-feathers argent*, for EDWARD, the "Black Prince", PRINCE OF WALES, and his successors, HEIRS APPARENT, and PRINCES OF WALES. But the Black Prince has

given no sign of any connection whatever between his principality and his ostrich-feather shield "for peace". And, I must add, that the ostrich-feathers have not, as they never have had, any heraldic con-

Shield of arms, as suggested in the text for Wales.

nection with the principality of Wales, notwithstanding their intimate association with the Prince of Wales in his capacity as Heir Apparent. I am tempted here to add, if I am not able to suggest the presence of the "shield for peace" of the Black Prince in pretence upon the shield of Wales, that I am disposed to consider the shield of Wales might rightly be charged in pretence with a *silver inescutcheon* bearing the *red dragon*, the characteristic device of more than one early native Welsh Prince.

The shield of the PRINCE OF WALES *never* ought to be marshalled without his arms as "Prince of Wales". When the insignia of the other dignities of His Royal Highness are not displayed, the shield should be marshalled with the arms of the principality of Wales charged in an inescutcheon upon the shield of the Heir Apparent. In order to avoid the repetition of inescutcheons, when the insignia of all the dignities of His Royal Highness are displayed, the arms of the principality must be marshalled in the first quarter of the inescutcheon, that they may have that precedence which is rightly their own. The inescutcheon upon the shield of the Heir Apparent, accordingly, would be marshalled thus :—1. Wales ; 2. Cornwall ; 3. Rothsay ; 4. Chester ; 5. Carrick ; 6. Dublin ; 7. Isles ; and, over all, Saxony. The Prince's Barony of Renfrew ought also to be represented.

When borne alone, and as the arms of the Principality, the shield of Wales ought to be encircled by the garter of the illustrious order, since, in the roll of the knights, the name of the Prince of Wales always stands first. The shield thus environed would be ensigned with the helm and coronet of the Prince, and with the proper crest of Wales, *a red dragon, its tail nowed*, as it appears upon the seal of Owen Glendower—that red dragon of Wales which was held in such

high honour by Henry VII. As supporters, I suggest *a golden lion rampant guardant, and a red dragon segreant* respectively, for the dexter and the sinister sides of the shield. But, when the arms of Wales are marshalled in their own first quarter of the inescutcheon of the Prince with the insignia of the other dignities of his Royal Highness, and the inescutcheon is charged in pretence upon the differenced royal shield of the Heir Apparent, the supporters would be the supporters of the royal shield of England differenced with the silver label of the Prince; and the crest of England with the same difference would have by its side the dragon-crest of Wales.

I cannot consider it necessary to adduce any argument in support of the claim of Wales to have its own arms officially recognised by the highest authority, and duly borne by the Prince of Wales: but I may remark, that the royal armoury of the Heir Apparent to the crown of these realms signally fails both to do justice and to render becoming honour to itself, so long as the shield of the Prince of Wales is permitted to remain without the arms of the fair principality which gives His Royal Highness his distinctive title.

I am, my dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES BOUTELL.

P.S.—I have much pleasure in adding, in the form of a postscript, the substance of a passage which occurs in the number of the new weekly serial, the "King of Arms," published on Saturday last, in an article on "The Royal Ostrich Feathers Badge borne by the Prince of Wales."

"It has been shown that the Ostrich Feathers are not the 'Crest' of Wales; nor are they the 'Crest,' but they are the 'Badge' of the Prince of Wales, by his Royal Highness borne as Heir Apparent, and without any association with his title of 'Prince of Wales' derived from his Principality of Wales. His Principality, consequently, has neither directly nor indirectly given to the Prince of Wales his Ostrich Feather Badge. This, however, does not by any means imply that the Prince may not concede to his Principality a right to associate his ostrich feathers with the armorial insignia of Wales. Should it be the pleasure of his Royal Highness, the armorial shield of the Principality of Wales might have its lion and dragon supporters, each holding erect a single ostrich feather, without either coronet or difference, but with the motto ICH DIEN upon an escroll. Thus, while reviving an early usage, Heraldry would draw more closely the tie that unites the Prince with the Principality of Wales."

Nov. 17, 1873. C. B.

The ARTICLES *presented to the* POWYS-LAND MUSEUM, *previous to the Annual Meeting, held in October*, 1871, *are enumerated in the "Montgomeryshire Collections,"* vol. iv, from p. xxix to p. xxxv. *Those presented previous to the Annual Meeting, held in October*, 1872, *are enumerated in* vol. v, from p. xxvi to p. xxix. *Those subsequently presented are as follows :—*

BRONZE :—

Presented by (5)* Rev. D. P. LEWIS (1873).

2. Processional cross found in Guilsfield (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 407). It has been suggested it may have surmounted a monstrance or a shrine.

A curious bronze cross was exhibited by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, of Swansea, for comparison.

Presented by (1) MORRIS C. JONES, F.S.A. (1873).

68. Massive ring in bronze found in a Roman vase (with numerous small coins) in the ancient amphitheatre of Aosta, about the year 1857.
69. Bronze celt found at Rhual near Mold (much corroded).
70. Card containing Bronze key.
71. „ Early key of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.
72. „ Roman fibula.
73. „ Pilgrim's token.
74. „ Anglo-Saxon brooch.
75. „ Ancient pin.
76. „ Boss of ancient shield.
77. „ Ancient lancet.
„ armlet.
78 to 80. „ Three other articles.

OTHER METAL :—

81. Card containing 17 mediæval leaden seals or tokens bearing different devices.
„ 14 mediæval leaden seals from Brough.

The impression of several like the devices in the Mathraval mould, see *supra*, p. 217.

82. Ancient spur found in Parliament Fields, Liverpool.
83. Ancient Javelin, from Carnarvon Castle.
85. Small leaden vase found in Cambridgeshire.

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* Each donor's name has a large number prefixed, and each of his donations is numbered consecutively with a small number. This is done for the identification of each of the donations when they shall be properly arranged hereafter.

86. Two specimens of African money, resembling and intended for comparison with, the ancient torques or penannular rings found at Llanrhaiadr (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 247).

Presented by Thomas Griffith Jones.

A side-arm or dagger 18 inches long, haft 6 inches, and blade 12 inches, having on the blade the monogram "R.W. and M.B." underneath a crown; and Captain Benjamin Davies, 168-, having a handle of neatly carved ivory with brass mountings. Found at Trewylan farm in the parish of Llansantffraid.

Stone Implements, &c. :—

Presented by (**1**) Morris C. Jones, F.S.A. (1873).

87. Stone hammer found in Cambridgeshire.

88. Three polished stone celts.

89. Three pounding stones used in ancient mines in Anglesea. Spherical stone containing fossil.

90. Series of flint implements, attached to five cards; collected by Mr. Edward Tindal in the East Riding of Yorkshire, comprising cores, flakes, arrow points in various shapes, scrapers, knives, thumb flints, chisels, spearheads, &c.

Presented by (**57**) the Earl of Powis (1873).

1. Roman lithic mortarium found at Dyer's Farm, Pool Quay (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 431).

A similar example is in Shrewsbury Museum, and was found at Uriconium. It is not so perfect in shape.

Presented by (**7**) Edward Hamer (1873).

7. A flint knife found in 1873 upon Glanrafon grounds in the parish of Trefeglwys.

8. A spherical stone found in the Castle Field, Caersws, while excavating the line of railway from Caersws to Carno. It is thought to be artificial.

9. A round stone with a protuberance on either side.

10. A flat circular stone, picked up on the mountain near Llyn Mawr, Llanwnog, by Mr. Richard Brown, Llanidloes.

Presented by (**58**) Major W. Corbett of Vaynor (1873).

1. Three large recumbent effigies in white marble of the beginning of the seventeenth century; one male figure in armour, and two female figures, probably members of the family of Pryce of Vaynor, whose heiress married an ancestor of Devereux, Viscount Hereford. An account of these will be given in a future volume.

Presented by (**59**) Rev. T. H. Evans, Vicar of Llanwddyn (1873).

1. Quern found at Llanwddyn, nether and upper stones.

Presented by (**60**) E. S. R. Trevor, of Penylan (1873).

1. Slate mould for casting leaden tokens (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 217).

Presented by (**9**) W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S. (1873).

2. Model of a quoit-like disc of green stone found near Corwen.
3. Flint chippings from Cisbury Fort (see *Archæologia.*)

Presented by (**28**) H. W. Lloyd (1873).

3. Four pieces of tessellated pavement picked up at Caerwent (Isca Silurium of the Romans), near Chepstow.

Coins found in Montgomeryshire :—

Presented by (**61**) Mrs. Eddowes, Welshpool (1873).

Two silver coins, one found near the Bowling-green, Welshpool, when the Cambrian Railway was being made; and the other found opposite the Cross Foxes Inn, High Street, Welshpool.

1. Silver penny of Edward III—*Obv.* + Edwar. Angl. R. Dns. Hyb.—*Rev.* "Civitas London". *Ruding*, vol. ii, p. 307; also plate iii, fig. 16.
2. Shilling of James I. *Obv.* Jacobus D. G. Mag. Brit. (....) —*Rev.* A harp crowned (legend illegible). *Ruding*, vol. ii, p. 388; also, vol. iii, part ii, plate v, fig. 7, note 5.
3. Roman coin, 1st brass of Nero Claudius Drusus—much worn; found in Maes Quastad, near Powis Castle Park.

Other Coins :—

Presented by (**1**) Morris C. Jones, F.S.A. (1873).

Coins—Roman, from the Amphitheatre at Aosta.

91. Gallienus, third brass (27); 92. Cl. Gothicus, third brass (16); 93. Uncertain, second and third brass (8); 94. Solonina, wife of Gallienus, third brass (4); 95. Aurelianus, third brass (4); 96. Valens, third brass (2); 97. Constantine, Junr., third brass (1); 98. Postumus, third brass (1); 99. Probus, third brass (2); 100. Pesuvius Tetricus, third brass (1).

Other Roman Coins :—

101. Alexander; 102. Alexander, second brass; 103. Julia Mammæa (M. of Alexander); 104. Julia Mammæa; 105. Trajanus Decius; (106.) Valerianus, third brass; (107.) Gratianus, A.D. 367, second brass; (108). Gratianus, third brass; (109). Galienus, silver plated; (110). Constantinus Magnus; (111). Constantinus Magnus; (112). Constans, London; (113). Roman Colonial, Augustus and Lepidus Nismus; (114). Lucella, wife of L . V ., first brass; (115). Maerinus (M. Spel. Sev.), *rare;* (116). Caracalla; (117). Philip, Sen.; (118). Philip, Sen.; (119). Philip, Jun.; (120). Gordianus Pius; (121). Gordianus Pius, second brass; (122). Alexander, five.

Greek and Egyptian Coins :—

(123). Macedonia, Alexander the Great and Seleucus; (124). Greco-Egyptian; (125). Greco-Egyptian, Ptolemy; (126). Greco-Roman early; (127). A medal in imitation of a Greek coin.

English Coins :—

Henry III. (128). Silver penny, *Ruding*, plate ii, fig. 13 ; (129). Ditto, fig. 18 ; (130). Ditto, fig. 18.

Edward III. (131). Silver penny, *Obv.* + Edwar. Angl. R. Dns. Hyb.—*Rev.* Civitas London, *Ruding*, plate ii, fig. 13 ; (132). Duplicate ; (133). Silver penny, *Obv.* Same.—*Rev.* Civitas Cantar ; (134). Ditto, same ; (135). Ditto, same.—*Rev.* " Vill. Nova Castra."

Edward IV. (136). Silver groat, *Ruding*, pl. v.—*Obv.* as fig. 2, a rose on each side the neck M. M., a rose ; (137). Ditto, no rose on neck ; (138). Ditto, roses different, London ; (139). Ditto, same, Eboraci, York.

Elizabeth (140). Shilling, *Ruding*, plate xii, fig. 1, M. M., a martlet ; (141) Shilling, ditto, plate xiv, fig. 7, M. M., the open hand, but no mullet.

Charles II. (142). Sixpence, 1669 ; (143). Ditto, 1671 ; (144). Groat, 1671 ; (145). Ditto, 1678 ; (146). Threepence, 1679 ; (147). Twopence, 1675 ; (148). Threepence, *Ruding*, plate xxxiii, fig. 19 ; (149). Twopence, *ibid.* fig. 4 or 5.

James II. (150). Groat, 1687 ; (151). Ditto, 1687 ; (152). Threepence, 1687 ; (153). Twopence, 1687 ; (154). Silver penny, 1686.

William and Mary. (155). Threepence, 1689 ; (156). Ditto, 1690 ; (157). Ditto, 1692 ; (158). Silver penny, 1690.

William III. (159). Sixpence, 1697 ; (160). Ditto, 1696 ; (161), Ditto, 1696.

George II. (162). Sixpence, 1731 ; (163). Ditto, 1757 ; (164). Groat, 1731 ; (165). Silver penny, 1737 ; (166). 2 groschen (*Brunswick*), 1744.

Presented by (**78**) Edward Griffiths, Newcastle-on-Tyne (1873).

1. Four ancient Northumbrian coins, portion of a number found in Hexham Church, Northumberland, in 1832.

Presented by (**62**) Anonymous (1873).

Series of English copper and bronze coins, viz. :—

Charles II. (Carolus a Carolo). (1). Halfpenny ; (2). Farthing and (3). Scotch Halfpenny.

James II. (4). Halfpenny.

William III and Mary. (5). Halfpenny and (6). Farthing.

William III (surviving Mary). (7). Halfpenny and (8). Farthing.

George I. (9). Halfpenny ; (10). Farthing and (11). Irish Halfpenny.

George II. (12). Halfpenny (early) ; (13). Ditto (late) ; (14). Farthing (early) ; (15). Ditto (late) ; (16). Irish Halfpenny (early) ; (17). Ditto (late) and (18). Farthing.

George III. (19). Twopenny piece ; (20). Penny, 1787-99 ; (21). Ditto, 1806-7 ; (22). Halfpenny, 1771-5 ; (23). Ditto, 1797-9 ;

(24). Ditto, 1806-7; (25). Farthing, 1771-5; (26). Farthing, 1797-9; (27). Farthing, 1806; (28). Irish Penny; (29). Irish Halfpenny, 1766-9; (30). Ditto, 1775-83; (31). Ditto, 1805; (32). Irish Farthing.

George IV. (33). Penny; (34). Halfpenny; (35). Farthing, 1822-5; (36). Ditto, 1826-8; (37). Irish Penny and (38). Irish Halfpenny.

William IV. (39). Penny; (40). Halfpenny and (41). Farthing.

Victoria. (42). Penny; (43). Halfpenny and (44). Farthing; (45). Bronze Penny; (46). Halfpenny and (47). Farthing.

Presented by (**67**) Joseph Humphreys (1873).

Sixty local tokens, viz. :—

1. *Obv.* Halfpenny, Camac Kyun and Camac, H.M.C.—*Rev.* Fig. of Britannia, Legend, "Incorporated by Act of Parliament," 1700.

2. *Obv.* A Bishop's side face, "Success to the Yorkshire Woollen Manufactory."—*Rev.* "Leeds Halfpenny," 1792—View of Leeds Cloth Hall. On rim, payable at H. Brownhill's, silversmith.

3. *Obv.* Thames and Severn Canal, MDCCXCV.—Severn Boat on Sail.—*Rev.* View of one entrance into the Tunnel. On rim, payable at Brimscombe Port.

4. *Obv.* Macclesfield—"R. & Co.," surmounted by a Beehive.—*Rev.* A Female Figure and Mining Tools, Halfpenny, 1780. On rim, payable at Macclesfield, Liverpool, and Congleton.

5. *Obv.* Macclesfield—"R. & Co.," surmounted by a Demi Lion ramp.—*Rev.* Three Towers, Promissory Halfpenny, payable at E. W. N. S.

6. *Obv.* Carmarthen Ironworks Halfpenny—A Forge.—*Rev.* Kidwelly, Whitland, Blackpool, and Gwndwyfron Forges—J. Morgan. On rim, payable in London, Bristol, and Caermarthen.

7. *Obv.* Charles Rowe established the Copper Works, 1758—A Head.—*Rev.* A Female Figure and Mining Tools, Macclesfield Halfpenny, 1791. On rim, payable at Macclesfield, Liverpool, or Congleton.

8. *Obv.* A Head, General Elliot.—*Rev.* A Fleur-de-lis, Birmingham Halfpenny, 1792. On rim, payable at Henry Bigo's, Moore Street.

9. *Obv.* Shakespear's Head, Warwickshire.—*Rev.* Emblems of Commerce and Plenty, Halfpenny, 1791.

10. *Obv.* A Man carrying a Bale of Goods, Manchester Halfpenny, 1793.—*Rev.* Arms, a Lion ramp. betw. 3 Fleur-de-lis, Motto "sic donec," Success to Navigation.

11. *Obv.* An Elephant and Castle, Coventry Halfpenny.—*Rev.* Figure of "Lady Godiva," "pro bono publico," 1792. On rim, Nuneaton, Bedworth, and Hinkley.

12. *Obv.* Figure of Wellington, "Wellington Hispaniam et Lusitaniam restituit."—*Rev.* Ciudad Rodrigo, January 19, 1812; Badajoz, April 2, 1812; Vimiera, August 21, 1808; Talavera, July 28, 1809; Alneida, May 5, 1811; Salamanca, July 22, 1812; Madrid, August 12, 1812.

13. *Obv.* A Woolsack, "Salop Woollen Manufactory."—*Rev.* Shield, "Three Leopards' Heads," "Shrewsbury" 1793 Halfpenny.

14. *Obv.* Head, "Sir Isaac Newton."—*Rev.* A Cornucopia, &c., Halfpenny, 1793.

15. *Obv.* East India House.—*Rev.* E. I. C. Arms, God grant Grace, Halfpenny, 1793.

16. *Obv.* Head, "Dr. Samuel Johnson."—*Rev.* Three Lions ramp, Promissory Halfpenny, payable at (on rim) Lichfield, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton.

17. *Obv.* Figure, Neptune, "Nunquam Arescere," MDCCXCI.—*Rev.* A Tree and Fish in a Shield, "Let Glasgow flourish."

18. *Obv.* Head, "J. Lackington, Finsbury Square," 1795.—*Rev.* Figure, Fame blowing a Trumpet, "Halfpenny of Lackington, Allen and Co., cheapest Booksellers in the World."

19. *Obv.* Bridge, "Ironbridge and Coalbrook Dale, 1792, erected Anno 1789, span 100 feet.—*Rev.* Engine Inclined Plane at Ketley, 1789.

20. *Obv.* A Druid's Head, surmounted by a wreath.—*Rev.* R. N. G, "Halfpenny, North Wales, 1793."

21. *Obv.* Head.—*Rev.* A Welsh Harp, "Halfpenny, North Wales, 1793."

22. *Obv.* A Druid's Head, surmounted by a wreath, on rim, payable in Anglesey, London, or Liverpool.—*Rev.* P. M. Co., 1788, "The Anglesey Mines Halfpenny."

23. *Obv.* Female Head, "Princess of Wales."—*Rev.* Prince of Wales's Feathers, out of a Coronet, "Halfpenny, 1795."

24. *Obv.* Head, "John Wilkinson, Ironmaster."—*Rev.* Device, "1793."

25. *Obv.* A Ship, "Liverpool Halfpenny."—*Rev.* Arms, "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit," 1791.

26. *Obv.* Female Negro's Head, "I serve."—*Rev.* Pine Apple, "Barbadoes Penny," 1788.

27. *Obv.* Head, Earl Howe and the glorious 1st of June.—*Rev.* Britannia, "Rule Britannia."

28. *Obv.* "R. & Co., Macclesfield."—*Rev.* Female Figure and Mining Tools, "Halfpenny, 1789."

29. *Obv.* Head, "John Wilkinson, Ironmaster."—*Rev.* Device, Vulcan, "Halfpenny, 1791," Bradley, Willey, Snedshill, Bersham.

30. *Obv.* Head, "John Wilkinson, Ironmaster."—*Rev.* A Ship,* "1788" (same on rim).

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* It has been said that the barge of John Wilkinson was the first vessel of iron ever constructed. In the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of 1st. Nov., 1788, appears the following—"The *iron barge*, built by John Wilkinson, Esq., was lately launched at Willey Wharf, to the admiration of some, the surprize of many, and conviction of all; it was perfectly light, moves very easy on the water, and draws about eight inches, with every etc. on board. It was immediately freighted with iron for Stourport, where its arrival gained the attention of all that place." This token is scarce if in good condition. A few were also struck in fine silver, which are remarkably rare.

31. *Obv.* Arms, "Industry has its sure Reward."—*Rev.* Device, "Birmingham Halfpenny."

32. *Obv.* East India Mark (E. V. I. C.), payable at Jn. Fielding's, Grocer and Teadealer.—*Rev.* Manchester Arms, "God grant grace," "Manchester Promissory Halfpenny, 1793."

33. *Obv.* King William on Horseback, "Gulielmus Tertius Rex, MDCLXXXIX.—*Rev.* Arms, "Hull Halfpenny, 1791."

34. *Obv.* A Female Figure, seated on a rock, supporting a bundle of rods bound together on her left knee, "Birmingham Mining and Copper Co., 1792."—*Rev.* An Ibis or Crane standing on a Cornucopia, Halfpenny, payable at (on rim) Birmingham, Redruth, Swansea; and seven planetary signs.

35. *Obv.* Figure, a Bishop in full length and a Lamb, "Artis nostra conditor."—*Rev.* A Fleece in a Shield, "Leeds Halfpenny, 1791."

36. *Obv.* Figure, St. Andrew and his Cross, surrounded by Thistles, "Nemo me impune lacessit, 1791."—*Rev.* Arms, "Edinburgh Halfpenny."

37. *Obv.* Device, Emblems of Masonry in a Triangle, "Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty," "Sit lux et lux fuit."—*Rev.* Arms, with supporters, "Amor, Honor, et Justitia," "Prince of Wales, elected G.M. 24th November, 1790, on rim, Masonic Token, J. Scethley fecit, 1794.

38. *Obv.* A Loom.—*Rev.* Arms, "Rochdale Halfpenny, 1792."

39. *Obv.* Head, "John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster."—*Rev.* Arms, "Lancaster Halfpenny, 1790."

40. *Obv.* Head, "Frederick, Duke of York," "Halfpenny, 1795."—*Rev.* A Ship, "The Wood Walls of Old England," payable at London.

41. *Obv.* "Botanic Garden," "He spake of trees from the Cedar Tree that is in Lebanon," "Bath Token, 1794."—*Rev.* A Device, Ruins of a Castle, Trees, &c., "Even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the Wall."—1 Kings, Chap. iv, 33.

42. *Obv.* Device, Hands across an Olive Branch, "Arte favente nil desperandum."—*Rev.* Bale of Goods, "Leek Commercial Halfpenny, 1793."

43. *Obv.* "W. P. & Lamb," "Romney Marsh Halfpenny, 1794."—*Rev.* Figure, Justice, "For the honor and use of trade."

44. *Obv.* St. Patrick's Head, "Cronbane Halfpenny."—*Rev.* Arms, "Associated Irish Mine Co., 1798."

45. *Obv.* Device, A view of St. Paul's and a Female Figure supporting the City Arms, "B. Constitution King, Lords, Commons."—*Rev.* "Britannia, "Sise-lane Halfpenny, 1795."

46. *Obv.* Device, "Norwich Halfpenny, 1792."—*Rev.* Arms, "Success to the City of Norwich."

47. *Obv.* Head, "Yorkshire Halfpenny, 1793."—*Rev.* Arms, "payable in Sheffield."

48. *Obv.* Head, "John Howard, F.R.S."—*Rev.* Monogram, 1792, "Birmingham Promissory Halfpenny."

49. *Obv.* Device, "Rochdale, 1791."—*Rev.* Device, "Halfpenny."
50. *Obv.* Monogram.—*Rev.* Arms, "Stafford, 1797."
51. *Obv.* One Penny Token, "For public accommodation, 1813."—*Rev.* Device, "Payable at the Cotton Works, Newcastle."
52. *Obv.* Head, "John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster."—*Rev.* Arms, "Sic Donec," Success to Navigation (on rim), payable at Thomas Ball, Sleaford.
53. *Obv.* Device, "Withymoor Scythe Works, One Penny, 1813."—*Rev.* Device, "One pound note for 240 tokens, payable by Jas. Griffin & Sons."
54. *Obv.* Prince of Wales's Feathers, "Ich Dien," "Birmingham and South Wales."—*Rev.* Crest, "Copper Token, One Penny."
55. *Obv.* Head, "South Wales Farthing."—*Rev.* Prince of Wales's Feathers, "Pro bono publico, 1793."
56. *Obv.* Head, "North Wales Farthing."—*Rev.* Prince of Wales's Feathers, "Pro bono publico, 1793."
57. *Obv.* Head, "George, Prince of Wales."—*Rev.* Prince of Wales's Feathers, "Ich Dien," Halfpenny, 1794 (on rim) Warley Camp Halfpenny.
58. *Obv.* Device, 1812 Union Copper Co., Birmingham, 1812."—*Rev.* One Penny Token, payable in Cash Notes.
59. *Obv.* W. H., "Penny."—*Rev.* Arms, "Stafford, 1801," (on rim) payable by Hirton & Co."
60. *Obv.* Device, "Flint Lead Works, 1813."—*Rev.* "One Penny Token, One Pound Note for 240 Tokens."

Ancient China :—

Presented by (1) Morris C. Jones, F.S.A. (1873).

167. A china armorial circular dish, fourteen inches in diameter, with the arms of the *Rebow* family emblazoned thereon, and filling the centre. Arms, *gu.*, two long bows bent and interlaced in saltire *or*, stringed *ar.*, between three bezants, each charged with a fleur-de-lis *az.* Crest, a demi-eagle, displayed, issuing out of a mural coronet *or*, on the breast a bezant charged with a fleur-de-lis *az.*, in the beak an arrow of the second, headed and feathered *ar.*

Miscellaneous :—

Presented by (63) Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P. (1873).

1. Morocco case containing, under plate glass, impressions of the four seals of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Presented by (1) Morris C. Jones, F.S.A. (1873).

168. Cinerary urn in crushed state, found in a recumbent position in a tumulus near Tremeichion, July 1870, with its cinerary contents, and fragments of other urns previously found.

Presented by (79) Rev. F. W. Parker, M.A.

1 and 2. Two oak carvings found in Moughtre Church during its

restoration; one being of our Saviour. They were concealed on the top of the wall plate.

Presented by (**21**) Rev. Augustus Field, M.A. (1873).

2. A hair-curling instrument, with potter's mark, W. N.
3. A tobacco-pipe with potter's mark.
4. A piece of old gun-barrel. H
5. Fragments of glass bottle with medallion, bearing I S.

The last four articles were found on the site of Pool Quay Vicarage.

6. A similar medallion bearing "Llanvorda," found at Elm Cottage, Welshpool.

Presented by (**74**) John Hilditch Evans (1873).

1. Two ancient encaustic tiles of a very early date found during the restoration of Pershore Church, Worcestershire.

Presented by (**64**) Rev. E. B. Cockayne Frith, B.A. (1873).

1. An ancient Triptych, with painting, subject—"Our Lord appearing to Mary after the Resurrection," having arms in corner, *gu.*, three chevronels, *ar.*

Presented by (**65**) The Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Meifod.

1 to 3. Three hatchments of the Mytton family.

Presented by (**66**) the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Guilsfield.

1. Hatchment of the family of Lloyd of Trowscoed.
2. Hatchment of the family of Jukes of Trelydan.

Presented by (**67**) Joseph Humphreys (1873).

61. Bottle, containing earth from the Caverns of the early Christians, near Rome, Dec. 2, 1846.
62. Bottle, containing earth from the Tomb of St. Cecilia, Rome.
63. Bottle, containing earth out of the Amphora in Diomed's cellar, Pompeii, Dec. 2, 1846.
64. Bottle, containing Mosaics from the floor of Caracalla's bath at Rome, Nov. 1846.

Presented by (**68**) Mrs. Clarke, of Huddersfield (1873).

1. A mammoth tooth found at the stone quarry in Welshpool.
2. Human teeth taken from skeletons found at Buttington.

Presented by (**1**) Morris C. Jones, F.S.A. (1873).

169. A large folio photographic album for the Powys-land Club.

Drawings, Photographs, Engravings, &c.:—

Presented by (**30**) David Walker (1873).

1. A drawing of the Rood Screen in Llananno Church, Radnorshire.
2. Ditto of details.

Presented by (**57**) the Earl of Powis (1873).

2. A lithograph on large paper of the Herbert Monument in Lymore Chapel, in Montgomery Church.

Presented by (**75**) C. T. Ramage, LL.D. (1873).

1. Lithographed facsimile of an unpublished MS. poem of Burns.

Presented by (**76**) Sampson S. Lloyd (1873).

1. Emblazoned Shield of Arms of the Lloyds of Dolobran of 15 quarterings, impaling a coat of the Stanley family of 6 quarterings, copied from a panel taken down from Dolobran Hall in 1773, and believed to be still in existence.

Presented by (**77**) Martin Underwood (1873).

1. Series of twenty lithographs of Castles, &c., of Denbighshire.

Presented by (**1**) Morris C. Jones (1873).

170. "The Village Churches of Denbigh," by Lloyd Williams and Underwood, numerous lithographs.

171. An engraved portrait of Edward Herbert, 2nd Earl of Powis, Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire.

172. An engraved portrait of Archdeacon Clive, formerly Vicar of Welshpool.

Presented by (**80**) Edward Maurice Jones, Severn Street, Welshpool (1873).

1. An engraved portrait of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. (who died in 1749).

2. An engraved portrait of the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire from 1799 to 1850.

Presented by (**53**) Arthur Charles Humphreys (1873).

2. An engraved portrait of Edward Johnes, Esq., M.D. (who died 1846), from a painting by Jones, of Chester.

3. An engraved portrait of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward William Campbell Rich. Owen, G.C.B., G.C.H., of the family Owen of Glan Severn; from a portrait by Pickersgill.

N.B.—It is wished to form in the Powys-land Museum a collection of engraved portraits of Montgomeryshire Worthies. Donations of such portraits to the Museum are respectfully requested.

Presented by (**81**) the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A.

Rubbings of the following monumental brasses, as specimens of the different periods:—

1. Sir Roger de Trumpington, Trumpington Church, Cambridgeshire, outline facsimile, traced from a rubbing, shewing the lines in black upon a white ground, A.D. 1289.

2. Sir Robert de Barnes, Acton Church, Suffolk, A.D. 1302. (Rubbing).

3. Sir — de FitzRalph, Pebmarsh Church, Essex, *c.* A.D. 1320. (Rubbing).

4. Sir George de Fellbrigge, Playford Church, Suffolk, A.D. 1416. (Rubbing).

5 & 6. Swynborne Brass, Little Hokenley Church, Essex, A.D. 1391-1412. The heads of the 2 effigies. (Rubbing).

7. Sir Wm. Cheyne, Drayton Beauchamp Church, Bucks, A.D. 1375. (Rubbing).

8. And a few details.

9. Series of photographs from the Shields of Arms upon the monument of Queen Elizabeth in Westminister Abbey. The photographs have actually been taken from casts of the original shields, taken by Mr. L. Berrington one of the Vergers of the Abbey. The 4 larger shields are Wales, Cornwall, Chester, and Ireland. The smaller shields represent the line of royal descent from William I to Queen Elizabeth.

Books :—

Presented by (**48**) Charles Perin Smith, the author (1873).

2. Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Families, compiled from authentic sources, full bound, and with lettered presentation.

Presented by (**69**) Frank Nevett, Salop (1873).

1. The Garrisons of Shropshire, 1642-48, by Mrs. Acton Scott.

2. The Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire, 1142-1660, by ditto.

Presented by (**70**) John Evans, F.R.S., the author (1873).

1. Ancient Stone implements of Great Britain.

Presented by (**71**) John Reed Appleton, F.S.A. (1873).

1. Lecture by J. H. Parker, Esq., on the Ashmolean Museum, its history, present state, and prospects.

Presented by (**45**) the Society in Exchange (1873).

2. Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. xxviii, and part 1 & 2 of vol. xxix.

Presented by (**46**) the Society (1873).

2. Transactions of the Surrey Archæological Society, vol. vi, p. 1.

Presented by (**72**) the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association in Exchange (1873).

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal, vols. i & ii.

Presented by (**25**) the Society (1873).

3. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. v, parts 3 to 6, vol. vi, part 1.

Presented by (**73**) the Society in Exchange (1873).

1. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. ix, p. 1.

Presented by (**64**) Rev. E. B. Cockayne Frith (1873).

2. Nelson's Festivals in Welsh.

Presented by (**29**) W. W. E. Wynne (1873).

Pedigree of the family of Wynne, of Peniarth (privately printed).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DONORS OF ARTICLES TO THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM,

UP TO 1ST OCTOBER, 1873.

Antiquaries, Society of, London, 25.
Antiquaries, Society of, Scotland, 73.
A Lady, 36.
Anonymous, 62.
Appleton, John Reed, F.S.A., 71.
Bennett, Nicholas, 54.
Boutell, Rev. Charles, 81.
British Archæological Association, 45.
Clarke, Mrs., 68.
Corrie, Miss, 37.
Corbett, Major, 58.
Davies, Rev. John, 38.
Davies, J. Pryce, 23.
Dawkins, W. Boyd, F.R.S., 9.
Eddowes, Mrs., 61.
Edwards, Rev. Griffith, 8.
Evans, Mrs. Moses, 39.
Evans, The Misses, 13.
Evans, John, F.R.S., 70.
Evans, John Hilditch, 74.
Evans, J. Reginald, 22.
Evans, Rev. T. H., 59.
Field, Rev. Augustus, 21.
Fisher, William, 6.
Frith, Rev. E. B. C., 64.
Gillart, Richard, 16.
Gough, E. Powell, 55.
Griffiths, Edward, 78.
Griffithes, Miss, 52.
Guilsfield, Vicar and Churchwardens of, 66.
Hamer, Edward, 7.
Hancock, T. W., 10.
Hargreaves, William, 24.
Harrison, R. J., 35.
Hill, Rev. J. E., 19.
Humphrey, Arthur Charles, 53.
Humphreys, Joseph, 67.
Jones, Charles, 43.
Jones, Edward Maurice, 80.
Jones, John, 20.
Jones, Rev. Joseph, 42.
Jones, Morris C., 1.
Jones, T. G., 26.
Latting, J. J., 49.
Lewis, Rev. D. P., 5.
Lloyd, Sampson S., 76.
Lloyd, Howell W., 28.
Lloyd, Rev. W. V., 27.
London and Middlesex Archæological Society, 44.
Luxmoore, Miss, 4.
Marshall, Rev. H. J., 56.
Matthews, Miss, 14.
Meifod, Vicar and Churchwardens of, 65.
Morris, E. Rowley, 2.
Morris, William, 12.
Morris, Thomas, 47.
Nevett, Frank, 69.
Owen, Rev. Elias, 34.
Parker, Rev. F. W., 79.
Parry, Henry, 15
Price, Benjamin, 31.
Powis, The Earl of, 57.
Ramage, C. T., 75.
Read, Captain Crewe, 17
Rees, William, 50.
Salter, Edward, 51.
Sayce, Miss, 41.
Smith, Charles Perin, 48.
Surrey Archæological Society, 46.
Trevor, E. S. R., 60.
Turnbull, Dr., 40.
Turner, Rev. J. J., 11.
Underwood, Martin, 77.
Walker, David, 30.
Williams, Rev. John, 32.
Williams, J. Graham, 3.
Williams, Richard, 18.
Wynn, C. W. W., 63.
Wynne, W. W. E., 29.
Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society, 72.

The following Documents and Articles were exhibited at the Sixth Annual Meeting :—

Exhibited by CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, Esq., M.P.

8 March, 36 George III.—Letters patent under the great seal appointing Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Steward of the Manor and Manors of Bromfield and Yale, in the county of Denbigh. Salary £20 per annum.

22 Oct., 1796.—Grant from the Crown to C. W. W. Wynn, Esq., of the office of Steward of the Lordship of Denbigh at his majesty's pleasure. Salary £40 per annum.

15 Dec., 1823, 4 George IV.—Letters patent under the sign manual of George IV, and the great seal of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., President of the Board of "our Commissioners for the affairs of India (in conjunction with the Rt. Hon. George Canning, M.P.), to be Plenipotentiaries for arranging certain matters then in discussion between England and the Netherlands concerning the relations of the two crowns, and the interests of their respective subjects in India and the Indian Seas."

26 Dec., 1834.—Grant to the Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn of the office of Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster and Keeper of the Seals.

Same date.—Licence from the Crown to same to supply vacancies in Leicester Hospital.

26 Dec., 1834.—Lease from the Crown to the Rt. Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Chancellor of His Majesty's Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, of the issues and profits of the great and small seals of the duchy during His Majesty's pleasure, yielding a yearly rent of £7.

Same date.—Grant from the Crown to same as chancellor of the said duchy an additional salary of £1800 per annum.

18 July, 1837.—Grant from the Crown to Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn of same office at same salary.

Exhibited by THOMAS WITHY.

A case of American moths, etc., which he intends to present to the Museum.

Exhibited by WILLIAM FISHER.

An extensive collection of coins.

A poker drawing.

Exhibited by DAVID WALKER.

Numerous rough sketches of stones, remains of the abbey church of Strata Marcella, which were found in a wall at Bank Farm, Pool Quay.

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

1869.

Jan. 29. Charles Thomas Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.

May 23. Edward Williams, Esq., Lloran House, Oswestry.

1870.

May 15. Major-General Charles Thomas Edward Hinde, late of Plas Madoc, Denbighshire.

Oct. 30. Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Rector of Newtown; *Member of the Council.*

Nov. 16. Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, M.A., Editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis.*

He contributed an article to our third volume, on "The Antiquities of Montgomeryshire".

1871.

Feb. 26. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Loton Park, Salop.

Mar. 3. Edward Evans, Esq., Thorneloe House, Worcester.

Mar. 24. Pryce Buckley Williams, Esq., Pennant; *Member of the Council.*

April 24. George Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.

June 21. William Pryce Yearsley, Esq., Welshpool.

July 23. Arthur James Johnes, Esq., Garthmyl.

Dec. 5. John Pryce Drew, Esq., Milford House, Newtown; *Member of the Council.*

Dec. 12. Rev. Joseph Jones, R.C. Church, Welshpool.

1872.

April 28. Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice, Esq., Bodynfol.

Sept. 4. Rev. Robert John Harrison, M.A., Caerhowel.

HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF GARTHBEIBIO.

By the Rev. GRIFFITH EDWARDS, M.A.,
Rector of Llangadfan.

SECTION I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH.—PEIBIAW, TYDECHO, TRADITIONS AND LEGENDS RESPECTING THEM.—PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PARISH.

This parish is situated on the confines of Merionethshire, and is bounded by the parishes of Mallwyd and Llanymawddwy in that direction, and Llangadfan and Llanwddyn in the other. The turnpike road from Cann Office to Machynlleth, runs through its whole length from east to west, and it is separated from Llangadfan by the rivers Banwy and Twrch, and from Mallwyd and Llanymawddwy by the boundaries which separate the county of Merioneth from that of Montgomery. It consists of only one township, that of Garthbeibio; the area of it is 7200 statute acres, and the gross estimated rental, according to the valuation lists of 1865, was £1169 per annum; the number of persons per acre ·05; the whole population being 332, and the gross estimated rental per each person £3 10s. 5d. The name of the parish is derived from *garth*, an ancient British word signifying *headland, promontory,* or *ridge,* and *Peibiaw,* a British chief, some of whose exploits have been handed down by traditions of prehistoric times among the ancient Britons. His name is men-

tioned in the Triads, and the following account of him is found in the *Iolo Manuscripts.*

"There were two kings formerly in the isle of Britain, and their names were Nynniaw and Peibiaw. And as these were walking in the fields together, on one starry clear night, Nynniaw said to Peibiaw, 'See what a spacious and fine field I possess.'

"*Peibiaw*—'Where is it?'

"*Nynniaw*—'All this sky.'

"*Peibiaw*—'And do you see what cattle and sheep I have grazing in your field?'

"*Nynniaw*—'Where are they?'

"*Peibiaw*—'All the stars which you see, fiery coloured each one of them, and the moon as a shepherdess watching over them.'

"*Nynniaw*—'They shall not remain in my field!'

"*Peibiaw*—'They shall.'

"'They shall not,' said the other in reply, until it became a furious quarrel and tumult between them, and in the end they entered upon an obstinate and protracted war, until the military power and strength of each were well nigh destroyed in the contests.

"And Rhitta the giant, king of all Wales, heard what amount of destruction was caused by those two insane kings, and he decided upon advancing against them and attacking them; and having taken the opinion and voice of the country and his attendants, they rose and advanced against the two insane kings, who were causing such devastation and ruin in their mad designs; and having conquered them, Rhitta cut off their beards. And when the rest of the eight and twenty kings of the isle of Britain heard these things, they gathered together all their forces to revenge the insult done to the two kings, who had been deprived of their beards, and made an inroad and assault upon Rhitta the giant and his men. And there was a sharp and fierce contest between them on both sides; but Rhitta and his men gained the day. 'This is my spacious field,' says Rhitta, as he cut off the beards of all the other kings.

"And the kings of all the other countries round about heard all this, and armed themselves against Rhitta and his men, in order to revenge the insults shown to those kings who had been deprived of their beards, and long and obstinate was the fighting between them; but Rhitta and his followers gained the day triumphantly. 'This is my spacious and fair field,'

says Rhitta, as he and his men cut off the beards of all those kings. 'These are the animals which grazed in my field,' said Rhitta, to those insane kings, 'and I drove them all out; they shall no longer graze on my land.' After that, Rhitta took all the beards, and made of them a large robe, reaching from his head to his feet, and he was a man as large as any two men ever seen. And then he and his country settled an order of law and justice, which had never been done before, between king and king, and country and country, in all the isle of Britain, Ireland, Norway, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. And may that order be for ever observed, to prevent such kings as those mentioned above to go to war without any real or just cause."—*Iolo MSS.*, 193, 605.

An allusion is made to Peibiaw and Nynniaw in the *Mabinogion*, where it is stated that both of them were changed into oxen on account of their sins.—Guest's *Mabinogion*, part iv., 349.

All we can gather from these ancient traditions is the fact that Peibiaw was a chieftain of renown at some distant period in our history, and resided in the parish of Garthbeibio. After him, in the sixth century, came a different character, Tydecho, a saint and an anchorite. Tydecho was son of Amwn ddu ap Emyr Llydaw, and cousin to St. Cadfan, with whom he came over to this country. These left Armorica in company with those numerous saints who came over into Wales, at the early part of the sixth century, when their own country was invaded by the Franks. And as Paris was made the capital of the kingdom of Clovis in the year 510, it may be conjectured that the Armorican saints left their own country soon after that time, owing to the persecutions and cruelty they suffered at the hands of the Franks and other savage invaders. Tydecho, with his sister Tegfedd, settled in the district of Mawddwy, and founded the churches of Llanymawddwy, Mallwyd, and Garthbeibio. The two latter were considered then as chapels belonging to Llanymawddwy. He also founded the church of Cemmaes, and is its patron saint; and there was a chapel, called *Capel Tydecho*, at one time in the parish of Llandegfan, in Anglesey, and he

is supposed to have been the founder of that, and patron saint of it.[1]

Maelgwyn Gwynedd, who ascended the throne of his country in the year 546, was in his youth a dissolute and immoral character, and hearing of Tydecho's sanctity, and his life of religious retirement, offered him many insults, and injured him in various ways; but the saint retaliated with so many miracles, that Maelgwyn was glad to make his peace with him in the end, by granting him several immunities, and more particularly by making his land a place of refuge and sanctuary for malefactors. Tegfedd, sister of Tydecho, was also forcibly carried away by another chief, called Cynon; but he was compelled in a very short time to restore her uninjured, on account of her brother's miracles, which so terrified the wicked chief, that he sent her home; and in order to make amends for his conduct, he gave the lands of Garthbeibio towards the religious establishment which had been set up in the place by Tydecho. The chief residence of Tydecho was at Mawddwy, and there are several places in that neighbourhood which yet bear his name; such as a rock, which is called "Tydecho's bed," and a place called "Tydecho's milking fold."

There are two ancient poems which relate the legend and miracles of Tydecho; one of them written by Dafydd Llwyd ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd of Mathafarn, in the parish of Llanwrin, who flourished about the year 1480; and the other by one Mathew Bromfield, a bard who flourished about the year 1550.

Dafydd Llwyd was considered a prophet among his countrymen, as well as a poet. And it is said that when the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, was on his way from Milford, where he had landed, to Bosworth Field, where he fought against Richard III, he called at Mathafarn to consult the seer about the probable result of his expedition. But the bard hesitated to give him any answer at first, and promised to

[1] Rees's *Welsh Saints;* Rowland's *Mona Antiqua.*

let him know the following day. His wife noticed that he was in such perplexity, until his mental agony caused a change in his appearance, and enquired about the cause of it; and when she knew it, she said, "What, and you being a bard, a prophet, and a seer, can you hesitate what answer to give? Tell him, without hesitation, that he shall win the throne; and if that turns out to be true, your reputation will be established; but if not, you need not fear that he will return this way again to blame you for being a false prophet." The bard took the advice, and his answer gave the Earl great satisfaction, when he consulted him the following morning.[1]

We cannot here do better than furnish the reader with a translation of these ancient poems, as they contain all the historical traditions handed down to us respecting Tydecho.

THE LEGEND OF ST. TYDECHO.

(From the Welsh of Dafydd Llwyd ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd.)

A holy man is here at hand,
Whose praises fill this mountain land;
A pious saint, a devotee,
Of Mawddwy's sacred spot is he;
Tydecho, father over all,
And heavenly guide to great and small.
This is the place, which once the fame
Of holy men, who hither came,
Made famous, when Llandudoch old
They left, to quit the ancient fold;
Where Dogmael, and Saint Tegfan dwelt,
And all the land their presence felt.
Tydecho was an abbot mild,
His staff ruled all this mountain wild.
Kinsman to Arthur, noble king,
Whose praises all the nations sing.
Though Emyr Llydaw's grandson, great,
He left his country, led by fate;
And did not love the stormy sea,
Hence at a distance wished to be,

[1] Jones's *Plwyf Garthbeibio a'i Hynafiaethau, Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. v, p. 490.

And settled at Mawddwy, far away,
Beyond the reach of ocean's sway.
A temple to God he here raised,
For the good work he oft was praised.
Full of good deeds, a devotee,
Abstemious and austere was he;
His bed, beneath the mountain's brow,
Was the hard rock we see there now.
Of noble descent, he sojourned there,
A hermit clad in shirt of hair.

Maelgwyn, the king, on mischief bent,
His horses to the saint's land sent;
There to be fed on holy ground,
Where no stray animals were found.
But loosed upon the mountain's side,
Their colour, form, and all beside,
Were changed, and on a sudden came
From white horses, slow and tame,
To be wild coursers, and their hair
Of gold, which dazzled in the air.
Then Maelgwyn, in his wrath, one day,
The good man's oxen took away;
But soon there was a wondrous sight,
The deer were ploughing on the height,
And a grey wolf, in aspect tame,
Behind them with the harrow came.
Maelgwyn sat on a rock to see,
What this strange miracle might be;
But fast to his seat, he tried in vain
To stir, and leave the place again.
But Maelgwyn, though in anger long,
Made some amends for all this wrong;
Restored the oxen he took away,
And did the saint some homage pay.
He gave, for hundred ages long,
Protection to his land from wrong.
Thus, Meilir once long journey went,
Through brushwood and wild forest bent;
For there, within the holy ground,
Both man and beast asylum found.
The owner, and his cattle there,
Were free from violence and snare.
The land was kept from fire and sword,
And its protection could afford,

From every injury and wrong,
To all who to it did belong.

Tydecho made the lame to walk,
The blind to see, the dumb to talk;
Throughout the land great was his fame,
And highly eulogized his name;
For wicked demons of the night,
Far from his presence took their flight.
His sister Tegfedd, too, one day,
The wicked Cynon took away;
But felt so glad amends to make,
That he gave Garthbeibio for her sake;
And brought back the uninjured maid;
Of wrath divine he was afraid.
From paying any heriot's fee,
Within his land, all men were free.
No wrong, and no oppression shown,
No maiden's fee was in it known.
This privilege, the barons brave,
And the good Roman Pontiff gave.
Howell the Good confirmed the same,
The son of Cadell, known to fame.

When full five hundred robbers came,
To waste his land with sword and flame,
Tydecho's miracles were found
Their terror, on the holy ground.
The numerous host dwindled away,
Not slain, but vanished in dismay;
As the ancient friars, who came
To preach, for lucre and for fame;
Thus may oppression always fare,
And dwindle to nothing everywhere.
And let us all when in distress,
Seek with Tydecho for redress.[1]

ST. TYDECHO, AND THE TWO PARISHES OF MAWDDWY.

(From the Welsh of Mathew Bromfield.)

Penance and grief have been my share,
In passing through this world of care;
I traversed up and down each place,
From sea to sea, o'er Britain's face;
And like Mandeville, went to try

[1] *Cambrian Register*, vol. ii, p. 375, Jones's Bardic Museum.

Each land beneath the spacious sky;
To seek a country kind and free,
Where wealth and happiness might be.
And Mawddwy's parishes, so fair,
I find do all good fortune share.
There I can stop to end my days,
And never leave the hallowed place.
To modern Dinas blessings be,
May Jesus prosper all I see;
To Llanymawddwy, full of store,
May heaven be generous evermore;
And Mallwyd too, what better place,
Beneath the sky's unbounded space?
The country is with plenty blessed,
And all in glorious beauty dressed;
Each man and woman noble and fair,
And Mary's blessèd virgins rare.
May all her children thrive and bloom,
And flourish, till the day of doom.
A paradise beneath the sun
This is, like Eden's blessed one.
Plains and mountains, hill and dale,
And towering oaks, which hem the vale,
Meadows for hay, and hunting ground,
And arable plains, are here found;
All representing wealth, so gay,
As through the Dovey winds her way.
All blessings here adorn the clime,
Here lived the saint in ancient time,
Tydecho, who beneath this height,
Spread o'er the land celestial light.
Wild deer came from their hills one day,
To plough his land in bright array;
And the fierce wolf was made to draw
The harrow, as we all yet know.
And the brook, running from the height,
He turned to milk, all pure and white.
This to perform, power was given
To the saint by the God of heaven.
He also made all in the place
Religious men and godly race.
At Mawddwy, after Christ they go,
His faithful soldiers, high and low.
There never was, beneath the sky,
More pure servants of the Most High.
Generous and good to all mankind,

They love each stranger whom they find.
Lavish of their store and free,
Their equal nowhere can we see.
The country, like a blessed isle,
Where all heaven's bounties in it smile,
Makes every man the rest excel,
And every woman too, as well.
At Mallwyd, food and drink abound,
In hut and mansion all around.
There, through the Dinas,[1] to and fro,
To both the parishes I go;
And may God grant them length of days,
Like Moses, bless'd in all his ways.[2]

Physical features.—The general appearance of the parish of Garthbeibio is bleak and barren, the greatest part of it consisting of wild mountain districts, covered with heather and coarse grass, affording pasture only to the small Welsh sheep and mountain ponies, and shelter to the grouse and other game. But the valleys about the Banwy and the Twrch, contain some fertile and good land, which produces luxuriant crops of corn and hay; and the sides of several of the adjoining hills are covered with verdure, and afford pasturage to a large number of cattle and horses. The scenery is wild and picturesque, surrounded, as it is, by lofty hills and mountains on every side, and the rugged declivities of Aran Fawddwy towering above them in the distance.

Drainage.—The sources of the Banwy and the Twrch, which separate this parish from that of Llangadfan, are on the Drum ddu, a lofty hill, rising between Garthbeibio and Llan y Mawddwy. These rivers have been already noticed in the history of Llangadfan.[3] They are the origin of the Fernwy, or Efyrnwy, which receives many other rivers and tributaries in its course, before it reaches the vale of Meifod, and afterwards, before it falls into the Severn, near Melverley, it acquires the strength and magnitude of a fine and power-

[1] Dinas y Mawddwy.

[2] Jones's *Plwyf Garthbeibio a'i Hynafiaethau*, "Golud yr Oes," vol. i, p. 393.

[3] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, p. 317.

ful river.[1] As the parish is on the boundary of the county of Merioneth, some of the rivers rising on the hills adjoining that county, run in a different direction to the above, and fall into the vale of the Dovey, which river they join above Mallwyd. High up on the hills, near the boundary between the parishes of Mallwyd and Garthbeibio, is Llyn Cochhwyad, or "the pool of the wild ducks," a mountain tarn, about a mile in circumference, surrounded by wild moors and extensive tracts of barren mountain wastes. It is the property of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and contains trout, eels, and perch. There is another small pool, called Llyn y Bugail, or "the pool of the shepherd," high up on the hills on the other side of the turnpike road in this parish; but I believe it contains no trout, and breeds nothing but eels.

The farms in the parish are, Dol y maen, Cae 'r lloi, and Nant y Dugoed, belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.; Allt Fraith, Rhiw felen, Wern, Llechwedd newydd, Fron las, Maes Garthbeibio, Hafotty Twrch, Cernia, Llechog, Pennant Twrch, Ty'n y Shettin, and Ceunant llwyd, belonging to the Earl of Powis; Bryn y Chwilod, to the Incumbent of Trefor, near Llangollen; Bryn y Wigfa, to the Incumbent of Carno; Pentre Mawr and Foel lwyd, to the Incumbent of Llanllugan.

[1] The name of this river, Efyrnwy, Fernwy, or Vyrnwy, belongs, strictly speaking, to it after it reaches the vale of Meifod, when the two principal branches are united, the Banwy and the Llanwddyn river. Both these branches are called Efyrnwy, and the Nant yr Eira river, one of the tributaries of the Banwy, is also so called in the charter of Gwenwynwyn. It was natural enough to call the branches by the name of the main river at a time when its sources were not probably very well known. In the *Brut Tysilio* it is called Vyrnwy, where it is stated that Penda the Saxon king killed Oswallt, or Oswald, near it; but in *Brut G. Ab. Arthur* the name is Bwrna. In the *History of Llangadfan* I hazarded a conjecture that Efyrnwy meant the goat water, or river, from *Efyrn*, goat, and *wy*, water. I find Wynne, in his *History of Wales*, calls it *Murnwy*. (Wynne's *Hist. of Wales*, p. 17; *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 323; *Archæology of Wales*, vol. ii, pp. 474, 552.)

Geology.—The principal rocks of this district are of the Silurian formation, chiefly those denominated by geologists the Wenlock shale. The higher hills are almost entirely composed of these, and the soil which covers them is only a thin layer, in many places, of a few inches in thickness. Peat soil and turbaries cover the greatest part of the dingles and hollows among the mountains, and from these the chief part of the fuel used by the inhabitants is obtained, as coal is too expensive to become generally used as fuel by the country people, owing to the distance of land carriage, without any railway accommodation, as yet, in the district. There is good building stone found at a place called Nant y Cathau, in a remote and distant part of the parish; for which reason it is not so extensively used as it would otherwise be, for it excels any thing of the sort found in this neighbourhood. No minerals of any kind have been discovered in the parish, and probably there is not any of much value to be found, as the rocks are chiefly composed of that soft shale formation which seldom contains much mineral. The general appearance of the mountains and hills in these parts, clearly indicates that they were at one time covered by the sea, and most of them upheaved during that interval by volcanic action. The dingles and hollows, as well as the most important valleys surrounding the principal rivers, were formed by the action of water, either when the sea covered these parts, or by the course of the rivers and streams, which were at one time, probably, much larger than at present. The peat soil, which covers the dingles and hollows among the mountains, has been formed by vegetable matter, carried there by water, or decaying on the ground; and it would appear that large forests of trees, at one time, covered many of these hills, and these, for ages, decaying and falling on the ground where they grew, formed peat bogs and turbaries in the process of time.

SECTION II.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Most of the carns and barrows which at one time existed in this parish have been demolished, and the stones used for the purpose of making walls and fences by the farmers. There was a carn, not long since, on the top of Bwlch y fedwen, near the road which leads to Mallwyd over that pass. This was of considerable size, and conical in form, its height being about four or five yards, and its circumference about sixty yards. It was demolished in the year 1833, and the stones were used to make a wall between the farms of Dolymaen and Cae 'r lloi; and the wall made of the materials extends to nearly half a mile. There was nothing found inside it. Another carn stood near the turnpike road, in a field called Cae 'r dentyr, not far from the Foel bridge. This was demolished, and most of the materials were used in making the Foel bridge, and the new road leading to it, about the year 1790. There were some remains of this to be seen until of late years. A stone chest was found in this; but it had been robbed of its contents by the curiosity of previous visitors. The lid of it had been thrown aside, and the chest was filled with loose stones and rubbish.[1] Not far from the spot where this stood, there is yet an ancient tumulus, or a mound of earth, to be seen. This was probably a sepulchral monument, and may have been in some way connected with the carn near it. We have already noticed these ancient sepulchral monuments in the history of the neighbouring parish of Llangadfan.[2]

High up on the hills, near the boundary of the parish of Llan y mawddwy, there are three barrows of considerable size, called Carneddau 'r Gwragedd, or the women's barrows, and the history connected with them is both melancholy and affecting. When Garth-

[1] *Cambrian Register*, 1796, p. 380; Jones's *Plwyf Garthbeibio a'i' Hynafiaethau.*

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 326.

beibio was a chapel of ease belonging to Llan y mawddwy, three women started to the mother church one Sunday morning in winter to be churched. But when they had reached the height of the mountain, a snow storm came on and enveloped them in darkness; and when a search was made for them, the three were found dead on the spot where these barrows were raised to commemorate the melancholy event, and to denote the spot where their mortal remains found a last resting place. This sad event, it is said, hastened the time for Garthbeibio to be made a separate parish.

This circumstance confirms, in a remarkable manner, what Giraldus Cambrensis says of the religious feeling of the Welsh in his time, and that they shewed greater regard than any other nation for churches and ecclesiastical persons.[1]

Near the church is St. Tydecho's well. This was in great repute at one time, and its waters were considered very efficacious in the cure of rheumatism and other maladies, and resorted to by great numbers of invalids. But judging from its present neglected appearance, it would be difficult to persuade any one now to believe the stories related by some of the old inhabitants of the wonderful cures often effected by its waters. At present, it is only a dirty and neglected pond, half filled with mud and rubbish, and the greater part of the water supply, it is said, has been diverted from its original channel, by draining the land about it. There was once an image of the saint's head, in stone, placed at the northern side of the well; but some vandals, having no regard for remains of antiquity, nor even respect for common decency, threw it away; and the last heard of it was as a plaything on the side of the river among some children, who in the end threw it in, and no more was heard of it. All parties who bathed in the well threw a pin into it on leaving, as a thank-offering; and it was considered an act of sacrilege to take any of these pins away. Close to this well

[1] Giraldus Cambrensis's *Description of Wales*, cap. 18; Jones's *Plwyf Garthbeibio a'i Hynafiaethau.*

there was another called *Ffynnon Rhigos*, where the inhabitants of the parish, both young and old, upon stated occasions, came together to drink the water mixed with sugar. It is not known what was the origin of this custom.

The high ground between Garthbeibio and Mallwyd, over which the turnpike road to Machynlleth passes, is called Bwlch y fedwen, or the Pass of the birch tree. Here the water runs in both directions, on one side of the pass to the Banwy, and on the other to the Dovey, and the two counties, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, meet. The abode of some of the Gwilliaid Cochion Mawddwy, the red-haired Banditti of Mawddwy, was in the lower part of this pass, at Dugoed, and Nant y Dugoed. These were the terror, not only of the wild parts of the country about them, but of nearly the whole of North Wales, about three hundred and twenty years ago. They were called the Red Banditti of Mawddwy because certain leaders among them had red foxy hair. For some time they set the laws at defiance, and committed the most frightful outrages, filling with terror the minds of all the peaceable inhabitants of the country around, who, in order to save their lives, in going to Shrewsbury and other places, quitted the regular roads, and crossed over the mountains in this and the adjoining parishes, to avoid meeting these savage and fierce robbers. And to protect themselves from being surprised in the night, they had fixed scythes in the chimneys of their houses, some of which were seen remaining there as late as the end of last century. To put an end to these acts of violence and robbery, a commission was granted to John Wynne ap Meredydd of Gwydir, Esq., and Lewis Owen of Llwyn, near Dolgelley, Esq., Vice Chamberlain and Baron of the Exchequer for North Wales, who, having raised a strong body of men, on Christmas eve, made prisoners of about eighty of the robbers, upon whom they passed a sentence, punishing them according to the extent of their crimes. Among these there were

two young men, whose mother urgently entreated the judge to spare one of them; but he declined to grant her request, when she, with all the vindictiveness of malignant fury, vowed that revenge should be taken upon the Baron by her surviving sons. And these watched their opportunity as Baron Owen was passing through these parts to the Montgomeryshire assizes, in 1555; and he was waylaid by a numerous band of desperadoes among the thick woods of Dugoed. The road was blocked up by several long trees, which were cut down and thrown across it; and the villains, after discharging a shower of arrows, rushed upon their victim, whom they murdered, and left his body on the road, covered with thirty wounds. The place where this tragical event took place is yet called *Llidiart y Barwn*, the Baron's gate. But this atrocious act brought down upon the banditti the punishment which their long course of merciless outrages demanded; the whole nest of them was extirpated, many of them were tried and executed, and the rest fled never to return.[1]

On the top of Bwlch y fedwen are to be seen the ruins of an old house, where these robbers, according to tradition, showed a certain amount of charitable disposition and kindly feeling upon one occasion. A number of them went to the door when hungry, and asked for relief. The old woman, who was the only inmate in the house at the time, gave them all she had, no doubt more from fear than love. At daylight, one of the following mornings, these, or some of their companions, had brought a fine fat pig, killed and dressed, and placed it as a present at the old woman's door.[2]

There is a proverb often heard in the neighbourhood on a dark night, to the effect that "it is high time to run to the top of Bwlch y Fedwen to look for the day." The origin of this proverb, as it is said, took place thus. There was an innocent old family once residing at a

[1] Pennant's *Tours in Wales;* Williams's *Eminent Welshmen:* Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary.*

[2] Jones's *Hanes Plwyf Garthbeibio.*

place called Cwmllecoediog, in the adjoining parish of Mallwyd. Whilst they were all in bed one dark winter night, a number of mischievous youths walled up the windows of the house with sods, so that not a ray of light could enter in, when day-light made its appearance. The family slept comfortably for the night, and the whole of the next day; but on the evening of the second day they began to think that it was the longest night that ever existed since "darkness was upon the face of the deep." They began to become uneasy, and they resolved to get up to look for the sun. The old man called upon the lads to follow him, saying, "We must go and look for the sun." And away they went, and made diligent search for it without any success, until they arrived at the summit of Bwlch y fedwen; here day-light greeted them to their great joy. The old worthy of Cwmllecoediog was ever known afterwards by the dignified title of the "man of light." Such we are told was the origin of the above-mentioned proverb.

On the top of Bwlch y fedwen there is a grave of traditional notoriety, known by the name of the "Carrier's grave," where it is said one of the old carriers of by-gone days lies buried. Whilst following his pack horses over this desolate pass, he was way-laid by a band of robbers, murdered, and was buried on the spot where he was slain.[1]

Dol y maen is a farm house not far from Bwlch y fedwen, but in the sixteenth century it was a mansion, and place of importance, as the residence of the Vaughans, a branch of the ancient family of Llwydiarth. The old house was taken down some years ago, and the present farm house built on its site. There was an inscription in the old house of the sixteenth century, over the parlour door, containing the following letters, "J. D. V., 15**." The windows belonging to it had been brought from Llwydiarth, but no trace of them is now to be discovered.

[1] Jones's *Hans Plwyf Garthbeibio 'a'i Hynafiaethau.*

On the common above the Vron, and in some other mountainous districts of the parish, are to be seen many of those *gryniau*, or ridges, which we noticed in the neighbouring parish[1] of Llangadfan, where the ancient inhabitants used to sow their corn. These prove that portions of land were at one time under cultivation in these parts, where nothing now but wild mountains and heather extend on all sides. It is probable that no fences existed at that time, and that the land where corn was sown was not protected in any way; but the sheep and cattle were put to graze at a distance from it, and not allowed to come to those parts. The divisions between the various owners were marked by boundary stones.

SECTION III.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

As we have already stated, the church in this parish was founded by Tydecho, in the sixth century. This was probably a cell, or a small religious house, under Llan y mawddwy. We have no further record of religion and the progress of Christianity among the inhabitants of these parts at this period, and the tradition respecting Tydecho, and his connection with the parish, is, in many respects, so vague and uncertain, that it savours more of a legend of the dark ages, than of real history. In Pope Nicholas's *Taxation*, which was made in the year 1291, Garthbeibio appears as a chapel under Llan y mawddwy. The following is the account given in that ancient record:—

DEANERY OF MAWDDWY AND CYFEILIAWG.

The church of Llan y mawddwy, with the chapels thereof, Mallwyd and Garthbeibio, valued at;—

[1] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, p, 330.

Rectory	£10	0	0	Tenth	£1	0	0
Vicarage	2	0	0	Not tithed.			

At the time the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII was made, in the twenty-sixth year of that monarch's reign, Garthbeibio was a rectory, and is placed in the deanery of Pool and Caereinion. The following is the entry in that important document :—

DEANERY OF POOL AND CAEREINION.

Rectory of Garthbeibio.

Value of tithes of corn and hay . . per annum	£0	8	0
Lambs and wool . . . . „	1	3	4
Lactuals and other small tithes . . „	0	19	6
Oblations . . . . . „	3	17	4
	£6	8	2

Thence in reprisals, viz. :

	s.	*d.*
Lactuals to the Bishop	3	4
Annual Procurations	3	4
	6	8
Clear yearly value £6	1	6
Thence a tenth	12	2

The tenth went to the king, but in the time of Queen Anne, it was given up to augment poor livings, and is known since under the name of Queen Anne's Bounty. Many small livings were discharged from the payment of it, and Garthbeibio was among that number.

The value of the tithes of Garthbeibio, in 1720, was only £19, and the parish, at that time, had in it only eight farm houses. The tithes are now commuted at £119 ; and in the year 1863, the tithes of the township of Moelfeliarth, in the parish of Llangadfan, amounting to £82 4s. 2d., were transferred to this parish, and the same ratified by an Order in Council, bearing date 9th of September, 1865. The jurisdiction

of the townships of Moelfeliarth and Maesllymysten, in the said parish of Llangadfan, had been already transferred to the rector of Garthbeibio, in the year 1863, by an Order in Council. When the Rev. E. Jones was rector of the parish, who was collated by Bishop Shipley in 1779, two small tenements in the parish of Llanerfyl were purchased with money granted by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to augment the living; and in the time of the present rector these were sold, and the money, amounting to £547 15s., invested for the benefit of the living, in the three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities. A grant of £200 more was received from the Bounty board in 1865, to meet the transfer of tithes made from the parish of Llangadfan.

The following is a list of the rectors of the parish, as given by Browne Willis, in his *Survey of St. Asaph*, edition of 1801, and continued to the present time.

	Year.
John Goch, collated by Bishop Warton	1537
William ab Owen, collated by Bishop Goldwell	1556
J. Powell, collated by Bishop Hughes	1598
David Nicholas, collated by Bishop Morgan	1602
David Lloyd Thomas, deprived by Bishop Parry	1614
Richard Pearks, collated by Bishop Parry	1618
John Vaughan, collated by Bishop Hanmer	1627
David Davies, collated by Bishop Hanmer	1628
J. Davis, collated by Bishop Hanmer	1635
J. Vaughan, collated by Bishop Griffiths	1662
James Williams, collated by Bishop Barrow	1675
J. Foulkes, collated by Bishop Barrow	1677
Evan Pritchard, collated by Bishop Lloyd	1685
David Morrice, collated by Bishop Beveridge	1705
Evan Lloyd, collated by Bishop Hare	1729
John Jones, collated by Bishop Tanner	1734
Henry Williams, collated by Bishop Lisle	1746
E. Jones, collated by Bishop Shipley	1779
David Lewis, collated by Bishop Bagot	1794
W. E. Jones, collated by Bishop Short	1850

Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, says that John Davies, who was rector of the parish during the Commonwealth, suffered much persecution. "I have

seen," he says, "the state of his case under his own hand, by which it appears that he was not permitted to come and make his own defence. He was also imprisoned."[1] This probably happened about the time Vavasor Powell was sent to sequester the livings of the clergy in Montgomeryshire, and the rectory house at Llangadfan was burnt down by the rebels.[2]

Garthbeibio is in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph, and is a discharged rectory. The church, which was an ancient structure, and in a very dilapidated condition, was rebuilt in the year 1862, and is now a neat and suitable edifice, well adapted to the requirements of the parish, and having sittings in it for one hundred and thirty persons, all free. In the old church there were some curious oak carvings, which are now in possession of the rector.

In a Terrier, bearing date July 13th, 1791, there is an account of the various charitable donations given at different times to the poor of this parish. The following is a list of these donations as they appear in the Terrier :—

Owen Thomas Rees, left	£3
Evan David Thomas	2
Elizabeth Clerk	3
Elizabeth Evan David	2
Rees Thomas, of Dyfnant	2
whereof one pound was lost.	
Maurice Griffiths	6
Howell David Shone	2
John Rees	10
David Evans, of Cae'r lloi	2
Robert Thomas Owen, of Rhiwfelen, gentleman	20
Grace Hughes, of Nant y Saeson	10

These several legacies, being in the whole £61, have been laid out upon the second district of the Montgomeryshire turnpike roads, and secured by a bond, dated 8th of June, 1791 ; and the annual interest is distributed among the poor of the parish. From the

[1] Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 235.
[2] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, p. 336.

GARTHBEIBIO OLD CHURCH.

GARTHBEIBIO NEW CHURCH.

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Report of the Charity Commissioners, published in 1838, it appears that the interest of £10, given by John Rees, was to be given to the poorest person in the parish, who, during the preceding year, had received the smallest amount of parish relief. And it was not usual to give it to the same person in two consecutive years.[1]

The Ecclesiastical parish of Garthbeibio, as at present constituted, includes Garthbeibio itself, and the townships of Moelfeliarth and Maesllymysten, transferred to it, as already stated, from the parish of Llangadfan. The population of the Ecclesiastical parish, according to the census of 1871, amounted to 596. The registers belonging to the church go no further back than 1710. There are five volumes of them, which are in a good state of preservation. There is a silver flagon among the communion plate, given by the Rev. Henry Williams, with this inscription upon it:

"Henricus Williames, A.M., olim e Coll. Jes. Oxon, D.D. Deo et Ecclesiæ de Garthbeibio, A.D. 1739.

There is another silver cup, with this inscription upon it:

"To the honour and glory of God, and to the use of Garthbeibio Church." "To the price thereof the Rev. Mr. Evan Lloyd hath given one guinea."

The date found on the bell of the church, when it was taken down in 1862, was 1665. The bell was recast at the time the church was restored, and there is no inscriptian upon it at present. It is probable the old church had been either rebuilt or restored, about the year 1665, and this date referred to that event.

The festival of Tydecho, the patron saint of the parish, used to be kept on Easter Monday, and at Mallwyd also the same time. Many games and sports used to be indulged in that day by the inhabitants, and amongst other things, cock-fighting held a conspicuous place, and the remains of the old pit are yet pointed

[1] *Charity Commissioners'* 1838 *Report*, p. 283.

out, a little distance above the churchyard. These festivals were originally kept for religious purposes, and devoted to alms-giving, prayer to God, and due commemoration of God's mercies, and the praiseworthy deeds of the saint. But in course of time they were perverted from their original intention, and became corrupted and immoral in their tendency. The original intention was to commemorate the happy day when a house of God had been erected within an easy distance to the inhabitants. But this, in the process of time, degenerated into a petty feast or fair, consisting of rustic revelry, though it commonly originated in the day when the church of the parish had been set apart from all common and profane uses to the service of God.[1]

In the year 1863, a considerable change took place in the Ecclesiastical parish of Garthbeibio, in consequence of the transfer to it of two townships from the parish of Llangadfan, as we have already mentioned, Moelfeliarth and Maesllymysten, and the tithes of the township of Moelfeliarth. This was done under the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 113, and Act 17 and 18 Victoria, chap. 84. The scheme, containing the Order in Council transferring the jurisdiction of the two townships, was published in the *London Gazette* for May 1863, and that transferring the tithes of Moelfeliarth, in the *London Gazette* for September 12th, 1865. The population of the two townships thus transferred, amounted, by the census of last year, to 264, thus making the present population of the Ecclesiastical parish of Garthbeibio by the same census 596. The tithes of Moelfeliarth have been commuted at £82 4s. 2d. The following is the schedule attached to the scheme transferring the above tithes, showing the landowners, the occupiers of the various farms, and quantity of land in each, as given in the tithe apportionment of the parish of Llangadfan, made in the year 1838.

[1] Williams's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry;* Soames's *Anglo-Saxon Church.*

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Quantities in Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.	Rent Charge. £	s.	d.
Earl of Powis . . .	Sidney Roberts . .	1040	0	24	— 7	15	0
„ . . .	John Williams . .	51	3	29	— 2	11	0
„ . . .	Evan Evans . . .	11	1	23	— 0	5	0
„ . . .	Margaret Richards .	2	1	9	— 0	2	6
„ . . .	Rowland Morris . .	77	3	9	— 2	12	0
„ . . .	Margaret Evans and others	1	1	5	— 0	0	1
„ . . .	Evan Evans . . .	2	0	36	— 0	2	8
„ . . .	John Foulkes. . .	0	1	12	— 0	1	0
„ . . .	Evan Rowlands . .	6	1	9	— 0	15	0
„ . . .	David Jones . . .	4	3	32	— 0	8	6
„ . . .	Owen Williams . .	1	3	8	— 0	0	1
„ . . .	Richard Jones Miller	0	1	0	— 0	0	1
„ . . .	Morris Evans . .	50	3	23	— 1	12	0
„ . . .	John Jones . . .	38	3	26	— 2	0	0
„ . . .	Richard Jones . .	10	1	39	— 0	0	1
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. . .	Elizabeth Jones . .	72	1	34	— 3	18	0
„ . .	Anne Williams . .	49	3	16	— 3	14	0
„ . .	Evan Williams . .	58	3	13	— 6	10	0
Representatives of the late John Smith .	Evan Evans . . .	82	0	35	— 0	12	0
Jane Richards . .	David Lloyd . . .	73	1	21	— 8	12	6
„ . .	Elizabeth Jones . .	0	0	22	— 0	0	2
„ . .	Evan Morgan . .	0	3	23	— 0	0	1
„ . .	Edward Davies . .	38	0	10	— 5	9	0
„ . .	„ . .	6	2	2	— 0	14	0
„ . .	Evan Williams . .	25	3	25	— 2	0	9
Rev. Hugh Owen, Curate of Trefor chapel	David Hughes . .	22	2	11	— 1	5	3
Thomas Bowen . .	Thomas Thomas .	75	3	39	— 3	14	9
Thomas Morris . .	Himself	74	3	39	— 3	18	0
Thomas Rees . . .	David Evans . . .	1	1	24	— 0	4	0
David Davies . . .	„ . . .	22	2	21	— 3	5	9
„ . . .	Richard Jones . .	1	3	5	— 0	2	0
Evan Griffiths . .	John Jones . . .	44	1	18	— 2	18	0
„ . .	Morris Thomas . .	13	1	37	— 1	1	0
John Davies . . .	William Morris . .	8	0	21	— 0	6	6
„ . . .	John Jones . . .	10	1	6	— 0	15	0
Evan Price . . .	David Evans . . .	5	0	4	— 0	8	0
Evan Evans . . .	Himself	109	0	14	— 4	10	6
„ . . .	Elizabeth Jones . .	4	0	0	— 0	1	0
	Carried forward . . .	2887	0	1	£72	5	3

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Quantities in Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.	Rent Charge. £	s.	d.
	Brought forward . .	2887	0	1	£72	5	3
Rev. L. Darwell, as curate of Criggion Chapel	Hugh Hughes . .	75	2	3	— 4	5	0
Eliza Bennet . . .	Evan Evans . . .	202	0	8	— 4	16	0
Mary Owen . . .	David Evans . . .	0	0	14	— 0	0	3
„ . . .	Robert Owen . . .	27	3	5	— 0	13	6
„ . . .	Edward Jones . .	1	3	25	— 0	0	1
Thomas Jones . .	Howell Williams .	0	1	38	— 0	0	1
Zachariah Humphreys	Robert Lloyd . . .	3	2	17	— 0	4	0
		3198	1	31	£82	4	2

SECTION IV.

POPULATION.

The inhabitants of this parish are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, or as mechanics and workmen upon the Earl of Powis's estate. Most of the farms are small, and the tenants cultivate them themselves, thus forming a class of men partly tenant farmers and partly farm labourers. Some of the houses, which have lately been rebuilt, are good, and built upon a new and improved model of construction; but the old-fashioned farm houses, and cottages on the hills, are yet, many of them, wretched in appearance, and the accommodation in them of the meanest description. The expense of getting good building materials, such as lime, timber, and slates, bricks, and tiles, is so great, without good roads, nor any railway accomodation near, that the inhabitants have been obliged to use what they can afford to procure near them, such as clay instead of lime, rushes and straw for thatching their buildings instead of slates, and mud floors instead of tiles or flags. But the family fare of almost all the people in these mountainous districts has greatly changed for the better of late years. For instead of bread made of barley and rye,

and oatmeal cake, wheat bread is generally used; and the dress of the people, both men and women, has greatly changed from the primitive and old-fashioned style of fifty and sixty years ago, to the more modern fashion of their neighbours in the lowlands.

The number of inhabitants in the parish, according to the census of 1871, was 332; and in 1861, the number was 372; in 1851, it was 383; in 1841, 355; and in 1831, 342. In this comparison we find the same thing as we noticed in the case of the parish of Llangadfan, the gradual falling off of the population of late years. And this seems to be generally the case in all the agricultural parishes throughout the kingdom; so much so, that we find that this falling off of the rural population, and the consequent accumulation of the people in the large towns, is a question which has attracted the notice of our scientific men, and is by them considered as an indication of the degeneracy of race in this kingdom. Dr. Beddoe read a paper bearing upon the subject, before a meeting of the British Association in 1871, to which the reader is referred for further information on the subject.

The Nonconformists began to establish themselves in the parish during the latter half of last century. The great religious excitement, which followed the rise and progress of Methodism in Wales, gradually reached these parts, and commenced in the efforts made by some of their itinerants to preach in the open air, and in some of the farm houses to which they might gain access. But as the bulk of the Welsh people at that time were much opposed to anything which savoured of Puritanism, the preachers often met with great opposition, and were frequently roughly handled by the mob, and at times with difficulty could escape without serious injury; and some, it is said, were in danger for their lives. The first sermon, it is stated, was preached by the Nonconformists, in the farm-yard of a place called Twrch, about the year 1786. The preacher met with great opposition. The Calvinistic

Methodists afterwards frequently had preaching at Dol y Gwalia and Dol lwyd, and once or twice in the farm-yard of Gurlas. And about sixty or seventy years ago, a noted minister of the name of Ishmael Jones, from the parish of Llandinam, attempted to preach near Maes Garthbeibio, but was obliged to seek refuge from his persecutors on the top of a barn, which happened to be at hand. "The prayer of Stephen," said he, with perhaps more wit than christian charity, "was in my mind at the time, and I could say from my heart, 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit;' but for the life of me I could not say, 'Lay not this sin to their charge.'" About the year 1795, the Independents, in conjunction with the Calvinistic Methodists, commenced to hold religious meetings at a place called Llechwedd bach; but as they met with much opposition, the tenant, Mr. E. Hughes, had his house registered for the purpose. After that every thing went on peaceably. There are two chapels at present in the parish, Beersheba, belonging to the Independents, and Salem, to the Wesleyans. Five persons, natives of this parish, became dissenting ministers, the Revs. H. Hughes, Rowland Davies, and John Morris, among the Independents; Rev. F. Jones, among the Calvinistic Methodists; and the Rev. D. Ellis, among the Wesleyans.[1]

Education.—The language in use among the inhabitants of the parish is Welsh, with the exception of two or three English families, who have come of late years to settle in the parish. A national school was established here in the year 1854, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Earl of Powis and his family. The school is very efficiently conducted, and his Lordship, the Countess of Powis, Lady Lucy Calvert, and Lady Harriet Herbert, take great interest in its welfare, and assist and encourage the work carried on in it, by rewarding the most meritorious scholars, and other means. We find the same difficulty encountered here, as we noticed in the case of the parish of Llangadfan, owing

[1] Jones's *Hanes Garthbeibio a'i Hynafiaethau.*

to the only language in use among the inhabitants being Welsh, and the language taught in the school being English, and thus the children have to acquire the information, and the medium through which it is communicated to them, during the brief period they remain in school. But knowledge of English is gradually advancing, and gaining ground in these remote parts, and making that difficulty less; though it will take many years before English will become the medium of communication at the home and the fireside of the inhabitants generally in these remote districts, and perhaps a longer period still before it will supersede the ancient language in places of religious worship. The new Educational Act, lately passed in Parliament, will no doubt very much facilitate the cause of education in parts hitherto not reached by benevolent efforts and individual exertions, and cause the establishment of schools in places where nothing of the kind was ever known before, by compelling the rate-payers to support them as a matter of duty.

Hafottai, or Summer dwellings.—These ancient dwellings are numerous in most of the mountainous parts of Wales; and in the higher districts of this parish, and the adjoining parish of Llan y mawddwy, there are several of them. The farmers, in former times, used to migrate from the lowlands into these dwellings, and reside there during the greatest part of the summer, having their cattle with them, and the things necessary for the dairies. And it was then they generally harvested the hay, which they call *gwair rhosydd*, a short coarse kind of hay, which grows upon the peat soil and moors, and is so short, that in some parts of the country they were obliged to carry it home in baskets and sacks after it was cut. In one of these old dwellings, situated high among the hills, called Hafotty yn Nhwrch, a daring robber of the name of Sion de Benyon made his abode. Eventually Sion was followed to his retired dwelling place, in consequence of the frequent depredations he committed in the sur-

rounding country, and was captured by one Lewis Thomas, of Coed Ladur, in the parish of Llanuwchlyn. The thief almost killed Thomas during the scuffle, with some frightful stick he had in his possession. Benyon was sent to prison; but his wife was allowed to pay him a visit at Christmas, and to take with her a present of a fat goose to enable her husband to have a merry Christmas in his place of confinement. But she had been able to conceal instruments to break the iron bars of the prison, inside the goose; and with the assistance of these the robber escaped. But following the same wicked career afterwards, he was at last taken and executed; and one of his last words under the gallows was to request his friends to make a present of his favourite stick to Lewis Thomas for the courage he had formerly shown at Fotty yn Nhwrch.[1]

[1] Jones's *Hanes Plwyf Garthbeibio a'i Hynafiaethau.*

SHIELD OF ARMS IN THE EAST WINDOW OF BUTTINGTON CHURCH.

In the east window of the parish church of Buttington, in the county of Montgomery, among some fragments of ancient stained glass, there is a quartered shield of arms in a tolerably perfect state. Enquiry has been made at various time whose arms this shield represents (see *Notes and Queries*, 4th series, iv, p. 523, and *ibid.* v, p. 23, also *Oswestry Advertiser*, Bygones column, 21st Aug., 1872); but no satisfactory answer has hitherto been given. We would venture to offer the following solution.

The shield is not large, and being placed in the window some height from the ground, the charges in it are not distinguishable without getting up close to it.

The shield is thus blazoned :—

Quarterly of four grand quarters.

1st and 4th quarterly of four; 1st and 4th, *or*, two lions passant, *az.*; 2nd and 3rd, *ar.*, a cross patonce, *az.*

2nd and 3rd quarterly; 1st and 4th, *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*; 2nd and 3rd, *ar.*, a saltire, *gules*.

The 1st and 4th quarters in the 1st grand quarter seem to be the arms of "Somerie, Baron Dudley," which in Burke's *Extinct Peerage* are given as "*or*, two lioncels passant, *az.*;" but Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, under Roger de Someri, sheriff of Shropshire in 1262, gives his arms as "*or*, two *lions* passant in pale, *az.*"

The 2nd and 3rd quarters, "*ar.* a cross patonce, *az.*" are the arms of "Sutton, Baron Dudley."

The 1st and 4th grand quarters therefore seem to be the quartered shield of the "Somerie" and "Sutton" arms. But as the Sutton family was the one which was connected with the chief family of the district in which Buttington is situated, we should have expected to have found the Sutton arms 1st and 4th, and the Somerie 2nd and 3rd. Instances certainly can be quoted where the house or family from which the dignity or inheritance was derived is given the first quarter, and this we venture to think is another example.

The 2nd and 3rd grand quarters contain 1st and 4th "*or*, a lion ramp, *gules*," which is the shield of the princes and lords of Powys, Griffith ap Wennunwen, and Sir John de Cherleton (see *Montgomeryshire Collections*, appendix to vol. ii, review by J. Gough Nichols, p. xxiii).

The 2nd and 3rd quarters, "*ar.*, a saltire *gules*," much resemble the heraldic insignia of John Tiptoft, Lord Tiptoft and Powys, who married Joyce, daughter and co-heiress of Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 352). The Tiptoft arms are blazoned by Burke, "*az.* a saltire ingrailed, *gu.*," and although this quarter is slightly different, there can, we conceive, be no reasonable doubt that it is intended for the Tiptoft shield.

With reference to the 1st and 4th grand quarters, it may be mentioned that Margaret, one of the co-heiresses of John de Somerie, K.B., who was the last feudal baron of that name, of Dudley, in Staffordshire, married Sir John de Sutton, who thus acquired the feudal castle of Dudley. Their son, John de Sutton, was summoned to parliament as Baron Sutton of Dudley, and he and his descendants would, it is conceived, be entitled to quarter the Sutton and Somerie arms; and if precedence were yielded to the maternal arms, as was frequently done, on account of the feudal dignity having descended through the mother, this quartered

SHIELD OF ARMS OF

Sutton Baron Dudley,

in the East window of

BUTTINGTON CHURCH.

T.S.JONES. PINXIT

RIBY, LITH, LPOOL.

QUARTERLY OF FOUR GRAND QUARTERS

1ST AND 4TH, QUARTERLY—	2ND AND 3RD, QUARTERLY—
1ST AND 4TH, SOMERIE.	1ST AND 4TH, CHERLETON.
2ND AND 3RD, SUTTON.	2ND AND 3RD, TIPTOFT.

coat would correctly represent the arms of the new feudal lord and his descendants.

John de Sutton, first Baron Sutton of Dudley, married (according to Burke's *Extinct Peerage*) Isabel, daughter of Sir John de Cherleton, Lord of Powys. His great grandson, John de Sutton, fourth Baron Dudley, by his wife Elizabeth, widow of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, had a son (Sir) Edmund, who married Joice, daughter and eventual co-heiress of John Lord Tiptoft and Powys, by his wife Joyce, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward de Cherleton. Joice, as co-heiress of her father, John Lord Tiptoft, and of her mother, Joyce, co-heiress of the last Cherleton, feudal Baron of Powys, would bring to her husband, Sir Edmund Sutton, the quartered shield of the Tiptofts and the Cherletons, and to the latter as the nobler descent, and as the one passing the feudal dignity, would probably be yielded the 1st quarter.

Sir Edmund Sutton died *vitâ patris*, and his son and heir, John Sutton, fifth Baron Sutton of Dudley (who succeeded his grandfather, John Sutton, fourth baron), would be entitled to quarter his paternal and maternal arms, in the way they are emblazoned in this shield, and to pass them to his descendants.

We therefore conclude that the shield in the east window of Buttington Church is that of John Sutton, fifth Baron Dudley, or of one of his immediate descendants; the quartered coats of the *Someries* and the *Suttons*—his paternal arms, being the first and fourth grand quarters; and the quartered coat of the *Cherletons* and the *Tiptofts*—his maternal arms, being the second and third grand quarters. The genealogical table appended will, perhaps, put the matter in a clearer light.

This ancient quartered shield is remarkable in presenting two examples of the practice of the descendants of men who have married into great houses, giving precedence to the maternal arms, and placing them in the first quarter, instead of the paternal arms.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have found a confirmation of our conclusions, from the account which Nash, the historian of Worcestershire, gives of Northfield, in that county. In *Doomsday* it is stated that Northfield, otherwise Nordfeld, belonged to William Fitz Ausculph, afterwards to the "Somerys," and in "23 Henry VIII, 1531, it was purchased of Edward (Sutton) Lord Dudley," from which we infer the Suttons succeeded the Someries in this property. In his account of Northfield Church, Nash says :—

"In the east window of the south aisle of the church, within an escutcheon : 1. Two lions pass., *az., Somery,* quartering, *ar.,* a cross-croslet, *az., Malpas.* 2. A lion ramp., *gu., Charlton of Powes,* quartering, *ar.,* a saltire engrailed, *gu., Typtote ;* the third as the second, and the fourth as the first.

"In the second pane, *or,* two lions pass., *az., Somery,* impaling *gu.,* a cross moline, *ar., Beke,* quartering, *sa.,* a cross engrailed, *or, Ufford,* over these two last a crescent, *az.; on the top Dudley with quarterings.*"[1]

The first named coat seems almost identical with that in the east window of Buttington church, and clearly belonged to one of the Suttons, Lords of Dudley.

Again, Symonds in his *Diary*[2] gives the following

[1] Nash's *History of Worcestershire,* vol. ii, p. 190.

[2] *Camden Society's Publications,* 1859, p. 168, cited in "Herald and Genealogist," vol. ii, p. 495. Erdeswick, writing between 1593 and 1603, says that "the Sutton coat proper to his name he took to be *ar.,* a cross pattée, *blue.*" This coat Sir Hugh Sutton (or, according to Ormerod, his son Richard de Sutton) assumed when he married Elizabeth, heiress of William Patrick, Lord of the moiety of the Barony of Malpas. The arms attributed to the Barons of Malpas, are "*ar.,* a cross patonce, *az.,*" (Ormerod's *Cheshire,* vol. ii, p. 333). Sir Hugh's grandson, Sir John de Sutton, when he married Margaret, heiress of John de Somerie, feudal Lord of Dudley, assumed the Somerie coat, "*or,* two lions passant, *az.,*" and placed it in his first quarter. Subsequently the Suttons assumed "*or,* a lion rampant double quevée, *vert,*" but Erdeswick asserts that "before the time of Henry VIII never did any of the Suttons of Dudley Castle bear a lion either with one tail or two, but either Somery's two lions, or else *ar.,* a cross pattée, *blue.*" The variations in the arms of this family are remarkable, and are illustrated in the above quotations.

epitaph of two of the children of Edward, Lord Dudley and *Powes*, from Himley church, which is confirmatory of our view :—

"Hic jacet Willelmus Suttoun et Constantia soror ejusdem filia p'nobilissimi Domini Edwardi Suttoun militis, Domini Dudley et Powes, qui quidem Wilhelmus obijt 22° Dec. 1504, Constantia v° 15 Marcii 1501, quorum A. This coate, quarterly i and iv: 1 and 4, two lions passant; 2 and 3, a cross flory: ii and iii: 1 and 4, a lion rampant; 2 and 3, a saltire engrailed."

The epitaph is interesting, also, as furnishing an instance where Lord Dudley assumed the title of *Powes*, in right of his descent, through the Tiptofts, from the last Cherleton, Lord of Powys, and of his inheriting a portion of the feudal barony of Powys.

But it appears that the Sutton family did not invariably bear this quartered coat, for amongst the arms in St. Edmund's Church, Dudley,[1] Nash says :

"In the highest south window, two lions pass., *Somery*, quartering, a lion ramp., *Charlton, Lord of Powys*, the next, a saltire engrailed, *Typtoft*, the fourth as the first, the colours of all faded; impaling *gu.*, a cross moline, *ar.*, *Beke*, quartering *sa.*, a cross ingrailed, *or*, supported by two angels."

"And in the middle pane of the east window of the chancel of the old church at Dudley, *Or*, a lion ramp., queue fourchée, *vert*, *Sutton*, impaling quarterly, first and fourth *or*, two lions pass., *az. Somery*; second and third *ar.*, a cross botoné, *az.*, baron Malpas."

And in the hall window at Sawtrey, co. Huntingdon, there is the shield of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, K.G. 1509, died 1521-2, with the Somerie coat only "*or*, two lions passant, *az.*"[2]

How the arms of Sutton, Baron Dudley, came to be placed in Buttington Church, is an interesting question which we reserve for future investigation.

M. C. J.

[1] Nash's *Worcestershire*, vol. i, p. 361.
[2] *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. ii, p. 499.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF SUTTON, BARON DUDLEY.

Illustrative of the Shield of Arms in the East Window of Buttington Church.

Margaret de Somerie, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Somerie, K.B., last Baron Somerie of Dudley.
Or, two lions pass., *az.*

∓ **John de Sutton.**
Ar., a cross patonce, *az.*

Sir John de Tiptoft, Lord Tiptoft and Powys, *jure uxoris*.
Az., a saltire engrailed, *gu.*

∓ **Joyce**, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys.
Or, a lion ramp., *gu.*

John de Sutton, first Baron Sutton of Dudley.

∓ **Isabel**, daughter of John de Cherleton, Lord of Powys.

John de Sutton, second Baron ∓

John de Sutton, third Baron ∓

John de Sutton, fourth Baron ∓

Sir Edmund Sutton ∓
1st and 4th, *or*, two lions pass., *az.*
2nd and 3rd, *az.*, a cross patonce, *az.*

∓ **Joice**, daughter and co-heiress.
1st and 4th, *or*, a lion ramp. *gu.*
2nd and 3rd, *az.*, a saltire engrailed, *gu.*

John Sutton, fifth Baron.

Quarterly of four grand quarters.

1st and 4th, Quarterly—
1st and 4th, Somerie.
2nd and 3rd, Sutton.

2nd and 3rd, Quarterly—
1st and 4th, Cherleton.
2nd and 3rd, Tiptoft.

SHERIFFS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.[1]

1610.—Lewis Gwynn.

Deputy, Matthew Price.[2]

Arms.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, *az.*, a lion passant *ar.* (Einion ab Cynvelyn, Lord of Manafon); 2, *or*, a lion ramp., *az.* (Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau); 3, *or*, a lion ramp., *gu.* (Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys).

Lewis Gwynn, Esq., of Llanidloes, was the son and heir of Morgan Gwynn, sheriff in 1582. He served as deputy sheriff to his father, during whose year of office he received the appointment of escheator of the county. He was mayor of Llanidloes each succeeding year between the 23rd and 33rd Eliz., and as "Lewis Gwynn de Llanydlos, gen.," was fifth on the grand jury at the assizes, 29 Eliz.

7 James I, 1609, "Lodowicus Gwyn, ar.," appears on the sheriff's list of magistrates for the first time.

[1] Continued from vol. v, p. 496.

[2] "Mattheus Price, gen." (Peniarth list). He was the son-in-law of the sheriff.

By his wife Mallt, daughter of Lewis ap Howel ap Ieuan, and heiress to her brother John ap Lewis,[1] he had two daughters, co-heiresses :

I. Catherine, married to Matthew Price of Park, second son of John Price of Newtown, sheriff in 1566, the deputy sheriff for this year.

II. Lowry, who married, *first*, David Blayney ap Edward Blayney of Maesmawr, in the parish of Llandinam, one of the coroners for the county in 9 James I, 1611; and *secondly*, Lloyd Piers of Maesmawr and Trowscoed, in the parish of Guilsfield, who inherited the estates of his mother Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr, sheriff in 1581. Lloyd Piers was sheriff in 1636 and 1650.

A member of his family, Richard Gwynn, on account of his firm adherence to the Roman Catholic faith, suffered a cruel martyrdom at Wrexham, 15th October, 1584. A very interesting and detailed account of his trials and sufferings has been printed from a contemporary manuscript that was found in the mission house of the Roman Catholic chapel at Holywell.

W. V. Ll.

[1] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 311.

1611.—Rowland Owen.

Deputy, Edward Pugh.[1]

Arms. (?)

Ar., a cross flory, engrailed *sa.*, inter four Cornish choughs, ppr., on a chief, a boar's head couped of the field (Ieuan Caer Einion).[2]

Rowland Owen, Esq., was probably of Llunllo, in the parish and hundred of Machynlleth. The identity of this sheriff is, however, involved in some uncertainty from the fact that there were two contemporary Rowland Owens of Machynlleth, but of totally distinct families. One was the second son of John ap Owen ap Howell Goch of the *town* of Machynlleth, descended from Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd; the other was the son of Owen ap John ap David, whose descendants were designated of Llunllo, in the *hundred* of Machynlleth, and were descended from Ieuan Caer Einion.[3]

The inquiry is of some interest, inasmuch as Owen,

[1] Edward Pugh was probably the second son of Rowland ap Richard Pugh of Dolycorslwyn (L. Dwnn, *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 271), and he who married Mary, daughter of Griffith Kyffin of Cae Coch (*Ibid.*, p. 296).

[2] The arms also borne by Ieuan Caer Einion were *ar.*, a lion rampant, *sa.* The difference, a canton *sa.*, was granted in 1582 to his descendant, Edward Owen, ancestor of the Woodhouse family.

[3] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 321.

the great-grandson of Ieuan Caer Einion, was the ancestor of several local families of influence. This Owen had three or more sons—David, ancestor of the Owens of Llunllo ; Howell, whose grandson, "Edward Owen, of Shrewsbury, gentilman," had a confirmation of arms and the grant of a crest from "Roberte Cooke, Esq., alias Clarencieulx, principall Hereald and King of Armes," 8th December, 25 Eliz., 1582,[1] and was the ancestor of the Owens of Woodhouse; and Richard, who was the ancestor of the Owens of Condover.

Reverting to our difficulty, our local records style the Rowland Owens referred to, "of Machynlleth," no mention being made of "Llonlloyth" or Llunllo as a distinct domicile until 1639, when we find "Thomas Owen of Llonlloyth, gen.," on a grand jury. There is, however, not the same difficulty in distinguishing the fathers of the two Rowlands. The father of the Rowland Owen of the *town* family was *John ap Owen.* The father of Rowland Owen, the father of Thomas Owen of Llunllo, was *Owen ap John,* or "Owen Jones M^r^. of Arts," as he is styled in the *Cedwyn MS.*[2]

No more can be done beyond the endeavour to arrange under each of the houses such particular notices as our records afford of their respective members.

In 28 Eliz., 1586, the *town* family was represented by "Johes Owen Paroch. de Machynlleth, gen.," on the second jury of inquisition at the assizes of that year.

In 35 Eliz., 1593, Johes Owen de Machynlleth, gener., appears on a jury. In 36 Eliz., 1594, "Johes Owen, gen'os," was mayor of Machynlleth.

In 39 Eliz., 1597, Johes Owen de Machynlleth, ar., appears for the first time on the roll of county magistrates ; and on the 44th Eliz., 1602, for the last time.

[1] See Appendix A. The following are the arms on his tomb, quarterly, 1, A, a lion rampant and canton, *sa.* (Owen) ; 2, A, a cross fleury between four martlets, *sa.*, (Edwin, King of Tegingl). Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 232.

[2] Under "Machynlleth."

In 1602, George Owen of Henllys, in Pembrokeshire, when giving an account of the mansions and alliances of the chief gentlemen of Montgomeryshire, mentions this John Owen, and "Machynllaeth" as his mansion, but takes no notice of the Llunllo family.[1] John Owen married Mallt, daughter of Richard ap Hugh ap Evan of Rhos y Garreg; their second son was Rowland Owen.[2]

The Ieuan Caer Einion, or *Llunllo* family, was very probably represented by "Owinus Johnes, gen'osus," Mayor of Machynlleth, in the 17th Eliz., 1575; by "Rowlandus Owen, gen., maior de Machynlleth," in the 39th Eliz., 1597; "Rowlandus Owen, ar., maior de Machynlleth," in the 4th James I, 1607; on the roll of magistrates, and Mayor of Machynlleth, in the 7th James I, 1610; sheriff this year, 1611; and on the roll of magistrates to the 1st Charles I, 1625. By "Thomas Owen, gen'," Mayor of Machynlleth, 20 James I, and certainly by "Thomas Owen of Llonlloth, gen.," on the county grand jury, 10th May, 15th Charles I, 1639. Rowland Owen of the Llunllo family is styled Esquire,[3] which the Rowland Owen of the town family is not. Moreover, the former married Elizabeth, the sister of Rowland Pugh of Mathavarn, sheriff in 1609. From the above it may be fairly inferred that the sheriff of this year was of the Llunllo family.

W. V. Ll.

APPENDIX A.

Confirmation of Arms and Grant of Crest to Edward Owen.

To all and singuler as well nobles as gentiles as others to whom theise preasentes shall come, Roberte Cooke Esquier alias Clarencieulx principall hereaald and King of Armes of the southe east and weast partes of this realme of England from the river of Trent southwardes, sendith greetinge in our

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 346.
[2] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 296.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. i, pp. 296, 321.

Lord God everlastinge. Wheras aunciently from the beginninge the valiant and vertuous actes of worthie parsons have ben comended unto the worlde with sondrye monuments and remembrances of their good deseartes, amongst the which the chiefest and most usuall hath ben the bearinge of signes in shields cauled armes, which are evident demonstrations of prowis and valoir diveresly distributed accordinge to the qualities and deseartes of the parsons, which order as it was most prudently devised in the beginninge to stirre and kindle the hartes of men to the imitacion of vertue and nobleness even so hath the same ben and yet is continuallye observed to th'end that such as have don cõmendable service to their prince or country either in warre or peace maye both receave due honor in their lives and alles deryve [? devise] the same successively to their posteritye after them, and being required of Edward Owen of Shrewsbery Gentilman, to make searche in the registers and recordes of my office for such armes and creast as are unto him descended from his ancestors, whereuppon considering his reasonable request I have made searche accordingly and do fynde the said Edward Owen to be the sonn of Richard Owen, the sonne of Howell Owen, the son of Owen: so that fyndinge the trewe and p'fecte discent I could not without his greate injury assigne unto him any other armes than these which are unto him descendid from auncestors—videlz^{t} he beareth for Owen the fyeld *silver*, a lyon rampant *sables*, and for his difference a canton of the second, the lyon langued and inarmed *azure*. And for that I fynde noe creast unto the same as cõmonly to all auncient armes their belongeth non, I the said Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes by power and auctoritie to me comitted by lrẽs pattente under the greate seale of England have assigned given and graunted unto his auncient armes, for a difference the canton *sable* aforesaid, and the creast hereafter following, videlz^{t} uppon the healme on a wreathe *silver* and *sable*, a spread eagle's head displayed *gould*, erased *gules*, manteled *gules*, dobled *silver*, as more plainly appereth depicted in the margent. To have and houlde the said armes and creast to the said Edward Owen gentilman and to his posterity, and to the posterity of Richard Owen his father with their due difference, and he and they the same to use and enjoye for ever without impediment lett or interrupcõn of any parson or parsons. In witness whereof I have sett hereunto my hand and seale of office, the eighte of December Aõ dom. 1582, and in the 25th yeare of the reigne of our soueraigne lady Quene Elizabeth, etc.

Signed, Rob^{t}. Cooke, alias Claren Cieulx,
(L. S.) Roy D'armes.

[N. B.—Shield painted silver, which has turned black and dirty. Crest, a fat double headed eagle *or*, erased at shoulders *gules*, eyes red, also the lion ramp. *sable*, is armed *azure*.]

"A grant of a crest to the arms of Edward Owen of Shrewsbury, gent., A.D. 1582."

Copied from the original parchment preserved at Woodhouse, 15th May, 1869.

GEO. GRAZEBROOK.

[This transcript made from the above copy, 1st April, 1870, by M. C. Jones.]

1612.—MORRIS OWEN.

Deputy, Athelstan Owen.[1]

Arms.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gu.*, a lion rampant regardant, *or;* 2nd and 3rd, *ar.*, three boar's heads couped, *sa.*, langued *gu.*, tusked *or.*

MORRIS OWEN, Esq., was of Rhiwsaeson, in the parish of Llanbrynmair, and the eldest son of our sheriff in 1579, Richard Morris of Rhiwsaeson.[2] Morris

[1] "Athelystan Owens, gen." (Peniarth list). He was the eldest son of the sheriff. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Herbert of Dolgiog.

[2] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 390. "Ed'rus (Edwardus) Owen de Rhusayson, gen.," second son of Richard Morris and brother of our sheriff, was eighth on the grand jury, the 40th Eliz.

Owen married Lucy, daughter of David Lloyd Blayney of Gregynog, sheriff in 1577, by whom he had

I. Athelstan Owen, the deputy sheriff.

II. Richard Owen, M.A.

III. Rowland Owen.

IV. Cadwalader Owen, who married .... daughter of John Lloyd of Dolvawr ap Evan Lloyd ap David Lloyd of Ceiswyn.

V. Lewis Owen. VI. Rondle Owen.

I. Ellen, who married William Price ap John Price of Peniarth.

39 Eliz., 31 Oct., 1597. *Moricius Owen, gen.*, was on the grand jury of inquisition at the county assizes held at Pool. As *Moricius Owen, ar.*, a deposition was taken before him as a justice of the peace, "Apud *Llanbrynmayre*," 22nd June, 40th Eliz.; and "Apud *Rhywsaysson*," 5th December, 42nd Eliz. He was Mayor of Machynlleth, 43rd and 44th Eliz., and as *Maurice Owen de Rhywsaison, ar.*, foreman of the grand jury, 18th August, 4th James I, 1606.

His brother, "Ed'rus Owen de Rhusayson, gen." was second on the grand jury at the county assizes, 44th Eliz. The latter married, *first*, Elen, daughter of Maurice ap Robert Wynne of Glynne; and, *secondly*, Jane, daughter of John ap Howel ap Bedo ap Jenkyn.

W. V. Ll.

1613.—Sir William Herbert, K.C.B.[1]

Deputy, Lewis Reignolds.[2]

Arms.

Party per pale, *az.* and *gu.*, three lions ramp., *or.*

Sir William Herbert was the eldest son of Sir Edward Herbert, Knt., of Powis Castle. Sir William was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King James I, and by his son, King Charles I, was created, on the 2nd April, 1629, Baron Powis. His wife Eleanor was the third daughter of Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland. On the 25th March, 1628, James, Earl of Carlisle, instructed[3] Attorney-General Heath "to prepare a grant to create Sir William Herbert, K.B., Lord Herbert of Powis, co. Montgomery, with this special provision, that the Lady Elinor, daughter of Henry, late Earl of Northumberland (now wife of the said Sir William), lose not the precedency which she hath as an Earl's daughter."

The interesting details of the family succession, alliances, official life, and career of the ennobled branch of the Herbert family having already been presented to

[1] "William Herbert, D'nus Powissie, miles" (Peniarth list).
[2] "Ludovic Reignolds, gen." (Peniarth list.)
[3] *Domestic Calendar of State Papers*, 1628, p. 220.

our readers in the able biographical treatise, the "Herbertiana,"[1] little of interest remains to be recorded beyond the few notices our records afford of Lord Powis's official functions as sheriff and a county magistrate.

In the 36 Eliz., 1594, we have seen[2] that his mother, "Dame Marie Herberte, wief to Sir Edward Herberte, Knight;" his brothers, George and John Herbert; his sisters, Anne and Joyce, with several sympathising members of local families, were presented before the grand jury of the county by William Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph, and the vicar and churchwardens of Pool, for recusancy, or a covert profession of the Roman Catholic faith.

In the 7th James I, 1609, on the roll of magistrates, are "William Herbert, miles," and his younger brother, "Johannis Herbert, ar." The latter, knighted about the 19th James I, 1621, was steward of Powys, the 3rd James I, 1605, to his mother, "D'ne Marie Herbert, vid.," and subsequently to his brother, William, Lord Powis. A grant[3] of the crown lands in the county of Montgomery, on lease for twenty-one years, was made to "Lady Maria Herbert, widowe," at a rent of £197 2*s.* 5*d.* The ministers' accounts of the 13-14 James I, 1616, show that these same crown interests, in Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedewen, formerly the possessions of the Earl of March, were farmed by Sir William Herbert, Knt.[4]

From the following entry on the sheriff's file of the 7th James I, it appears that William, Earl of Pembroke, was either the guardian of Sir William Herbert, or had some conjoined interest in the lordship of Powys. "Joh'es Herbert, ar., senescallus, Will'mo Comit. Pembroke et Willi'mo Herbert, milit., d'mi sui de Powys."

In the 9th James I, 1611, "Dame Mary Herbert, widow," still clinging tenaciously to the faith of her

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v.
[2] *Ibid.*, "Miscellanea Historica," vol. iv, p. 264.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 290. [4] *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 204.

youth and advanced age, again received the attention of, and was presented for recusancy by "us, William Greene, John Brasier, wardens of the said p'she of Poole." There is an autograph letter at the Record office, dated the 28th June, 11 James I, addressed to Sir Richard Lewknor, Knt., and Henry Townshend, Knt., Chief Justices of Chester, by "William Herbert, Knight, Shirief."

Sir Percy Herbert seems, from the following, to have succeeded to the lordship of Powis before his father, William, Lord Powis's death, which we know did not take place until 1655.

20 James I, 1622, "Joh'es Herbert, miles, capital. senescallus, Percei Herbert, miles, et Baronett. D'ni sui de Powys."

At the Assizes held at Montgomery, the 28th Oct., 9 Charles I, 1633, "Willi'mus D'ns Powis" appears on the roll of magistrates.

W. V. Ll.

1614.—Edward Price.[1]

Deputy, Adam Price.[2]

Arms.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gu.*, a lion rampant regardant, *or;* 2nd and 3rd, *ar.*, three boar's heads couped *sa.*, langued *gu.*, tusked *or.*

[1] "Ed'rus Price de Kerry, ar." (Peniarth list.)

[2] "Adamus Price, gen." (Peniarth list.) He was a son of the sheriff.

Edward Price, Esq., of Glanmeheli, in the parish of Kerry, was a cadet of the house of Price of Newtown,[1] and fourth in descent from Rhys ap David Lloyd of Newtown, who fell, in 1469, on the field of Danesmore near Banbury. His family, through an alliance with the Mortimers of Wigmore, Earls of March, were stewards of their lordships of Montgomery, Kerry, and Cedewain, for several generations.

Elinor, the daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, married Higyn ap Ll'n ap Griffith ap Higyn, steward of the aforesaid lordships, whose daughter and sole heir, Jane, married "Meredith ap Adda Moel, Esq'r., steward of Kerry, Kedewen, Arwystli, and Cyveiliock." Jane, their daughter and coheir, married Howell ap David Bowdler, alias Gethin, of Brompton, an adherent of Owen Glyndower.[2] Howell Gethin's daughter Janet married Meredith of Glanmeheli (ap Rhys ap David Lloyd of Newtown), who, according to Lewys Dwnn, was "Esqr. of the body to K. Henry VII, steward of Kerry, Kedewen, Arwystli, Kyveiliok, and high constable of Montgomery Castle." His father, Rhys ap David Lloyd, had held the same office of trust under Edward IV. In consequence of these and other alliances of the family, our great herald assigns to Richard ap John ap Meredith, our sheriff's father, the following quarterings. "1, Ethelstan's (Glodrydd) coate; 2, Llewelyn ap Madock Vaughan's coate; 3, Adda ap Meyrick's coate; 4, Neuadd-wen's coate; 5, Meredith ap Adda Moel's coate; and 6, Mortimer's coate."

Meredith ap Rhys of Glanmeheli, by his wife Janet, had

John ap Meredith of Glanmeheli. He was not improbably the John ap Meredith who is said to have been attainted, and whose lands in the lordship of Kerry

[1] See "Elystan Glodrudd Genealogical Key Chart," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 398.

[2] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, vol. i, pp. 315, 316; and *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 328, *et seq.*

were granted, the 2nd March, 12th Eliz., 1570, to Richard Broughton, a member of the Council of the Marches of Wales.[1] He married Golen, the daughter of John Gough ap David ap Griffith Lloyd of Llanwnog, descended from Aleth, King of Dyved,[2] by whom he had

RICHARD ap John ap Meredith of Glanmeheli, whose elder brother was probably Edward ap John ap Meredith. The latter appears on our county grand juries from the 3rd Eliz. to the 27th Eliz., in which latter year he was third on the grand jury, and designated "de Llanlligan, gen."

Meredith of Llandinam was also a son of John ap Meredith. "Meredith ap John ap Meredith, gen.," was seventh on the grand jury at the assizes, the 7th April, 34 Henry VIII, 1543, as "M'dd ap John ap M'dd, gent.," on the 17th July, 1543, and as "M'edd John, gent., mayor of Llanidloes, the 17th Eliz., 1574. By his wife Elen, daughter of Rhys ap Thomas ap Rhys ap Howel Sais, he had

I. "David Lloyd ap M'dd, gen., maior de Llanidlos," on the sheriff's roll of the grand assize held at Pool, the 16th Feb., 21st Eliz. He was also coroner with Oliver Lloyd Vaughan, the 39th Eliz. He married Gwenllian, daughter of David Lloyd Blayney of Gregynog, sheriff in 1577 and 1585, by whom he had a son, Rowland.

II. John ap Meredith.

I. Jane, who married David ap Rhys ap Maurice ap Llewelyn of Llangurig.

II. Margaret, who married John Gwynn, M.A., ap Owen Gwynn of Llanidloes. William, Earl of Pembroke, gave him the recordership of the crown lordships in Montgomeryshire, and obtained for him the life appointment of county surveyor for several adjoining counties. In one of the Earl's grants he is styled "John Gwynn of Llanydlos, gentilman."[3]

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 148. [2] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 282.
[3] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 396-7.

John ap Meredith ap Rhys David Lloyd's daughters were

I. Gwenllian,[1] who married Rees ap Morris ap Owen of Aberbechan, our sheriff in 1565.

II. Mallt,[2] who married David Lloyd of Hope, ap Robert Lloyd of Nantcribba, ap David Lloyd Vaughan of Marrington.

III. Jane, who married William Herbert of Park, sheriff in 1547, third son, by his first marriage, of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery.

RICHARD AP JOHN AP MEREDITH of Glanmeheli was frequently on our county grand juries from the 16th to the 29th Eliz. He married "Elizabeth, ye younger daughter of Sir Rich'd Herbert, K't, son to Sir Rich'd Herbert, K't, descended, of Colebrook,"[3] by whom he had

I. Edward Price, our sheriff.

II. James Price. III. John Price. IV. Charles Price. V. Thomas Price. VI. Richard Price.

I. Margaret. II. Mary.

The above descent was "testified by Rich'd Jno. Meredith and Edward Price,[4] vi. die Junii Anno R.R. Elizabeth xxviii. Anno Domini 1586.[5]

EDWARD PRICE OF GLANMEHELI, our sheriff, is probably identical with "Edwardus Price de Kerry, gen.," foreman of the second jury of inquisition of the county the 34th Eliz., 1592, and with "Edwardus Price de Kerry, ar," second on the grand jury, the 38th Eliz., 1596. His first appearance on the roll of magistrates was in the 7th James I., 1610. Edward Price, by his first wife Catherine, the daughter of Adam Luter, had

I. Adam Price, of Glanmeheli, his deputy sheriff.

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, pp. 393-6; and Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 283.

[2] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 276.

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 312-15.

[4] Either Edward ap John ap Meredith, alias Price, his brother, or Edward Price, his son.

[5] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 316.

II. John Price, who died 17th December, 1634,[1] and a daughter, Elizabeth.

He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Robert Hughes ap Hugh Trevor of Wrexham.

ADAM PRICE of Glanmeheli, his son and heir, married Susanna, sister[2] and heir of David Powel of Weston. After his decease she married Evan Glynn of Glynn, sheriff in 1628. Adam Price's son by Susanna Powel was

RICHARD PRICE of Glanmeheli, who married the daughter of Evan Glynn, who had married Susanna, his father's widow.[3] His descendants will be found among our sheriffs of a later period.

W. V. LL.

1615.—EDWARD PRICE.[4]

Deputy, Francis Thomas.[5]

Arms.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gu.*, a lion rampant reguardant *or*; 2nd and 3rd, *ar.*, three boar's heads couped *sa.*, langued *gu.*, tusked *or*.

[1] *Cedwyn MS.*, under "Glanmeheli in Kerry."
[2] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 331.
[3] *Cedwyn MS.*, under Glanmeheli.
[4] "Ed'rus Price de Nova Villa, ar." (Peniarth list.)
[5] "Fran'cus Thomas, gen." (Peniarth list.)

THE recognisances of this year's sheriff are filed at the Record Office as those of EDWARD PRICE, ESQ., of Newtown, and clearly distinguish him from his kinsmen and contemporaries, Edward Price of Glanmeheli, and Edward Price of Vaynor.[1] He had, in 1586, served as deputy sheriff to his father, John Price of Newtown. He as Edwardus Price, with Joh'es Hugh ap. Morys, gen'osi., served the office of bailiff of Newtown in the 36th Eliz., 1594. As his father John Price de Novavilla, ar., appears for the last time on the list of county magistrates, the 41st Eliz., 1598, it may be presumed that it was our sheriff, whose visit to Shrewsbury is recorded in the bailiff's accounts of that place in 1601. "Bestowed on Mr. Price, of the New Towne, and other gentlemen of worshipe having occasions with Mr. Bailiffs in the Bothehall, a potell of Muscadell and three fine cakes, 2*s.* 6*d.*" Edwardus Price de Newtowne, ar. appears for the first time as a magistrate on the roll 7th James I. He married Juliana, daughter of John Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, sheriff in 1583, by whom he had

SIR JOHN PRICE of Newtown, created a baronet 15th August, 1628. He married Catherine, the relict of James Stedman of Strataflorida, and daughter of Sir Richard Price of Gogerddan, by whom he had

SIR MATTHEW PRICE, of Newtown, Bart., sheriff in 1659.

W. V. LL.

[1] See Elystan Glodrudd Key Chart to Sheriff's families of his tribe, and a notice of the Newtown family under Matthew Price, our sheriff's grandfather (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 398).

MARRINGTON HALL

1616.—Richard Lloyd of Marrington.

Deputy, Thomas Morris.[1]

Arms.

1. *Sa.*, three nag's heads erased (2 and 1), *ar.* (Lloyd.)
2. *G.*, a griffin segreant, *or* (Llowden).
3. *S.*, a chevron between three owls, *ar.* (Broughton.)
4. *G.*, three snakes nowed in a triangular knot, *ar.* (Ednywain ap Bradwen.)
5. *Ar.*, on a bend *vert*, three wolf's heads erased of the field (Ririd Middleton, descended from Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn).
6. *Vert*, a chevron between three wolf's heads erased, *ar.* (Ririd Flaidd *i. e.* Wolf.)
7. *G.*, on a bend *or*, three lions passant *sa.* (Sir Alexander Middleton, and Middleton of Middleton, parish of Chirbury.)
8. *Ar.*, two Cornish choughs in pale, proper. (De Boulers or Bowdler).

Meritune, or Marrington, for six generations the patrimony of the Lloyds, our sheriff's family, was a distinct manor in Witentreu (Chirbury) Hundred, at the time of the great survey recorded in Doomsday Book. It was one of those which Robert Fitz-Corbet held of the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, Roger de Mont-

[1] "Thomas Morris, gen." (Peniarth list), was of Llandinam, and married Audry, daughter of Roger Lloyd of Talgarth, ap Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, our first sheriff (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 303).

gomery. Robert Fitz-Corbet left two daughters coheirs, one of whom, Sibil, by marriage with Herbert, the Chamberlain of King Henry I., conveyed her interest in her father's barony to her issue, the Fitz-Herberts, who thus became seigneural lords of Marrington.[1]

The tenants of this manor, holding it by one third of a knight's fee, were members of the Norman family of De Buthlers, De Boulers, or Bowdler,[2] descended from the ancient feudal lords of the Honor and Chatellany of Montgomery.[3]

It is not improbable that the common ancestor of this family of De Boulers was a companion of the Conqueror, a faithful adherent of his son, King Henry I., and a kinsman of Earl Roger de Montgomery, the first Norman Earl of Shrewsbury. Ordericus, the historian of his time, and the eldest son of Odelerius, chief councillor of Earl Roger, was born, as he informs us, on the 16th February, 1075, nine years after the conquest of England, and was baptized at Atcham, near Shrewsbury. At the age of eleven he entered the monastery of St. Ebrulf of Uticum, about ten miles from Oximin (now Hiemes, near Falaise), the *caput* of Roger de Montgomery's Viscomté in Normandy. In this peaceful seclusion he wrote the history of national events down to the capture of King Stephen in February, 1141.

Robert de Belesme, the son of Earl Roger de Montgomery, succeeded his brother, Hugh de Montgomery, as third Norman Earl of Shrewsbury. Not content with an authority and domain of already princely proportions, his arbitrary rapacity prompted, and his court interest facilitated, his easy appropriation of the castles and lands of his less powerful neighbours and kinsmen.

[1] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 146, *et seq.*

[2] This surname had no settled orthography, and when treating of the same individual our records give it in a variety of forms, *i. e.*, as de Boulers, de Bollers, de Bolleres, de Builliers, de Buthlers, de Buthley, de Bowdlers, and in more modern times, Bowdler.

[3] Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 92.

Ordericus tells us that, in 1098, he obtained from William Rufus "Blida and all the lands of his kinsman Roger de Buthley."

The disputed succession to the throne of England, and the consequent family strife that ensued between the rival aspirants, Henry I. and his elder brother, Robert Curthose, divided the allegiance of the great feudatories. De Belesme unfortunately joined the confederation against Henry I. and suffered accordingly.

After seizing his castle of Arundel, "the king, A.D. 1102, marched to Blida Castle, which, having formerly belonged to the ejected *Roger de Buthley*, opened its gates on the approach of the Royal army."[2] With this favourable turn to the Royal fortunes, it was quite in accordance with a sense of gratitude that the well-timed services of Roger de Buthley and his family should meet with suitable honours and rewards.

Recorded events of the period make no further mention of Roger de Buthley. He not improbably died on the field of battle, fighting against his supplanter, Robert de Belesme; but they do most distinctly and appositely of Baldwyn de Bulers or de Bollers, as the recipient of Royal favours, apparently as a reward for marked personal attachment to King Henry I. "It is certain," says Mr. Eyton, "that on the fall of Robert de Belesme, in 1102, King Henry I. having the chatellany of Montgomery as an escheat, augmented it largely with distant estates, and granted it to Baldwyn de Boulers in marriage with Sibil de Falaise, his niece."[3] Proximate members of the Honor of Montgomery were, amongst many others, Hope Bowdler and Ashford Bowdler, and one of its more distant acquisitions

[1] "Blidam quoque totam que terram Rogeri de Buthleio cognati sui jure repetiit et a Rege grandi pondere argenti comparavit." *Orderici Vitalis Uticensis Monachi Ecclesiasticæ Liber x, p.* 768, *Normanici Scriptores of du Chesne*, sub anno 1098.

[2] "Unde Rex ad Blidam castrum quod Rogeri de Buthleio quondam fuerat exercitam promovat." *Ordericus, lib. xi, p.* 806, sub anno 1102.

[3] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 120.

was the rich manor of Badmunsfield, in Suffolk, of which it is stated: "Henricus Rex primus dedit manerium de Badmundlfeld Baldwino de Bulers in libero maritagio cum Sibilla de Faleisse. . . . . ."[1]

The blood relationship between Roger de Buthley, Lord of Blida, and Baldwyn de Bulers, first Norman Lord of Montgomery, may be inferred from the identity of name;[2] from the fact that the Honor of Montgomery, given in dower by King Henry I. with his niece Sibil de Falaise, formed part of the escheated territory of Robert de Belesme, the supplanter of Roger de Buthley, Lord of Blida; and that the year 1102 witnessed the concurrence of the following associated events: the recapture of Roger's castle of Blida, the fall of his enemy Robert de Belesme, the royal alliance of Baldwyn de Bulers, and the latter's acquisition of De Belesme's lordship of Montgomery.

Following Mr. Eyton in his history of the De Boulers, Barons of Montgomery,[3] we gather that Baldwyn de Boulers held the Honor of Montgomery for life; that he gave the Welsh interpretation of his name, "Tre

[1] 46 Willielmus de Cantelupe defunctus. Extinta terrarum, Suffolc.' Vide a⁰ 39 Henry III, No. 38, et Excerpta e Rot. Fin., II, 100, 113, 195, 209, quoted in Roberts's *Calend. Genealogicum*, and Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 146.

[2] Although Baldwyn de Bulers witnesses Henry I's charter to Shrewsbury Abbey as "Baldwin de Bollers," the identity of the family surname with that of Roger de Buthley, Lord of Blida, is thus shown. Stephen, son of Baldwyn de Bulers and Sybilla de Falaise, and his successor as Lord of Montgomery, is styled, *circa* 1160, "Stephen de *Buthlers*" (Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 389), "Stephen de Bollers" (*ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 58), and "Stephen de Buler" (*ibid.*, p. 160). His son Robert, the founder of Chirbury Priory, is styled "Robert de *Buthlers*, Lord of Montgomery" (*ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 58), de Buslers, de Boilliers, de Bodliers, de Bullers, de Bouleres, de Budlers (*ibid.*, pp. 122-3). Baldwyn, his brother, and the succeeding Lord of Montgomery, is styled Baldwin de *Buthlers* (p. 58), de Bollers, de Bullers, de Bodliers, etc.; and these arbitrary variations in orthography occur throughout the family succession.

[3] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, "Barony of de Bollers," vol. xi, pp. 117-147.

Valdwyn,"[1] to the town lying under the walls of the great border stronghold, to which the builder, the great Earl Roger, had already assigned his family name of "Montgomery."

In the year 1121 he, as "Baldwin de Bollers," affixed his signature and attestation to Henry I's great charter to Shrewsbury Abbey.[2] After the death of Sibil, Baldwyn married a second wife, by whom he had sons and daughters. His son and heir by Sibil de Falaise was

Stephen de Boulers, Lord of Montgomery.[3] He, as "Stephen de Buthlers," greets (circa 1155) Walter Durdent, Bishop of Chester, and advises him that he has given Stallington for the souls of his father and mother, and for the health of himself and wife, in the church of Stone, which Stallington was of his fee. Witnesses: Maria, Stephen's wife; *Robert, his son;* Philip de Buthlers; Leonius de Buthlers; Ernulf, nephew (nepos) of Baldwin de Buthlers.[4] "Stephen de Bollers," as a former Lord of Montgomery, had granted to the ancestor of John Fitz Richard, of Chirbury, living in 1255, half a virgate there. His son

Sir Robert de Boulers, Knt., Lord of Montgomery, was amerced forty marks for forest trespass by Henry II, as appears by the Shropshire Pipe rolls. He held large possessions in Shropshire, Suffolk, Wiltshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, and was seigneural

[1] Baldwyn's Town. "I should observe,' 'says Mr. Eyton, "that the Welsh called the town of Montgomery Tre-Valdwin. This was from Baldwin de Bollers (who lived in the time of Henry I, and was Lord of Montgomery); not, as Mr. Blakeway suggests (*Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 41), from any Baldwin of the family of Hodnet" (*Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 7, n. 5).

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 121; Salop Chartulary, No. 35.

[3] Stephen de Bollers, as Lord of Montgomery, had enfeoffed the ancestor of William de Hockleton (living in 1255) in half a virgate of land in the manor of Chirbury, which was included in the latter's service for Hockleton (Eyton, vol. xi, p. 160).

[4] *Cottonian MSS.;* Vespas, E. xxiv, fo. 9; Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 389.

lord of Hope Bowdler, Ashford Bowdler, Wilderley, Chelmick, and other places in, and on the borders of, Shropshire in the year 1176.

"Robert de Bodliers" was assessed in Shropshire for two scutages of Normandy in 1195 and 1197. In 1201 and 1202, "Robert de Bouleres" paid scutage on three Shropshire fees, to the second and third scutages of King John. His contemporary assessments in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire were for estates acquired with his wife, Hillaria Trusbut. Her munificent charters to Lilleshall Abbey are still extant. "Robert de Bullers" was also munificent in his ecclesiastical endowments. He bequeathed Rowton to Shrewsbury Abbey, and Pulton in Wiltshire, a member of his Honor of Montgomery, to Lilleshall Abbey."[1]

Towards the close of the twelfth century he, as "Robert de Buthlers," Lord of Montgomery, founded the Priory of Chirbury,[2] the advowson of which constituted the richest part of its endowment. It appears by an inspeximus of the 11th Henry III, that he gave to it the church of Chirbury, with the lands all along the road usque Maerbroc.[3] "The ancient parish of Chirbury was indeed enormous. With the exception of Worthin, it probably included the whole of the Doomsday Hundred of Witentreu or Chirbury. Thus, not only Churchstoke, but the various churches and chapels which have at any time been founded at Montgomery, Snead, Forden, and Hyssington, were originally affiliations of the Church of St. Michael at Chirbury. This great advowson was part of the endowment which Robert de Buthlers bestowed on Chirbury Priory."[4] Before Michaelmas 1203, this potent Lord of Montgomery died, and was buried in Lilleshall Abbey. He was succeeded in the Chatellany and Honor of Montgomery by his brother,

[1] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, pp. 122-3.

[2] He had previously established a priory at Snead (*Monasticon*, vol. vi, p. 580).

[3] Cart. 11 Henry III, p. 2, m. 2; Duke's *Ant. of Shropshire*, p. 124.

[4] Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, pp. 64-5.

Baldwyn de Boulers, who died without issue, and with him expired the elder male line of De Boulers.[1] His barony of Montgomery became consequently escheated to the crown. "What the King retained as an escheat, and as subject to no hereditary claims, was the *Chatellany*, i.e., the Castle, Manor, and immediate dependencies of Montgomery, including the Seigneury of Chirbury Hundred, and the services due from many manors therein. The *Honour*, or that part of the escheated barony of Montgomery which consisted of many manors in Shropshire and other counties, was suffered by the Crown to go to the collateral heirs of De Bollers, according to the weight of their claims."[2]

This Robert de Boulers, his brother Baldwyn, and others, witness an ancient deed, without date, relating to Marrington under its Welsh synonym, the "Havodwen,"[3] or "white summer house." The late Mr. Joseph Morris saw this deed at Attingham Hall; and an epitome of its contents is thus given by the herald, Lewys Dwnn, in his *Visitation of Wales*.[4]

"Rob't Ll'n of Mountgomery and Maud his wife gave the Havodwen to Eleanor vrch Goodrids of Hockleton, and after her decease to Margery her daughter and heires, who married W'm of Marrington, and to their issue for ever. Witnesses to ye sameRob't Lord Bowdler, Baldwyn his brother, Hadon of Hadon, Adam of Pontesbury, Roger de Bowdler, Roger de Say, and others."

An approximate date can without difficulty be assigned to this ancient grant, for the witnesses were the Lord of Montgomery and his feudal retainers living at the close of the twelfth century.

Sir (Dominus) Robert de Boulers died in 1202-3.[5] His brother, Baldwyn, died Lord of Montgomery before

[1] Eyton, vol. xi, p. 126. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 145.

[3] Probably identical with Allport, or that part of the Marrington estate lying over the Montgomeryshire border, in the township of Rishton.

[4] Edited by Sir Samuel Meyrick, vol. i, p. 277.

[5] Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 123.

1207.[1] "Hadon of Hadon" was probably Eyton of Eyton near Alberbury, which he held of the Honor of Montgomery.[2] "Adam of Pontesbury" was living in 1210.[3] "Roger de Bowdler," or de Boulers, between 1203 and 1209, attests a grant of lands to Lilleshall Abbey, made by Hillaria Trusbut, widow of Sir Robert de Boulers.[4] "Roger de Say" had a mesne interest in Hope Bowdler in 1201-2, where he was a tenant of Robert de Boulers, Lord of Montgomery.[5]

Our immediate purpose is to trace the members of the "De Boulers" or "Bowdler" family, lineally descended from the Norman lords of Montgomery, and of the blood of Sibil de Falaise, who continued feudal tenants of the Crown in the escheated portion of the Barony, and were settled as early as the close of the twelfth century in Aston, Rishton, Brompton, Winsbury, Marrington, Rorrington, Chirbury, Ackley, and other places in the immediate vicinity of the Castle of Montgomery.

"Robert de Boulers, Lord of Montgomery (who died in 1203), gave the whole vill of *Aston Kelmund* (Upper and Lower Aston) to his son William."[6]

William de Boulers (i), son of Sir Robert de Boulers, Knt., Lord of Montgomery, either sold or mortgaged Aston to Giles, Bishop of Hereford, between 1200 and 1216. Aston was eventually seized by King Henry III's Bailiffs of Montgomery, as a part of the Honor of Montgomery committed to their keeping.[7] He held Rishton (containing part of the Marrington estate), Brompton, and Ackley as the *King's tenant.* A writ close of 29th August, 1226, tells us that he had enfeoffed his brother Engeram in lands there. He was deceased in 11 Henry III, 1226-7, when the estate was in the King's hand.[8]

William de Boulers (ii), of Rishton, Brompton,

[1] Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 126.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 79.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 134.
[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 169.
[5] *Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 115; vii, p. 173.
[6] Rot. Hundred, ii, 60, as quoted in Mr. Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 155.
[7] Eyton, vol. xi, p. 155.
[8] *Ibid.*, pp. 153, 154.

Ackley, etc. On the *Originalia roll* of 1226-7 it is noted that William, son and heir of the deceased "William de Bouleres" (I), owed the King 100*s.* for his relief of one fee in *Acleid.*

On the 14th June, 1233, the King, then at Worcester, orders John le Strange, then constable of the castle of Montgomery, to give "custody of the castles of Mongomeri and of Sneth" to *William de Boeles.* On July 11th, 1233, the King, being at Westminster, assigns the revenues of the borough of Montgomery to *William de Boeles,*[1] as wherewith to support himself in custody of the "castles of Mongomeri and Sneth." And on September 23rd, 1233, by writ dated at Eversham, the King's mandate is issued to *William de Boeles,* constable of Montgomery, to receive Griffin, son of Wenūwen, and his people (gentem) into the town.[2] He probably died before 1235, as at Michaelmas in that year John le Strange again appears in office as constable of Montgomery. He was succeeded by

Baldwyn de Boulers, or Baldwyn Fitz William. In 1233 Baldwyn, Provost of Montgomery, and Robert de Broy repaired the castle. A tower beyond the *Castle well* had also been repaired at the King's expense, under the view of Robert de Broy and Baldwin de Montgomery. In the pipe roll of 1237 the King is charged £37 13*s.* for five wooden turrets made in the forest of Snead under the view of *Baldwin Fitz William* and Robert de Broy. The same visors had repaired the walls of Montgomery at a cost of 3½ merks.

30th May, 1251, twenty-four jurors sat at Montgomery on various matters. Of their number was *Baldwin de Budlers,* Stephen Fitz William, Walter his brother.

"Baldwin de Montgomery, alias Baldwin Fitz William," was a tenant both in Chelmick and Hope Bowdler. In a grant to Buildwas Abbey it states "quod ego Willielmus filius Willielmi de Chelmundewyk dedi, etc., cum corpore, dimidiam virgatam in

[1] Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire,* vol. xi, p. 138.
[2] *Mont. Coll.,* vol. i, p. 22.

Hope (Bowdler) quam *Baldwinus filius Willielmi de Mungomery* tenuit."[1] This deed probably passed about 1245-1250. The Munslow Hundred Roll of 1255 says that "Baldwin de Mungomeri holds Cheilmundewick (Chelmick) of Odo de Hodnet."[2]

Inquests of 1249, 1250, and 1251 are attended by "*Baldwin Fitz William*," "*Baldwin de Budlers*," and "Baldwin de Montgomery."

On September 18th, 1251, the King orders Guy de Rochfort and John le Strange to ascertain whether it would injure the Crown to allow "*Baldwin de Montgomery*" to turn the course of the Severn, so as to bring it to a mill, which he had obtained by grant of certain Welshmen. A charter of October the 5th, 1252, grants the required privilege to "*Baldwin de Mungomery, the King's Burgess*," at an annual rent of half a merk.

Baldwyn de Boulers married Christiana, the eldest daughter and co-heir of John de Mariton (Marrington). The latter died before 1240.

In addition to any estate acquired with his wife, he possessed independent holdings in Marrington and Rorrington. Soon after 1256 commenced a lawsuit with reference to those estates, which was protracted to the time of Baldwyn de Bouler's death, *circa* 1272. By Christiana he had

William de Boulers, or William Fitz Baldwin, his eldest son and heir, who occurs long before his father's death. "Among the *Placita coram Rege* of Michaelmas Term, 1260, Sir Thomas Corbet, Baron of Caus, is found suing *William de Hockleton* and *William Fitz Baldwin* for an attack on Roger Fitz Adam and other men of the Baron when passing through the land of *Mungomery*, towards Corbet's castle of *Wyrebruch*, and on Corbet's business. The Court had evidence that the defendants, who did not appear, lived at Chelmick[3] and at Chirbury."[4]

[1] Eyton, vol. xi, p. 351. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 350. [3] *Ibid.*, p. 161.

[4] It is probable," says Mr. Eyton, "that William, son of the above Baldwin de Montgomery, transferred his estate at Chelmick to Hugh de Wotherton, living from 1272 to 1285 (Eyton, vol. xi, p. 352).

In 1272 he occurs on a Chirbury jury as "William Fitz Baldwyn" and as "William de Bolers of Marrington" in 1286. July 1st, 1277, preparations being made by Edward I for the invasion of Wales, Sir Peter Corbet acknowledged the service of five fees as due from the Barony of Caus, and proposed to perform it by two knights (himself and Sir Robert Corbet) and six *servientes*, one of which was "William de Boules."[1] An inquest held at Pontesbury, 26th August, 1286, states that "William de Bolers," a tenant of John Fitz Reginald at Marrington, owed certain appearances at his Suzerain's Court of Pontesbury.[2]

He died about September, 1299, leaving a son and heir, William, aged twenty-six years on 1st August, 1299, and a widow, *Margaret*. Besides his estates at Marrington and Rorrington, he had lands and tenements in Wynesbury, Stanlawe, and Brompton. The inquest, of 1299, on the death of this "William de Bolers", found him holding tenements in "Mariton" under John Fitz Reginald (his brother, Peter, was the reputed ancestor of the Herberts) by service of providing one soldier in war time, at the moat of Poole,[3] with a bow, two arrows, and a bolt (trivolo) for a night and day; and by service of appearing thrice yearly at Pontesbury Manor Court. He had also held certain tenements at Rorrington of the same John Fitz Reginald, but without any service rendered.

In 1299 "William de Bowdlers" received the profits that accrued from the Court Baron of Pontesbury,[4] and is stated to have been seized of an estate at Birrington (Beritune).[5]

[1] Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 33.

[2] Inquis. 28 Edward I, No. 33.

[3] "Ad motam de Pola." Mr. Eyton, in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 91, n. 2, makes the following remark. "This service is extraordinary. I know of nothing which, at the period, should make the services of Fitz Herbert's tenants returnable at Powis Castle. Afterwards, when several of Fitz Herbert's Shropshire Seigneuries were conveyed to the Barons Cherlton of Powis, the arrangement would have been more intelligible."

[4] Duke's *Ant. of Shropshire*, p. 105.

[5] Duke's *Ant. of Shropshire*, p. 291, Esch. 28 Edward I, n. 29.

Margaret, the widow of this William de Boulers, of Marrington, was doubtless the heiress of "the Havodwen" named in the before-mentioned undated deed tested by "Robert Lord Bowdler" and others, and the daughter of "Eleanor vrch (daughter of) Goodrids (? the Goodrider or Knight) of Hockleton."

We are told that "Margaret, daughter to Howell de Brompton, sonne of Sir Robert ap Madoc of Overis (Overs, near Bishop's Castle), Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, married William Bowdler."[1] That "Howel ap Sir Robert ap Madoc ap Eynion ap Gwdrys maried Alner (Elinor), daughter of Sir — Goodrich, of Lydbury, who built Goodrich Tower in Bishop's Castle."[2]

It is needless to tell the student of genealogy that the early generations of many of our pedigrees are not always reliable; and that their value chiefly consists in the general view or outline they present of family descents and alliances, which it is the province of the student of family history to verify or support by the evidence of authoritative contemporary records. Our investigation in this case will evolve several interesting particulars of local history; and serve to establish the reputation of our local heralds.

We will now notice what is reliable in the history of Howel de Brompton's family. His grandfather Madoc was tenant *in capite* of Overs, Broughton, and Home (near Bishop's Castle), Mucklewick, Middleton, Brompton, and a feudatory of the Barony of Caus for Weston Madoc. He became a monk in or about the year 1200, and probably a crusader, as he is frequently styled "the good Knight," and "Knight of Rhodes." He was succeeded by his son (Sir) Robert ap Madoc, who proffered a fine of fifteen merks to King John for such hereditary rights as his father possessed when he put on the habit of religion.[3] Of these inheritances

[1] "Visitation of Salop," *Harl. MS.*, 1982, under "Bowdler of Hope Bowdler."

[2] *Cedwyn MS.*, under Alston (Aston).

[3] See Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 85.

were Middleton, Brompton, and Weston Madoc. His brother Madoc de la Home succeeded to Broughton and Home. Margaret, the daughter and co-heiress of Griffith ap Jenkin, of Broughton, his descendant in the sixth degree, conveyed by marriage the Broughton estates to her husband, Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knt. Banneret.[1] "At the Salop Assizes, of October, 1203, Robert fitz Madoc sat as a juror, and apparently a knight, in some principal causes." In 1209 he was surety for Robert Corbet, Baron of Caus, for a forest trespass. He is said to have married "Joes, daughter of Peter (?) Corbet, Lord of Cawrse:"[2] but she must have been, if any, a daughter or sister of this Robert Corbet, as Peter Corbet occurs at a much later period (1260, *ob.* 1300) as Lord of Caus. In the early part of the year 1224 several writs were passed in his favour. On October 4th, 1224, King Henry III orders Baldwin de Hodnet, Seneschal and Custos of Montgomery, to give "Robert fitz Madoc such seizin of *Middeton* and *Bromton* as he had when he set out to see Llewellyn on the King's affairs." On November 28th, 1224, Robert fitz Madoc being dead, the King, at the instance of Llewellyn, orders Godescal de Maghelins to deliver to the widow of the said Robert such portion of his lands and chattels as was customary in those parts, she having been *nurse to the King's niece, Llewellyn's daughter.* On February 13th, 1225, the same functionary is ordered to take lawful men of the Honour of Montgomery and go to the late Robert fitz Madoc's estate at Weston, and, after assigning his widow her dower thereon, to deliver the residue up to Thomas Corbet (Lord of Caus from 1222 to 1274), of whose fee Weston was. Another precept of February 25th extends the above order to any other lands of the deceased, besides Weston, the King repeating the grounds of his personal interest in the widow, viz., *that she had*

[1] Mr. Joseph Morris's MS. *Visitations of Salop*, "Lloyd of Marton" and "Broughton of Broughton.

[2] *Cedwyn MS.*, under "Gwdrys," p. 79.

nursed his niece."[1] Sir Robert ap Madoc's sons were Owen ap Robert ap Madoc, of full age, 3rd April, 1225, and at least two others, Meurich fitz Robert, and the before-mentioned Howel fitz Robert, the father of Margaret de Boulers of Marrington, and the foster brother of Llewellyn's daughter. "In or about the year 1242, Hoel de Brompton died seized of all Brompton and all Weston. The former he had held of the King, by serjeantry, *as of the Honour of Montgomery*, and the latter he had held under Thomas Corbet."[2] Certain tenements at Brompton, held of the Honor of Montgomery, had been settled by his brother, Owain de Brompton, conjointly on his niece Margaret, her husband, William de Boulers of Marrington,[3] and their heirs.

Contemporary with Howel de Brompton was Walter de Hockleton, probably the brother of his wife Alner, or Eleanor, and the son and heir of the "Goodrids of Hockleton" of the deed. This Walter de Hockleton had, in 1224, been disseized of his land by Godescall de Maghelines, Bailiff of Montgomery, without any Royal precept. The King, by a writ close of March 28th, orders it to be restored under replevin. "The Feodary of 1240 gives Walter de Hocketon as holding half a knight's fee in Hoketon, de Vallo Montisgomeri." A writ of June 8, 1250, announces the death of Walter de Hoketon. William de Hokleton, his son and heir, did homage at Westminster on October 22, 1250. The Hundred roll of 1255 states as follows:—"Hokeltun is half a hide. William de Hokeltun holds it, and a certain mill therein, and half a virgate in Chirbury Manor for half a knight's fee; doing three weeks' guard at Montgomery Castle in war time, and doing suit to Chirbury Hundred throughout the year, and going to hunt thrice yearly with the Lords of Montgomery. As to this half virgate in Chirbury there is a distinct entry which Mr. Eyton says leads him to the

[1] Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, pp. 85, 86.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 150. [3] *Ibid.*, p. 171.

conclusion that William de Hokletun's ancestors had been enfeoffed a hundred years before. The entry is as follows :—" William de Hokeltun holds half a virgate in Chirbury Manor, of the gift of Stephen de Buler, and he holds it included in his service for Hokelton." Stephen de Bollers, Lord of Montgomery, it is known, lived in the reign of Stephen.[1] This latter is the William de Hokleton who, in 1260, was implicated with William Fitz-Baldwin, his cousin Margaret's husband, in the attack on Sir Thomas Corbet's men, who were passing through the land of " Mungumery " towards Corbet's castle of Wyrebruch.[2]

William de Boulers (II.) son and heir of William Fitz-Baldwin and Margaret, was twenty-three years of age on the 1st August, 1299. He was deceased on October 1st, 1323, having held, amongst others, a messuage and forty acres of land, in *Mariton*, under John de Cherlton by service of 5*s.* rent. The annual value of the tenement was 10*s.* 6*d.*[3]

Robert de Boulers, son and heir of the deceased, was twenty-one years of age on Nov. 1, 1323.[4]

" 10 Edw. III, 1337, Robertus Budlers filius et hæres W'mi Budlers dat domino regi 2*s.* 6*d.* pro relievo suo de qui'busd. terris et tenements in Winisbirie et Chirberie tenentis in capite ut de Castro de Montgomery.[5]" An aid roll of 1346 gives John, son of Robert de Boulers, as holding one-fortieth of a knight's fee in Wynnesbury.[6]

In 1346 " William de Boudlers" and certain caparceners held that eighth part of a knight's fee in Brompton which Meuric de Hope had once held.[7] This

[1] Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, pp. 160-1.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 161. Could this " Wyrebruch," or " Withybrook Castle," be identified with either " Simond's Castle," or the " Castle of Sneth" or Snead (see Eyton, vol. xi, p. 138), near the banks of the Camlad ?

[3] Inquis. 17 Edward II, No. 15.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] Vitellus C., 2 Cott., Lib.

[6] Eyton, *Ant.*, vol. xi, p. 169.

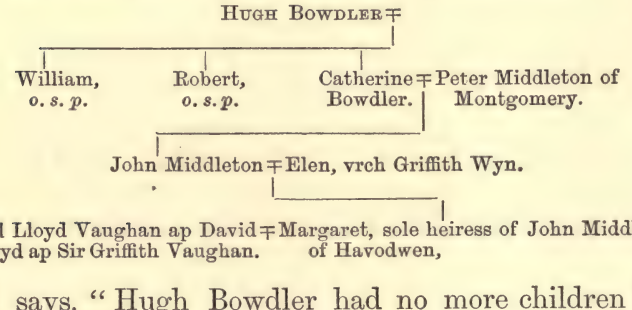
[7] *Ibid.*, p. 73.

William seems to have been a brother, not a son, of Robert de Boulers, and the father[1] of

HUGH DE BOUDLERS, who on the death of John de Cherlton of Powis, in 1374, was found to be his tenant in respect of the whole Manor of *Maryton*, which he held by service of one third part of a knight's fee. The estate was then worth six merks *per annum*.[2]

Thus far the authenticated historical details of the barony and family of De Boulers have been principally derived from Mr. Eyton's exhaustive work, *The Antiquities of Shropshire*. He says, in closing his account thereof with "Hugh de Boudlers," that the succession of the above branch of a numerous family is unusually clear.[3] Fortunately, for our purpose, Lewys Dwnn, the Deputy Herald for the Principality in 1586, and a Montgomeryshire man, gives us further particulars of the family of this Hugh de Boudlers, or "Hugh Bowdler," as he styles him, and of the devolution of the Manor of Marrington or the Havodwen through heirs female to the great-grandfather of our sheriff.

He gives the following tabular descent from


HUGH BOWDLER ∓
William, o. s. p.
Robert, o. s. p.
Catherine ∓ Peter Middleton of Bowdler. Montgomery.
John Middleton ∓ Elen, vrch Griffith Wyn.
David Lloyd Vaughan ap David Lloyd ap Sir Griffith Vaughan. ∓ Margaret, sole heiress of John Middleton of Havodwen,

and says, "Hugh Bowdler had no more children but two sons and one daughter, and severall say that Griffith ap Howel ap David cannot derive himself from

[1] The original herald's visitations (for 1623) of Salop, now in the Shrewsbury School Library, as well as other pedigrees, concur in making Hugh de Boulers the son of William de Boulers, who is again the son of a William de Boulers, as above.

[2] Inquis. 48 Edward III, No. 19. Eyton's *Ant.*, vol. xi, p. 92.

[3] Vol. xi, p. 171.

this Bowdler. It appeareth per Jno. Middleton's ffeffment from his Uncle and his Mother's Brother, yt she was sole heiress after his decease. The ffeoffers names were Thomas Corbet of Lee, Esq., and Phillip ap Jenkin, in the 1st year of Ed. the 4th,"[1] 1461.

Catherine Bowdler having survived her two brothers, who died without issue, left the Marrington or Havodwen estates to her only son, John Middleton.[2] The latter was slain, 8 Edw. IV, 1468, on the fatal field of Danesmore, near Edgecote, in Northamptonshire, and three miles from Banbury, in Oxon, where Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and his brother, Sir Richard Herbert, Knt., were taken prisoners, and afterwards beheaded. Margaret was his only child and heiress, and was doubtless very young at the time of his death, for twenty-one years after, in the 5th Henry VII, 1489, her claim to the Marrington estates was still being contested by Griffith ap Howel ap David, alias Bowdler, of Balcheldre, the ancestor[3] of the Bowdlers, alias Gethyn, of Brompton, and collaterally descended from the William de Bowdlers (II) who died 1st Aug., 1323.

Lewys Dwnn[4] gives "the names of the nineteen witnesses yt was against Griffith ap Howel ap David of the Rustock[5] and with Margaret Midleton, heiress

[1] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, vol. i, pp. 276-7.

[2] See *Visitation of Salop*, 1623, under "Bowdler of Redge," Chirbury parish, *Harl. MS.*, 1983.

[3] Mr. Joseph Morris's *MS. Visitation of Salop*, under "Gethin of Brompton."

[4] Vol. i, p. 276.

[5] Yr Ystog=Churchstoke. The bard, Lewys Glyn Cothi (*Dosp.*, iii, 31) addresses a poem to this Griffith ap Howel ap David ap Cadwalader of Bacheldre, in the parish of Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire. He alludes to his office as steward of Caus Castle, reminds him of being the son of a warlike father, "Howel of the steeled lance," and as still possessing a portion of the estate formerly held by his great grandfather, Cadwalader. The implication of his father Howel in the rebellion of Owen Glendower has been already alluded to (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 329). His grandfather, David ap Cadwalader of Bacheldre, to whom Deio ap Ieuan Du composed

to John Midleton ap Pierce Midleton, viz.: Ririd Middleton[1], Hugh Ford[2], John Middleton[3], John Hockleton[4], William Young, Griffith Edward, John Foord, John Brockdyn[5], David ap Howel, William Green, Maurice ap Hugh of Gwnle[6], Nicholas Corbett, John Penry of Stockton[7], Rob't Peg, Griffith Bryan, Howell

an elegy, lost the greater portion of his estate in the same cause (*Ibid.*)

[1] Ririd Middleton, descended from Ririd Flaidd, was the first of his line to assume the surname. His property at Middleton was derived from his mother Sislie, the daughter of Philip ap Robert ap Sir Thomas Middleton, Lord of Middleton. He married Margaret, the daughter of David ap Howel of Arwystli, and the niece of Sir Griffith Vaughan. He was the ancestor of the Middletons of Chirk Castle, Gwenynog, and Garthgynan, in the county of Denbigh (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 322, note 4).

[2] The Ford family were of Montgomery. Their pedigree was entered at the Salop Visitations (*Harl. MS.*, 1396, fo. 340).

[3] John Middleton was the eldest son of Robert Middleton, by his wife Ann, daughter of Nicholas Ford of Montgomery (ap William ap Sir William Ford). He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Reginald ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret (L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 322), and their son, "Edmundus Mydelton, ar.," was a magistrate for Montgomeryshire, 32-33 Henry VIII (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 215).

[4] John Hockleton, eighth in descent from Walter de Hockleton of Hockleton, in the parish of Chirbury, who held it by half a knight's fee in 1240. Arms, *A.*, a fess *S.*, fretty *or*, between three crescents *sa.* His son Walter married Margaret, daughter of John Wynn of Broughton (*i. e.* "John Brockdyn," eighth witness above).

[5] John Brockdyn, or John Wynn of Broughton, was the son of Reginald of Garth (third son of Sir Griffith Vaughan), by his second wife, Mawd, daughter of Jenkyn ap Iorwerth of Ynysymaengwyn. For his issue, who assumed a surname from their estate at Upper Broughton, near Bishop's Castle, see L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 329.

[6] Maurice ap Hugh of Gwnle was the ancestor of the Prices of Gunley. His father, Hugh ap Watkin, married Margaret, the heiress of Gunley, and daughter of David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Ririd of Llwyn Ririd in the parish of Forden. Her brother, John Lloyd ap David, inherited Llwyn Ririd, and was the ancestor of the Jones's of Llwyn Ririd (L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 291).

[7] John Penn of Stockton, in the parish of Chirbury, was the eldest son and heir of Richard Penn, by Lowry, a natural daughter of David Lloyd of Leighton ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret (*Cedwyn MS., Sir Gruffydd Vychan's Family, continued*). Madock Penne, the great grandfather of Richard, is, in the visitation pedigree of this ancient family (*Harl.MSS.*, 1241, fo. 128; 6172,

LLOYD OF MARRINGTON & HAFODWEN.

Rev.d W. V. Lloyd.

RIBY. L'POOL.

ap John, Richard ap Evan, Walter Reg alias Meadow[1], John Rob't in the 5th Year of King Henry the VIIth Reign."

Griffith ap Howel ap David of Bacheldre, proved unsuccessful in his suit, for Margaret Middleton and her husband, David Lloyd Vaughan, ap David Lloyd of Leighton, ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret, conveyed Marrington, the ancient inheritance of the De Boulers, to their descendants the family of our sheriff.

Commemorative of this transfer of the manor of Marrington, Lewys Dwnn gives the following:

"As verifiethe the Welsh poet:
Lle Bowdler mor ber ar bange,
Yw lle Dafydd Lloyd ifange."[2]

or,

"Where Bowdler so long had spit and board,
Is now the place of young David Lloyd."[3]

One of the few memorials of the "De Boulers" still in existence are some ancient arms in cut stone over the entrance to the old part of Marrington Hall. They are given in illustration No. 1. Either by virtue of their royal or Plantagenet descent, or from feelings of reverence and gratitude on the part of their heirs, their arms, *ar.*, two Cornish choughs, in pale, proper, appear in the *first* quarter; in the *second*, *sa.*, three nags' heads erased, *ar.* (Lloyd); in the *third*, *sa.*, three owls, *ar.* (Broughton); in the *fourth*, *gu.*, on a bend, *or*, three lions passant *sa.* (Middleton of Middleton).

fo. 24), styled of "the Bryne;" and his son Thomas, on his marriage with Jonet, daughter and heir of Walter Hoord of Stockton, was the first who settled at Stockton.

[1] Walter Redge, or Bowdler, of the Ridge, in the parish of Chirbury, married Lucy, daughter of David Lloyd ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret. Their pedigree was entered at the Salop visitation of 1584.

[2] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 276.

[3] Or, "David Lloyd the younger."

After this account of the patrimony, the family descent of our sheriff requires some notice, for the most ancient and approved Welsh bards and genealogists trace the descent of the "Lloyds of Marrington," in the direct male line from Vortigern, King of the Britons, and existing public records, deeds, wills, and parish registers support their testimony from the close of the twelfth century to the present day[1].

"John Salusbury de Erbistocke," writing in 1677[2], derives the family from

"KADELH DEIRNLLÛG, Prince of Powys, Lord of Ewyas, Eurgain, al's Vachinfield in Herefordshire, lineally descended from Gwrtheirn, called by the English historians, Vortigern, Lord of Ewyas and Ergain aforesaid, and some time King of the Brythaines."

John Reynolds, of Oswestry, says of Brochwel Ysgithrog, grandson of "*Cadelh Deirnllwg*"—

"Perhaps some will question why I give the priority of all the succeeding documents to Brochwel Ysgithrog, my censure is because Brochwel's coat armour (*sa.*, three nag's heads erased, *ar.*) is the most primitive coat now in use within the six counties of North Wales, it ought to have the precedency of others."[3]

The royal line of Cadelh Derynllwg, through Nest, Princess of Powys, and grandmother of Roderic the Great, was not deprived of the throne of Powys until the eleventh century. The "Brut" thus notices the

[1] Heraldic as distinct from historical authority for this descent is derived from Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, vol. i, pp. 289, 301, 317; the *Cedwyn MS.*; the English Herald's Salop visitations of 1584 and 1623, in the following *Harl. MSS.*, No. 615, fo. 242 b, No. 1241, fo. 3 b, No. 1472, fo. 18, No. 1982, fo. 151; and particularly from the manuscript genealogies of Shropshire and border families by the late Mr. Joseph Morris, the result of the life-long research of a patient and conscientious student of family history.

[2] "The Genealogie of the Ancient and Worshipful Family of Wynne of Garth." "This," he says, "was collected out of the books of Owen Salusbury of Rûg, Esq.; Robert Davies of Gwysaney, Esq.; Peter Ellis of Wrexham, Esq., and of others." It is now in the possession of the Earl of Powis.

[3] Printed in 1739.

event under the year 1062. "The Brothers Bleddyn and Rhiwallaun took the sovereignty of Powysland from the tribe of Brochwel Ysgythrog, which was not right."[1] The usurper Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, in the establishment of five *new* Royal Tribes, politically ignored and excluded therefrom the families of the ancient but fallen dynasty. Well may Mr. Philip Yorke in his *Royal Tribes*[2] ask the pertinent question—"Why Jestyn ap Gwrgant, a petty lord of Glamorgan, and a character in everlasting disgrace, should be thus dignified (as the head of one of the *Royal* tribes), while he was the founder only of ignominy and loss of dominion to himself, of slaughter and slavery to his country, is difficult to adjust; and that Brochwel Ysgithrog, a Prince of Powys in its highest splendour, having Shrewsbury for its capital, and a chief of great power and martial character, should have his name omitted even in the fifteen tribes is alike inscrutable."

However, if Jestyn ap Gwrgant lost Glamorgan by incautiously soliciting Norman aid, it was the more fortunate Meredith ap Bleddyn who, unable to succeed to the whole of his father's usurpations is reputed,[3] and doubtless for the better security of his uncertain succession to Powys, to have been the first lord thereof who yielded himself to hold the same of the Norman King of England.

The light of history, afforded by the annals of our Saxon conquerors and other important witnesses, will not unfrequently be found to dispel the gloomy suspicion which some may entertain of the early generations of the line of our Powisian Princes. Calendars of the British church have enrolled as saints, and from remote ages the churches of the land have recorded as their founders, the kings or princes of ancient Powys.

Mr. Rees informs us from authoritative genealogical sources that Cadelh Deyrnllûg married Gwawrddydd,

[1] *Myv. Arch.*, vol. ii, p. 516. [2] Introduction, p. v.

[3] Some ascribe this politic submission to his son Griffith ap Meredith ap Bleddyn. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 262, note 1, "The Feudal Barons of Powys."

the daughter of Brychan, and that amongst his sons were *Cynan Glodrudd*; *Saint Cyngen*;[1] and *Tegid Foel*,[1] lord of Penllyn, in Ederinion. The latter was the grandfather of Gwynlla Filwr, the father of St. Cadoc,[2] first Abbot of Llancarfan and the founder of numerous churches, and grandfather of St. Beuno,[3] to whom several churches are dedicated; among which Berriew and Bettws are in Montgomeryshire.

Gwinfin Frych, a younger son of Cadelh Deyrnllûg, was the ancestor of Tudor Trefor, lord of Hereford, Gloucester, Erging, Ewyas, Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, and both Maelors.[4]

Saint Cyngen, Prince of Powys, and son of Cadelh Deyrnllûg, in whose territory was situated the celebrated Monastery of Bangor Iscoed, endowed it with lands, and was a distinguished saint of the British church. There was once a church dedicated to him in Shrewsbury.[5] Mawn, one of his sons, was also deemed a saint. By Tangwstl, the grand-daughter of Brychan, lord of Brecknock, he had with other issue his celebrated son,

Brochwel Ysgithrog, *Anglicè* gay-toothed, Prince of Powys. The latter married Arddyn Benasgell, "the wing-headed," daughter of Pabo Post Prydain, a saint and the presumed founder of Llanbabo in Anglesea, where a stone still remains bearing his effigy with the following inscription, "Hic Jacet Pabo Post Prud Corpors . . . te . . . Prima."[6] The brother of Arddyn was Dunawd, abbot of the monastery of Bangor Iscoed, and the contemporary of St. Augustin.[7] Consistently with this relationship, and the interest that Brochwel Ysgithrog and his father, St. Cyngen, naturally took in the chief ecclesiastical

[1] *Welsh Saints*, pp. 161, 170, 268. [2] *Ibid.*, pp. 176, 177.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 268. [4] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 265.
[5] Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 207.
[6] *Ibid.*, p. 168. He first distinguished himself as a brave warrior. Losing his territory in the north, he sought refuge in Wales, and was hospitably received by Cyngen ap Cadell, the Prince of Powys, who gave him lands. He afterwards lived a holy life, and was accounted a saint of the British church. [7] Rees, p. 206.

institution of their dominions, we find the venerable Saxon, Bede, representing "Brochmail" as the British general in command of the defending force, defeated by Ethelfrith after his slaughter of the monks of Bangor;[1] and at a previous consultation of the hierarchs of the British church with St. Augustin, Bede describes the former as "seven bishops of the Britons," and many very learned men, principally from their most famous monastery, called in the language of the Angles *Bancornabury*, over which *Dinoot* the abbot is said to have presided at the time.[2] The date of this council is said to be 603. St. Augustin died in 605.

The battle of Caerleon or Chester, or as the Welsh have named it, "the battle of the orchard of Bangor" took place, according to Bede, *after* the death of St. Augustin.[3] Brochwel's escape from this disastrous engagement, with a small band of about fifty followers, is also recorded by Bede,[4] who is again followed by the Saxon chronicle. There is reason for stating that he was at this time considerably advanced in years, as his eldest son Cadelh, and his grandson Selyf, alias Solomon, ap Cynan Garwyn, both fell in defence of the monks of Bangor. This is gathered from the *Annals of Tighearnach* under A.D. 613. "The battle of Cairelegion where the holy men were slain, and *Solon Mac Conian* king of the Britons fell, and King *Catula* fell there. Ethalfraich was the victor, who afterwards immediately died."[5] *The Annals of Cambria* evidently refer to the same event under the "CLXXX year. The battle of Cair Legion, and there fell *Selim the son of Cinan.* The rest of Jacob, the son of Beli."[5]

An equally early notice of some interesting particulars of our Powisian Prince is contained in the legend of St. Monacella, which says—

"Fuit olim in Powisia quidem princeps illustrissimus nomine Brochwael Yscithrog et consul Legecestriæ, qui in urbe

[1] Bedæ *Historia Ecc.*, lib. ii, cap. 2.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 293.
[4] *Hist. Ecc.*, ii, 2.
[5] Haigh's *Anglo-Saxon Sagas*, pp. 125-6.

tunc temporis Pengwern Powys (quod Latine sonat caput paludis Powys) nunc vero Salopia dicta est, habitabat, cujus domicillum seu habitaculum ibi steterat ubi collegium divi Ceddæ episcopi nunc situm est. Ac idem princeps preclarus suum domicillum aut manerium supradictum ex sua mera liberalitate in usum Dei simul et ipsius obsequio in eleemosynam dedit, et perpetuo pro se et hæredibus suis concessit."[1]

By Arddyn, who has left an enduring name in Dolarddun, "Arddun's Meadow," in the parish of Castle Caereinion, Prince Brochwel had "Cadelh,[2] King of Powys," killed at the battle of Bangor, Cynan Garwyn,[2] of whom presently, Bod, St. Tysilio, Mawn, and perhaps others.

St. Tyssilio is said to have been bishop of St. Asaph, and according to the situation which he occupies in his pedigree must have been the immediate successor of his cousin St. Asaph, who gave his name to the diocese. Cynddelw, a bard of the twelfth century, adverts with pride to the circumstance that the saint was "nobly descended of high ancestry;" and records the numerous churches of his foundation.[3] Of those in Montgomeryshire, Browne Willis says were Meifod, and Llandyssilio.[3] "Tyssilio seems to have founded religious edifices beyond the limits of his diocese, taking advantage probably of his brother's (Cynan Garwyn's) conquests."[4] He was a bard, and is reported to have written an ecclesiastical history of Britain, alleged to have been preserved in manuscript as late as the year 1600.[5]

[1] S. Melangell, or S. Monacella, was the foundress of Pennant Melangell. She was the daughter of Tudwal Tudglydd of the line of Macsen Wledig. Her history is rudely sculptured on the gallery of the church, and several of her relics are still shown to the credulous. The cell of Diva Monacella is in a rock near the church (Rees, p. 269). Her Latin legend, now extant, is quoted by several writers as authentic: by Powel, p. 22; by Enderbie, in his *Cambria Triumphans*, p. 207; by Davies of Llansilin, in his *Display of Heraldry*, Salop, 1716; by Carte, and Owen and Blakeway (vol. i, p. xi), the Shrewsbury historians. See also a note on S. Monacella in the poetical works of Lewys Glynn Cothi, part ii, p. 362.

[2] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 319.

[3] Rees' *Welsh Saints*, pp. 277-8.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 279.

[5] *Ibid.* p. 277, note.

CYNAN GARWYN, after the death of his brother Cadelh, and probably during the protracted lifetime of his father Brochwel, directed the military, as his brother St. Tyssilio had administered the ecclesiastical, affairs of Powys. "He shared largely in the feuds of the times, and a poem of Taliesin describes his victorious career along the banks of the Wye, in the Isle of Anglesea, on the hills of Dimetia, and in the region of Brychan; chieftains trembled and fled at his approach, and he slaughtered his enemies with the gory blade."[1] The genealogists, anticipating by several generations the fallen fortunes of the direct male branch of the royal house, style him "lord of Guilsfield and Broniarth"; possessions, which although incommensurate with his power and the extent of his dominion as King of Old Powys, were certainly, and are still partly, held by his descendants. He was succeeded in the principality of Powys by his grandson,

MYNAN, al's Mynogan, whose father Selyf, alias Solomon, shared the fate of so many of his family and following at the battle of Bangor. "Dona, one of the sons of Selyf ap Cynan Garwyn, was the founder of Llanddono in Anglesea; his wake is November 1st."[2] St. Beuno, who built a church at Gwyddelwern in Merioneth, on lands granted to him by Cynan ap Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys,[3] is said, in the legend of St. Winefrede, his disciple, "to have been deprived of his mansion by the *superfluity of the sons of Selyv.*"[4]

This "Mynan al's Mynogan whom some call Mael-Mynogan; others make them two different descents as father and sonne; but generally they are supposed to bee one person, and *Mael* to be only an adjunct given him for the armour which he wore."[5] He was succeeded by his son,

[1] Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 277.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 302.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 268.
[4] Quoted in Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 35.
[5] "Genealogie of Wynne of Garth, by John Salusbury de Erbistocke."

Beli, Prince of Powys, and he by his son,

Gwylawc, Prince of Powys, "called by George Owen, Harry Kynllan, and by others Gwnawc and Gwallawc."[1] There is however a record in existence which confirms this link of the received genealogy of the Brochwellian Princes, in the following portion of the inscription on the memorial cross of Prince Eliseg his son, raised by the latter's great grandson, Cyngen ap Cadelh, also Prince of Powys, over his ancestor's last resting place in Valle Crucis,

"Concenn filius Cattell, Cattell filius Brochmail, Brochmail filius Eliseg, Eliseg filius *Guoillauc*."[2]

This invaluable record of the struggles of the Powysian Princes with their Saxon invaders in the eighth century proceeds—

"Ipse est Eliseg qui recuperavit hereditatem Povosie post mortem . . . per vim e potestate Anglorum gladio sui."

It is certain that it was not until the victorious reign of the Mercian King Offa, which continued from 755 to about A.D. 794, that the finest part of Powys became a confirmed part of the Mercian territory; and that Shropshire was permanently annexed to England by that stupendous dyke which still bears his name. Powel[3] says that King Offa died in 796, "and sometime after died Cadelh, King of Powys," the grandson of Eliseg. The "Brut"[4] gives A.D. 804 as the date of the death of "Cadell, King of Teyrnllwg, now called Powys." Cyngen ap Cadelh, Prince of Powys, his son, was murdered at Rome A.D. 854; so that the close of the reign of Eliseg will synchronize with the early part of that of Offa.

"Pengwern Powys or Shrewsbury may have been the portion of his 'inheritance of Powys' which he recovered from that powerful Saxon; but which, finding it untenable without a greater force than he could

[1] John Salusbury, *ut supra*.

[2] From a copy of the inscription in Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 17; see also *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 297.

[3] P. 18, Richard Llwyd's ed. [4] *Myv. Arch.*, p. 686.

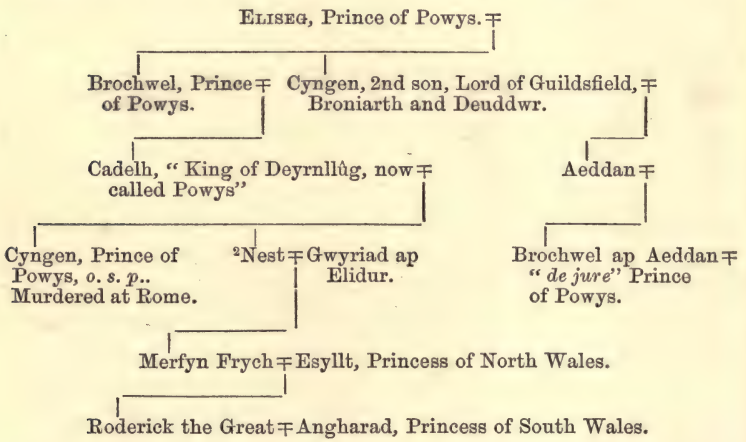
maintain, he relinquished by treaty; and retiring into the more mountainous parts of the Powisian territory, found sepulture in the Vale of the Cross, in the parish named after his sainted kinsman Tyssilio; and bequeathed his name to the rocks (the 'Glwysig rocks') which shade his sepulchral column."[1] Of the sons of Eliseg, Brochwel succeeded him as Prince of Powys, and his second son,

CYNGEN, had for his portion Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr. John Salusbury, of Erbistock, remarks—"He is said to have borne for his coat armour *sa.*, three horse heads erased, *ar.* This coat I find attributed to all his ancestors aforesaid, but some of his posterity altered it as follows. Hee married and had issue AEDDAN AP KYNGEN, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr, and I suppose *Bwlch Aeddan* retains his name to this day, as *Llanerchrochwel* doth that of his ancestor. This Aeddan is said to have altered[2] his paternal coat armour and to have taken 'partie per pale *or* and *gules* two lyons rampant endorsed and counterchanged of the field,' which some suppose to be given him for a reward of his good service in the warrs with the Princes of Powis and South Wales; whose arms they are united in one escutcheon, but others rather think this bearing an assumption of his own as being a pretender to both those principalities in the male line, the elder houses of both being terminated in daughters." Either he or his son Brochwel ap Aeddan had good grounds for this pretension as regards their succession to the principality of Powys. Powel says, under the year 854—"KYNGEN (ap Cadelh ap Brochwel ap Eliseg) King of Powys having gone to Rome, there to end his days peaceably and religiously, experienced a death not so natural as he had anticipated, being barbarously slain, or as some say choked by his own servants." He died, it is presumed, without issue, leaving a sister Nest, who had married Gwyriad

[1] Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 14, n. 1.
[2] See also Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 235, n.

ap Elidur, King of Man; and she, to the exclusion of her second cousin, and next *male* heir, Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Cyngen ap Eliseg, conveyed Powys to her son Merfyn Frych, who fortified his assumption by marrying Esyllt, the only daughter and heiress of Conan Tindeathwy, Prince of North Wales. Their son, Roderick the Great, again by an equally fortunate marriage, secured the sole rule of Wales, by marrying Angharad, the heiress of South Wales.[1]

Such a consummation of power would preclude all hope of succession on the part of Brochwel ap Aeddan, although it did not silence an assertion of right on the part of his descendants to the extensive Principality of old Powys. Assuming that Salic law prevailed, from the fact that at this era lands, by Welsh law, were in no case suffered to devolve on a *female;* it will be seen, in the following formula of descent from Prince Eliseg, that with the *male* descendants of Brochwel ap Aeddan rests the titular dignity of *Prince of Powys.*


Eliseg, Prince of Powys. ∓
Brochwel, Prince of Powys. ∓
Cyngen, 2nd son, Lord of Guildsfield, Broniarth and Deuddwr. ∓
Cadelh, "King of Deyrnllûg, now called Powys" ∓
Aeddan ∓
Cyngen, Prince of Powys, o. s. p.. Murdered at Rome.
[2]Nest ∓ Gwyriad ap Elidur.
Brochwel ap Aeddan ∓ "de jure" Prince of Powys.
Merfyn Frych ∓ Esyllt, Princess of North Wales.
Roderick the Great ∓ Angharad, Princess of South Wales.

John Salusbury says that "Brochwel ap Aeddan,

[1] Powel, pp. 20-29.

[2] Lewys Dwnn, under *The Descendants of Brochwel Scethrog*, has the following. "Cadell ap Brochwell had but one daughter, named Nêst, who carried off the Province from the males, as appeareth, etc." (vol. i, p. 319)

Lord of Guildsfield and Broniarth, and some say of Deuddwr, married and had issue Gwaeddan Rodri and Selyf." These were most likely succeeding generations from, and not all sons of Brochwel ap Aeddan. The pedigree of "Blayney of Gregynog" has "Rodri ap Gwaeddan ap Brochwel ap Aeddan."[1] According to the probably authentic pedigree of "Price of Newtown," Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd married Jane,[2] the daughter of Brochwel ap Aeddan. It also there states that "William the Conqueror fell upon this Cadwgan and took all the English country from him." Such a distant conquest is not likely to have been consummated until the close of his reign; therefore it may be asumed that this calamity fell upon Cadwgan about the year 1085. Sir Griffith Vaughan, as the tenth generation from Gwaeddan, the assumed brother of Jane, was in the prime of life in the 7th Henry IV., A.D. 1405, when he appears as a knight on the Pool burgess roll; and by allowing thirty-two years to each generation, we thus obtain A.D. 1085 as the era of Cadwgan ap Elystan; but assuming Gwaeddan, Rodri, and Selyf, as stated by Salusbury, to be brothers, we have but *eight* intervening generations, and require the excessive average of forty years for each up to the year 1085. All authorities, however, met with,[3] excepting Lewys Dwnn, who omits him,[4] make Selyf the *son* of Brochwel ap Aeddan.

From Brochwel ap Aeddan the diverse branches of the tribe in Montgomeryshire derive their descent. That their territorial interests in the county at the beginning of the seventeenth century were considerable, has been shown in a former page,[5] and that their local influence must have been in the ascendant may be

[1] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 299.
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 313; called Elen, vol. i, p. 130.
[3] *Add. MS.*, 9864, under Griffiths of "Bwlch Aeddan." The *Cedwyn MS.*, under Sir Gruffydd Vychan," "Penrhyn of Rhysnant," "Lloyd of Trelystan."
[4] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, pp. 317-330.
[5] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 385.

gathered from the fact that from the first appointment of a sheriff, in 1541, to the close of the seventeenth century, on *twenty-three* occasions, at least, was that office filled by members of their families.

From Brochwel three representative lines of descent may be noted. First, the Guilsfield and Broniarth, or "Lloyd" branch; secondly, the Meiler Grûg, or "Blayney" branch; thirdly, the Deuddwr, or "Penrhyn" branch.[1]

Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret, of Garth, chief of the Guilsfield and Broniarth line, in 1447 lost his head in the court-yard of Powys Castle for rashly advancing a similar pretension to that ascribed to his ancestor, Brochwel ap Aeddan, "lord of Guildsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr." In the absence of clearer evidence, it is inferred that Sir Griffith represented the senior line, as would also our sheriff, as the representative of Sir Griffith's eldest son, David Lloyd of Leighton.

Selyf (ap Rodri ap Gwaeddan) ap Brochwel ap Aeddan, lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr, had issue Beli and Meilir. "Griffud Hirvain" (ap Griffith Lloyd ap Griffith Graslwyd ap Griffith ap Meiler ap Selyf[2]) appears as eleventh witness to an undated charter or grant of land to the monks of Strata Marcella, which must have been excuted, by the known era of his co-witnesses, *circa* A.D. 1202.[4]

Beli ap Selyf, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr, is also styled "Beli of the Garth."[5] He had issue

Griffith ap Beli, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and

[1] See the "Genealogical Key Chart to Sheriffs' Families of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog" (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 210, where, following Lewys Dwnn, the author has omitted the generation of "Selyf.")

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 338; also the Poetical Works of Lewys Glynn Cothi, p. 423, note.

[3] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, pp. 310, 317.

[4] See *Mont Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 303.

[5] In the pedigree of "Gough of Marsh," *Harl. MS.*, 1241, fo. 157.

Deuddwr, who had issue by Janet, daughter of Piers Camber of Stretton; or, according to others, of Sir William Camber, knight, of Church Stretton,[1] Gwenwys, Gwyn, "Cadell and others."[2] Gwenwys and Gwyn, who were brothers,[3] have by some authorities been made identical. Gwyn, by "Annes, eldest daughter of Einion Vaughan of Ceven-y-llys,[4] or Cedwyn, ancestor of the Prices of Newtown, had several sons, of whom Pasgen was the ancestor of the "Penrhyns of Deuddwr" (apparently the portion of Gwyn ap Griffith), of Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen of Nantcribba, the "Wynnes of Dol-Arddun," the "Lloyds of Glan Havon," the "Jones' of Llwyn Ririd," &c.; and Griffith the ancestor, amongst others, of the "Vaughans of Tredderwen."[5]

Having, with a becoming reverence for the susceptibilities of our Welsh genealogists, wandered so far by the aid of a few glimmerings of historic light, through the darkness of that remote age to which the respectable traditions of the family ascend, it will be some relief to emerge therefrom into the safer light afforded by existing documentary evidence, and to supplement therewith the authority of our genealogists.

GWENWYS ap Griffith, ap Beli, of the Garth, in the parish of Guilsfield and lordship of Strata Marcella,

[1] Mr. Joseph Morris's *MS. Visitation of Salop*, "Lloyd of Marrington."

[2] John Salusbury de Erbistocke, in the "Garth" pedigree.

[3] This is shown by the fact that "Sir Griffith Vaughan (ap Griffith ap Ieuan ap Madoc) ap *Gwenwys*, Knt.," and "Evan ap Ririd ap Meyrick ap Pasgen" ap *Gwyn*, the fourth descendants in corresponding generations from Gwenwys and Gwyn respectively, appear as contemporaries on the Welshpool burgess roll, 7th Henry IV, 7th June, 1406 (Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, vol. i, p. 312). And that Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen ap Meyrick ap Pasgen, who had a grant or confirmation of lands in the vills of Wrobton (Nantcribba) and Criggion, on the 9th February, 24th Henry VI, 1446, from Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was a contemporary of David Lloyd of Leighton ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, they being fifth descendants in corresponding generations from Gwyn and Gwenwys respectively.

[4] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, pp. 314, 319.

[5] See Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation* under these families.

may, according to the Welsh *façon de parler* of ancient freeholders, and by the light of existing charters, be styled Lord of Guilsfield and Broniarth. He is mentioned as the great-great-grandfather of Sir Griffith Vaughan of Garth, in Sir Edward de Cherleton's charter (6 July, 7th Henry V.) of privileges to the latter and his brother Ieuan,[1] for their capture of Lord Cobham the Lollard.

This charter mentions the *inherited* lands of the family in the above lordship as distinct from more recent acquisitions, as "de hereditate et perquisicione Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwennowys antecessoris illorum vel de purparte Griffini ap Ieuan patris eorum." These lands are indefinably given as "viginti gavelle (? holdings) et octavo partis gavelli terrarum liberarum," "et parcellas terre firme quas predictus Gruffuth ap Ieuan pater eorum tenuit de perquisitione dicti Ieuan ap Madoc antecessoris eorum." It then proceeds to describe in detail some more recent acquisitions near "Garth" and in "Guldesfelde" (Guilsfield).

Broniarth, as well as Guilsfield, was doubtless held by Gwenwys as a freehold inherited from his ancestors. This is to be gathered from another charter[2] from Edwardus de Cherleton, confirming to Sir Griffith and his brother Ieuan "totam villam de B (Broniarth) terr'. native in dominio nostro de Powys," constituting it a manor heritable, in default of male, by female heirs, for the feudal service, "reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus n'ris unam rosam rubram ad festam Sti. Johis Baptist."

Gwenwys married Alson, or Alice, the daughter of — Corbet[3] of Lee.[4] Although the Christian name of her father is omitted by our authorities, there are the following reasons for supposing it to be *Robert*.

[1] See the charter and translation in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. i, pp. 319-23.

[2] See Porkington copy of the Broniarth charter, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 371.

[3] Lewys Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, pp. 301, 328.

[4] "Genealogie of Wynne of Garth," by Salusbury de Erbistocke.

Sir Robert Corbet, Baron of Caus, who died in 1222, had three, if not more, sons :[1] I. Thomas Corbet, Baron of Caus (born *circa* 1184, died *circa* September 1274). II. Robert Corbet, supposed by Mr. Eyton to be the ancestor of the Corbets of Lee.[2] III. Hugh Corbet, surnamed *Grosse-taille*,[3] or *Bulky* Hugh. These sons occur at various times between 1220 and 1274. In the former year they witness a grant of their father, Sir Robert Corbet. As Gwenwys was in the prime of life in 1270, it is probable that his wife Alson was the daughter of *Robert* Corbet of Lee, the *second* son of Sir Robert Corbet, Baron of Caus. This receives some confirmation from the following association. In 1266 *Peter Corbet* (Sir Thomas Corbet's son), *Robert Corbet, Hugh Grysetayl* (doubtless his uncles), *Madoc de Beechfield*,[4] son of Alson Corbet and Gwenwys, and fifty or sixty others, were implicated in the murder of Richard Purcell (II.) of Marton, and were, on 15th May, 1272, all pardoned by the King at the instance of Thomas Corbet, Baron of Caus.[5]

Gwenwys also married Joan, or Jonet, daughter and heir of John Bewpée of ye Poole, by Sislie, daughter and heir of Piers Camber of Stretton,[6] by whom he had Kadwgan ap Gwenwys. The latter married Annes,[7] the daughter of Cynvelyn ap Dolphyn, a witness to

[1] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 40.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 42.

[3] *Circa* 1250 Hugh Griseteyl held half a virgate in Wynesley (Winsley), *Ibid.*, p. 63. In 1251 there was a writ of *disseizin* against *Hugh Chrystel* concerning a tenement in Wynesley (*Ibid.*) At the assizes of 1272, William de Wynylegh and Agnes his wife recovered from Robert, son of *Hugh Corbet*, a messuage and *half virgate* in Wynelegh (*Ibid.*, p. 64).

[4] Beechfield was a member of the manor of Worthin, and is situate about two miles from Caus Castle, and about the same from Lee Hall.

[5] Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, pp. 83, 84.

[6] Salusbury, *Salop Visitation*, 1584, "Gough of Marsh," and Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 330, where she is called "Joned *v.* John Boothby, Esq."

[7] L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 330. Her sister Alson was the mother of Einion ap Celynyn of Llwydiarth, living 14 Edw. III, A.D. 1340.

Owen Cyfeiliog's foundation charter of Strata Marcella Abbey in 1170. It was probably her brother "Griffino filio Kynvelyn" who witnesses an undated charter of Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, to the burgesses of Pool.[1]

Madoc ap Gwenwys, Lord of Guilsfield and Broniarth, the son of Gwenwys by Alson Corbett of Lee, is, as we have seen, mentioned in the above charter. Besides his hereditary possessions in the lordship of Strata Marcella, his other lands in Leighton, Hope, Beechfield, and Binweston, held under the Corbet Barony of Caus, and by his descendants under the Staffords, were doubtless mainly derived from his mother.

In October, 1266, Madoc de Beechfield is described as being in garrison at Caus Castle under Thomas Corbet, Baron of Caus.[2]

In 1274 "Madoc de Beechfield was a juror of Worthyn Liberty and first juror at the Assizes in 1292.[3] Lewys Glyn Cothi thus alludes to him in an ode to his grandson, "Griffith ap Ieuan ap Madog of Cawres" (Caus Castle).

"*Griffith ap Ieuan!* to thy stronghold and thy *Cawres*,
Griffith, good of nature, uncorrupt of faith, have I named thee
Madog, generous leader, bring more to the gay court;
The fame will grow of the soldier of (the tribe) of *Gwenwys*."[3]

Madoc married Arddyn, daughter and heiress of Rhys, ap Griffith,[4] ap Sir Aron, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, ap Bledri, Lord of Kill y Sant. "*Arg.* 3 bull's heads couped *sable*, attired, *or*; and by her had issue Ririd, *Ieuan*, Griffith, Llewelyn and others, who each of them had lands by the gavel-kind law."[5]

[1] "Feudal Barons of Powys," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 304.
[2] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, pp. 83, 108.
[3] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 333.
[4] Styled "Gruffydd y Llwydiaid ar Gwenwys o Bowys" (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 212). His sister, Gwenllian, married "Jankyn Fitz Adam Fitz Herbert," the ancestor of the Herberts (*Ibid.*, p. 312).
[5] Salusbury de Erbistocke.

"In 1272 Griffin ap Madoc[1] was impleaded *coram Rege* with Loretta Hunald and Matilda Purcell, two ladies living in Marton, for felling timber in Petronella Corbet's bosc of Binweston."[2] Madoc ap Gwenwys was succeeded by his son,

IEUAN AP MADOC, Lord of Guilsfield and Broniarth, who married "Gwenhwfar, daughter and heir to Gryffin, ap Alo of Powys, ap Rhiwallon Vychan, ap Rhiwallon Lloyd, ap Ithel frewin Gwent, *or* 3 lyons heads erased *gules* with a border engrailed *az.*"[3] By an *inquisitio post mort.* of Griffin, son and heir of Owen de la Pole, ap Griffin, ap Gwenwynwyn, taken 10 August, 1309, we find that Griffin ap Alo, Gwenhwfar's father, Einion ap Alo, and their brethren, held "Trevenant liber" under Griffin ap Owen, who held "in capite baroniam" of the King.[4] Ieuan ap Madoc, by Gwenhwfar, had issue

I. GRIFFITH ap Ieuan, of whom presently.

II. Owen of Manavon, married Auderia[5] or Awdry, daughter of Bedo Goch of Arwystli ap Griffith ap Meredith ap Einion. His daughter Margaret married John[6] Corbet, lord of (half) Willaston in Alberbury, living 2 Henry VI, 1423. They left two daughters, co-heirs, Catherine, who married John Blount; and Johanna, who married John Hopton of Rockell or Rockull. Their descendant, Edward Hopton, and Elizabeth his wife

[1] "Griffith of Plas Madoc, second sonne to Madoc;" see Brochwellian Descendants, *Harl. MS.*, 1982-1977. For his line, see Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 322, "Llandissilio Halchdyn."

[2] Eyton's *Ant.*, vol. xi, p. 2.

[3] Salusbury de Erbistocke.

[4] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 154. When Griffin, son and heir of William de la Pole made proof of his age in 1319, "Anianus ab Allow," one of the witnesses, declared himself to be fifty years of age. His younger brother "Willielmus ab Allow," another witness, was then forty-six, and declared himself at the birth of Griffin to have been "Ballivus Willielmi de la Pole patris predicti Griffini in terrâ de Mauthou" (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, pp. 81, 82, 176).

[5] *Harl. MS.*, 1396, *Owen of Manavon.*.

[6] *Hengwrt MS.*, 422. Called *Thomas*, in *Harl. M.S.*, 1396. *Pigot and Williams of Willaston.*

had a grant of the site of Chirbury Priory, 37 Henry VIII.[1]

III. "David Lloit ap Ieuan ap Madoc de Southstrad-Margell," who received a pardon for acts of rebellion under Ower Glendower, from Sir Edward de Charleton on 11th March, 9th Henry IV, 1408.[2]

IV. Meredith. An original charter now at Wynnstay, in the possession of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., dated at Mathraval, 3 June, sisime (6th) Henry IV, 1405, sets forth a grant from Edward de Charleton Lord of Powys, to his "dear clerc" *Piers*, son of *Piers Cambray de la Pole*, of lands which were of *M're'd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys*, forfeited for his participation in the rebellion of *Owen de Glendoudoy*. His daughter Jane[3] married Hamlett Winsbury, of Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire, son of John Winsbury, of Winsbury, in the parish of Chirbury, who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1429.[4] 27 Feb., 1431, John Wynnesbury appears as a joint patron, with Thomas Hopton of Rockull, and others, of Sheinton Church.[5] It was probably his grandfather,[4] Henry Wynnesbury,[6] who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1391. Hamlett, the son of Hamlett Winsbury and Jane, married Alice, daughter of Richard Corbett, by whom he left two daughters co-heirs, and died seized, among others, of lands in Acton Scott in 1473.[7] His daughter Eleanor married Richard, son of William Acton of Acton Scott, and his

[1] Duke's *Ant. of Shropshire*, p. 125.

[2] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv. pp. 336-7; and *Cedwyn MS.*, under "descendants of Madoc Gwenwys."

[3] "Visitation of Salop," *Harl. MS.*, 1241, fo. 36.

[4] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*. [5] Eyton's *Ant.*, vol. vi, p. 220, n.

[6] In 1374, Henry de Wynnesbury held half of Dudston, the township adjoining Winsbury, in the parish of Chirbury, by service of one-eighth of a knight's fee. Eyton's *Ant.*, vol. xi, p. 159. The Wynnesburys derived their name from this Winsbury. William de Wynnesbury was lord of the vill of Wynnesbury in the *Nomina Villarum*, 1316. He died 1st Oct., 1323, leaving a son and heir, John, twenty-four years of age on the 24th June. This John was, perhaps, the father of Henry, the sheriff in 1391 (*Ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 169).

[7] Duke's *Ant. of Shropshire*, p. 228.

daughter, Alice, carried Pillaton to the Lyttletons. The latter married Richard, *second* son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Knight,[1] Judge of the Common Pleas, to whom his father dedicated his "Tenures," commented on by Sir Edward Coke. Richard Lyttleton was the ancestor of the Baronets of Pillaton.

The Cedwyn MS. supplements this notice of his issue with an "Account of the *nine* daughters of Ieuan ap Madoc Gwenwys," as follows;—

I. Angharad, ux. Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd Ddu o Manavon.

II. Gwen, ux. (* ap) Meredydd ap Gruffydd Ddu.

III. Arddyn, ux. Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd of Mathavarn. She was the grandmother of the celebrated bard David Lloyd,[2] ancestor of the Pughs of Mathavarn.

IV. "Margaret, ux. Meredydd ap Davydd," of Neuaddwen, "ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd (Vyrgoch) ap Eignion ap Ednyved ap Sulien ap Caradoc, descended from Meredydd ap Cynan. Some genealogists say from Meredydd, the brother of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn Prince of Powys."[3] "Suglen filio Carodauc" appears as second witness to the foundation charter of Strata Marcella Abbey in 1170;[4] As "Sulian, Archdeacon," first witness to a charter of Prince Wenwynwyn to the monks in 1201;[5] and thus, in a confirmation charter of the same in 1202, "His testibus, Suliano Archidiacono et duobus filiis ejus Eyniaun et Idinevet."[6] "Griffinum filium Eyneon filii Sulien," was sent to King John as the twentieth hostage for Prince Wenwynwyn, A.D. 1208.[7] His great grand-daughter Margaret, as a co-heiress, alienated the estates of her house by marrying—first, Howel ap Griffith, ancestor of the

[1] "By Joan, daughter and coheir of William Burley of Bromcroft Castle, Salop."—Duke's *Ant.*, p. 229.

[2] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, under "Mathafarn," vol. i, p. 296.

[3] *Cedwyn MS.*, under Neuadd Wen.

[4] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 16.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 299. [6] *Ibid.*, p. 301. [7] *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 107.

Vaughans of Llwydiarth; second, Rees ap David Lloyd, ancestor of the Prices of Newtown; and third, Griffith ap Howel ap David, of Brompton.[1] A second marriage, although not mentioned in the Cedwyn MS. was contracted by Margaret; for "Thomas Jones, Esquire, of Fountain Gate, the Twm Sion Catti of Romance, left a folio volume of pedigrees, of which the following is an extract. (See Cawres, in p. 101).

"Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Maredydd married Margaret, daughter of Ieuan ab Madog ab Gwenwys, Lord of Guilsfield.

"Gwenevyr, daughter of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, married John Einws or Haynes (of Stretton). See line 51.

"Mary, daughter of John Einws and Gwenevyr, married Thomas Thynne of the Inn. Their son was Sir John Thynne, knight, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, knight, and had eight sons, the youngest of whom was Egremont Thynne."

"From these Thynnes spring the Viscounts Weymouth and the Marquisses of Bath."[2]

v. "Annes, ux. Jenkin ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Kelynin," of Llwydiarth, ancestor of the Vaughans.

vi. "Eva,[3] ux. Ieuan Gethyn ap y Cyffin," fifth in descent from Einion Efell. She was the maternal ancestress of the Tanats of Abertanat, Kyffins of Bodfach, etc.

vii. "Jonet, ux. Philip Benfach."

viii. "Gwen, ux. Meredydd ap Eignion of Cefnycoed," of Gwern y Buarth in Llandyssil.[4]

ix. "Alex, ux. Madoc ap Ieuan ap David Goch." Ieuan ap Madoc was succeeded by his son,

Gryffith ap Ieuan, who, says Salusbury de Erbistock, "was Lord of Guilsfield and Broniarth, or the greatest part of them, for some went to other brothers by the gavel kind law, hee married Mawd, daughter

[1] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 294.

[2] See Lewys Glyn Gothi's ode to "Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Madog ap Gwenwys o Gawres," note ii, p. 423.

[3] Lewys Dwnn, under "Bodfach" and "Abertanat," calls her "Arddyn."

[4] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 300. There called "Gwenllian."

and heir to Gryffri ap Rys Vongam, descended from Llowdden of Mowdd. *Gules* a gryffon rampt. *or*, and some of their posterity were so fond of his coat of Llowdens that they bore it for some time instead of their own. The mother of the said Mawd was Elenor vrch Griffith ap Wm. al's Wilcock, Lord of Mowddwy. The said Gryffith ap Ievan, by Mawd his said wife, had issue Ievan[1] and Sr Gryffith Vaughan, and Gwenhwyvar, wife to David Gethin of Mechain Uchcoed."

A community of interest throws light upon this alliance, since we have seen that Griffith ap Alo, the grandfather maternally of Griffith ap Ieuan, held "Trevenant" under Owen ap Griffith ap Wenwynwyn, Lord of Powys; and that his grand-uncle, William ap Alo, was bailiff of Mowddwy to William, or Will. Coch, ap Griffith ap Wenwynwyn, the grandfather of Mawd his wife.

It was the lot of Griffith ap Ieuan to live in troubled times. The stirring strife of open rebellion to English rule had driven him from the peaceful retirement of his ancient inheritance in the vale of Cegidva and Lordship of Strata Marcella, for purposes of aggression and better security to Caus Castle, the frontier fortress of the adjoining Barony; within which, as an extensive freeholder under the Earls of Stafford and Barons of Caus, he owed feudal service.

"The incidents of the Rebellion of Owen Glendower in Powysland"[2] have shown Griffith ap Ieuan to have been an active participant in that eventful but fruitless national struggle.

As a prominent chief of the tribe of Brochwel, his aid was solicited and his local influence actively secured by its members, the leading spirits who had early espoused the cause of Owen. Welsh graduates in the law and students in the University of Oxford, "had counscilled

[1] Maud, daughter and heiress of David Lloyd ap Ieuan, Lord of half Broniarth, conveyed his portion of that manor to Ieuan Lloyd ap David Lloyd of Abertanat, the ancestor of the Tanats. See Thomas Tanat, sheriff in 1570 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 362, *et seq.*)

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 331.

Griff ap Ieu' sckaier that duelled under Breythin to go till Owein and dwell with him and for to become his mon." His brothers, Meredith and David Lloyd ap Ieuan, his sons, his cousins, and immediate connections, were available for the contingencies of the struggle. They conspired, fought, and suffered for traditional rights in an unequal contest; submitted to adverse fate, and were pardoned; but his brother Meredith, perhaps scorning submission, lost his lands.

The ode of Lewys Glynn Cothi, the poet chronicler, to "Griffith ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Wenwys of Cawres," shows that bards as well as scholars of the period were equally inspired by the national sentiment. A translation of this poem, printed in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. iv. pp. 332-5, gives interesting details of the situation. The gallant Earl of Stafford, having joined the confederates,[1] garrisoned his castle at Caus. Its defence, as well as the support and protection of the retainers of the Barony, were entrusted to our Brochwellian chief, probably his seneschal.[2] Exultingly does the poet describe this circumstance.

"The warm treasure of Cawres is thine, Griffith,
Of the sharp-pointed spear of ash.

. . . . . .

"Under thee, Griffith, will we unite.
Through the spearmen Ieuan struck;
Since thy father, to thee we look."

. . . . . .

"Old, and weak, and active—all
Have gone, good omen, to thy snug houses,
Old Cawres, a refuge to escape the storm."

The poet, by ingenious prompting, arouses the dormant ambition of his house, and excites his family pride and military ardour by reference to his descent from the old kings of Powys, to his ancestral and personal deeds of arms.

[1] Hall's Chron., xx *b*. See his account of the battle of Shrewsbury.

[2] His great grandson, Humphrey Llwyd of Leighton, was seneschal of the barony of Caus to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and to his son Henry, Lord Stafford.

"Griffith ap Ieuan! to thy stronghold and thy Cawres!
Madog,[1] generous leader, bring more to the gay court,
The fame will grow of the soldier of the *Gwenwys*.
Into thy two arms win the two Powyses;
Griffith! peacock, worthy and strong, head of the *Gwenwys*.
Griffith! hand of Caron, uncorrupt-of-faith, Lion of Cawres.
Griffith! of *Brochwel's* lineage, pure, strong of arm.
Griffith! a great struggle approaches! give a smart stroke."

Then, apostrophising his son, the poet proceeds:

"Sir Griffith with Nudd's features, during thy father's lifetime a burden,
(Weighs) on our two countries; Sir Aron[1] doubtless art thou,
Go! picked men of your family! beat Alice's[2] children—
Beat them with good confidence, kinsmen of Rhys Tewdwr."

Griffith ap Ieuan was succeeded by his son,

"Sir Gryffith Vychan of Burgedin, Treflydan, Garth, Maesmawr, Gaervawr, and much other lands in Guilsfield, was knight Banneret under King Henry the Fifth in Agincourt field in France."[3] His claim to this latter distinction has already been fully discussed in the paper entitled "A Powysian at Agincourt.[4] Charters[5] granted by Sir Edward de Charleton, Lord of Powys, confirming the ancient family inheritances of Guilsfield and Broniarth, illustrating an interesting episode in his life as joint captor of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham the Lollard, and the letter[7] of the brothers to King Henry V., have also been referred to.

There would have been little need of further comment but for the somewhat mysterious occurrence of his death.

Two elegies, written by his contemporaries Llwys Glyn

[1] Madoc ap Gwenwys, great grandfather of Sir Griffith Vaughan, married Arddyn, daughter of Rhys ap Sir Aron, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. [2] The English.

[3] Salusbury de Erbistocke, "Genealogie of the anciente and worshipful family of Wynne of Garth, etc," Jan. 16, 1677.

[4] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 139, *et seq.*

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 319; vol. iv, pp. 362, *et seq.*

[6] *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 293. [7] *Ibid.*, p. 295.

Cothi and David Lloyd of Mathavarn, commemorating the event, have been preserved. The original Welsh of the former has been printed.[1] For the convenience of our English readers we subjoin a literal translation. We also subjoin a translation of the elegy by David Lloyd. The latter was a *Welsh* nephew of Sir Griffith Vaughan. Arddyn, the grandmother of the bard, was the aunt of Sir Griffith. Whatever suspicion may attach to the eulogistic strains of the professional bard, none can be entertained of the disinterested truthfulness and independence of the Lord of Mathavarn, the possessor of a considerable estate on both sides of the Dyvi above Machynlleth.

Translation of Lewys Glyn Cothi's Elegy on

SIR GRIFFITH VYCHAN OF POWYS.

A truly evil thing is loss of hope!
God of Heaven! Is there no rescue for our race!
We have been persecuted even to disfigurement!
We are but images of men to wreak their vengeance on!
A sad mishap hath befallen Powys:
God hath willed it, and she is made weak.
'Twas a marvel that, in the presence of all men,
King Harry,[2] with his councillors,
Should honour the head that protected us,
And having honoured it, cut it off!
Not a day passes but I ail,
Bowed down by grief for Sir Gruffydd Vychan.
My robe[3] is like Saint Anthony's,
For the man that here was so honoured.
In memory of the valorous knight have I chosen
A coat of a roebuck's skin.
I am a very brother, in my desolation,
To Merlin, deprived of my patron.
But in the seventh happy hour
Would I love him, even between the horns of the hart;
The seven have been twenty times met with,
But we are made lower than them all;[4]

[1] "Marwnad Syr Grufydd Vychan o Bowys," *Dosp.*, vi, p. 418. "Gwaith Lewys Glyn Cothi," printed at Oxford in 1837.

[2] King Henry VI.

[3] *i. e.*, as mean a garment as Saint Anthony wore in his humility.

[4] "There would seem," says Mr. Howell W. Lloyd, "to be an

If the Saxons of yore were the undermost,
We are the undermost in this age of ours.
For Gwenwys[1] here in January,
Like snow have we come to the ground:
No church, no market, no court,
Nor aught beside now hath Powys.
Gone is her name, her Beloved,
Her head, her owner, her guide,
Her men, her maintenance, her goods,
Her all in this world is gone from her.
From hence to York it has been a dreary autumn
And sad spring for the Gwenwys.[2]
To the Saxons—summer and fair weather,
But to Powys—winter.
Till now we had a good time of it,
[Followed by] adversity in Cegidva.[3]
Hitherto we have shared the land;
Henceforth 'twill be shared [by others].
For his enemy's sake hath a man been doomed,
Of his doom were their arms the seal.
Where he was guileless,
They were full of guile.
For him will there be in Cors Vochno[4]
Imputation and much reproaching.
Rhyddlan predicts that some
Of [a certain] House[5] will avenge him;
'Twere fitting that for him there should be
A piercing with spears in Cwm Minod.
The world will be troubled for Sir Gruffydd,
For him do I sorely grieve.
May Cadwalader,[6] if so it must be,
Live as becomes his baptismal name;
Our life will be passed between birch and hill.

allusion in the whole of these six lines to the story of Merlin, who lost his reason, and wandered in the forest of Celydda after the battle of Arddwyd. Perhaps the clue to their interpretation might be found in Merlin's *Prophecies*."

[1] The patronymic of Sir Gruffydd Vychan.

[2] *i. e.* the tribe of Gwenwys.

[3] Garth, in the parish of Cegidva, or Guilsfield, was the mansion of Sir Griffith Vychan.

[4] There is a famous morass so called, in Cardiganshire, south of and adjacent to the river Dovey.

[5] Perhaps of a relative in that neighbourhood.

[6] Second son of Sir Gruffydd Vychan.

May Reinallt[1] have his share of this world's goods;
May it fall to the lot of David,[2]
Tho' all the world be his foe, to play the man.[3]

TRANSLATION.[4]

An Elegy to the memory of Sir Griffith Vaughan, *Knight Banneret of Agincourt Field, by David Llwyd ap Llewelyn of Mathavarn.*

For the man whom I love most,
The golden-torqued, great is my grief;
I weep I did not see thee once
During more than half the summer
I have strolled along the sea coast,
Over land with verdant hills,
In quest of thee, friendly speaking one,
As, by the cross, one seeks the Gräal,
Cedewain woods and valleys all,
The Dhugoed and Cevn Digoll.[5]
But saw thee not, my liberal one,
More than wrecks beneath the ocean;
I was angry for thy hiding,
And for the barred door, and you yonder.
I groan like one of the brindled oxen
Ever without the name of *Gwen*.
I call thee from above the vale of Dyfi;
Come, answer, respond to me!
It is David who will visit thee.
Come, awake, and sleep no more!
A long sleep, longer than the nightingale,
The sleep of Maelgwn at the head of the plain.
If thou art still well, alive,
Ignite, Griffith Vaughan, the fire.
Thy death, well-formed one, so sudden,
May God avenge thy fair brow;
No man even with a vengeful hand
Could kill thee, but the demon of jealousy.
By holy Peter, rise and look

[1] Third son of Sir Gruffydd Vychan.

[2] David Lloyd of Leighton, his eldest son.

[3] "There is a play upon the word 'byd,' meaning life, world, and goods, which cannot be followed in a translation."—H. W. Ll.

[4] Translated by the Rev. R. Harries Jones, M.A. Vicar of Llanidloes, from a transcription by Nicholas Bennet, Esq., of Glanrafon, Caersws.

[5] "The long mountain," which extends along the eastern border of the county from Chirbury to Alberbury.

To Gwern-y-goo, worthy Baron.
Lie not in thy grave and stones
In S. Mary's chancel[1], my comely friend![2]
See the course of fraud and fear
To the Lord of Llai,[3] to the brave Lloyd.
Six stags[4] are yonder hiding
That were hunted in the "Black Ridge."[5]
Come, there are damsels and mead
Awaiting thee—cease thy sleeping.
Pleasant to the deer the verdant germ,
Pleasant the past, pleasant the wine-feast;
Pleasant to sow to-day in Powys,
Welcome as the Fleur-de-Lys.
Easy now to bring a hundred complaints,
Easy could I to-day weep a gallon.
In Purgatory have I been seeing
Saint Patric—were that any harm—
Oftener my Lord, to you so dignified,
Will I laugh with hearty feelings.
Wretched man, let us reform!
Wretched remnants of Troja.
That we knew not the treachery
Of Saxons long ago! It was madness!
The head of the Prince of Wales is in Builth—
The head of *Gruffud* with the fine lurid spear of lightning;
Vaughan, the active lion,—him they killed—
The worthy knight with the arm of an impetuous thruster.
A head of priceless value,
A lovely head, like that of John,[6]
A fair head when presented—
The Chief Judge of broad Powisland,
A happy head,—a head that was deceived!
My loved one, I did not advise
Reliance on a Saxon's word.
Was not the *safe-conduct* detestable—
When his head was killed from anger?—

[1] In S. Mary's Church, Welshpool. [2] Or "my comely stag."
[3] "Leighton," the seat of David Lloyd, eldest son of Sir Griffith. He held the freehold, but was not strictly speaking Lord of Leighton, which was a manor associated with Binweston, and held together as one knight's fee under the barony of Caus.
[4] Probably referring to the six children of Sir Griffith. See below.
[5] In the parish of Chirbury. The Ridges, alias Bowdlers of the Ridge, entered their pedigree at the Herald's Visitation of Salop in 1623. [6] ? John the Baptist.

That *safe-conduct* which a double-tongued Earl broke,
Harry Grey—may he be long crucified!
There was a day—submissive now art thou—
When I would not have wept on thy hearth,
Unless I wept, mark of sorrow,
For want of cheer and nourishment.
It will arrive, after sorrow, that we shall have
Revenge for treachery we would avenge with the sword!

At the close of an eventful, chequered, and protracted life, Sir Griffith Vaughan came to a violent end under circumstances revolting alike to our modern notions of humanity and equity. He was suspected, says one account,[1] "of holding correspondence with some adherents of the house of York. This being insinuated to the Queen, Margaret of Anjou, and her Council, a Treasury warrant is said to have been sent to Henry Grey, Lord Powys, for the apprehension of Sir Griffith; and, accordingly, under some pretence or other, the knight was summoned to appear at the castle of Pool. He at first demurred, but, on receiving what he considered to be a "safe conduct," he resolved to confront his accusers; but as soon as he arrived at the courtyard of the castle, he was apprehended, and, in the presence of Henry Grey, Lord Powys, beheaded on the spot "without judge or jury."

It is clear, from the above, that the agent of his destruction, compassed by fraud and force, was Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville and Lord of Powys. As no minutes of Council exist to give a colourable excuse for this act, "the demon of jealousy," rather than the exigencies of the State, must have influenced its author. It is elsewhere[2] "suggested, as an additional motive for the summary manner in which Sir Griffin Vychan was executed, that his grandmother was an heiress, the fourth in descent from Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, and that Sir Griffith, in consequence of this circumstance, might have spoken arrogantly to some false friends of *his* right to a portion of the Lordship of

[1] "Feudal Barons of Powys," by Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A., *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, pp. 335-6.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 338.

Powys, and this being repeated to Henry Grey, Lord Powys, might have excited him to commit this treacherous and cruel act."

It has been before stated that his mother Mawd was the granddaughter of William Coch, Lord of Mowddwy, ap Griffith, ap Prince Gwenwynwyn. The grandmother of Margaret Broughton, his wife, was, it is said,[1] Ellen, the daughter of Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn; but such an indirect relationship was scarcely sufficient to excite any serious apprehension on the part of the "double-tongued Earl Harry Grey." Moreover, the lands of his mother and wife, who were both heiresses, were the only solid advantage to be derived from their relationship with the Convynian Princes of Powys. These he already possessed and transmitted to his descendants.[1] His claim to Powys rested not upon one of affinity to the Cynvynian Princes, but of direct male descent in his own person from the ancient Brochwellian Princes. The "de jure" title of his ancestor, Brochwel ap Aeddan, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr, in the tenth century, to the crown of Powys, has been already shown. The evidences of Sir Griffith Vaughan's ancestry are conclusive up to the middle of the thirteenth century. Lewys Glyn Cothi, a poet chronicler, writing at the beginning of the fifteenth century, mentions in order, with particulars, the four ascending generations of his line, which are corroborated by an existing deed. If the accidental preservation of such a record serves to test the accuracy of the family genealogy as recorded by our Welsh bards and genealogists to the middle of the thirteenth century, the veracity of Lewys Glyn Cothi need not be questioned when he describes Sir Griffith Vaughan as of "Brochwel's lineage," either referring to Brochwel Ysgithrog,[2] or, which is equally

[1] Mr. Joseph Morris's *MS. Visitation of Salop*, under "Broughton of Broughton and Home."

[2] The elegy on "Marwnad Syr Gruffydd Vychan o Bowys," is the first of the series under the heading, "Llwyth Brochwel Ysgithrog" (*Dosp.*, vi, p. 418.

pertinent to the question, to Brochwel ap Aeddan, as his ancestor. The same bard, in an ode to Sir Griffith's father, styles the latter, "Head of the Gwenwys,"[1] or of the most influential sept of the tribe of Brochwel, deriving its name from Gwenwys, lineally descended from Brochwel ap Aeddan.

Rash as may have been his personal claim to princely rank or privilege, we have it on record that the concurrent sentiment of his contemporaries favoured such a claim. Appositely, therefore, does his relative, David Lloyd of Mathavarn, describe his decapitation as that of

> "The golden-torqued,"
> "The chief Judge of broad Powysland,"

and Lewys Glyn Cothi fittingly bewails the miseries and destitution that followed :

> "No church, no market, no court,
> Nor aught beside now hath Powys.
> Gone is her name, her beloved,
> Her head, her owner, her guide."

Sir Griffith Vaughan married Margaret,[2] daughter and co-heir[3] of Griffith ap Jenkin, of Broughton, Home, and Mochdre, ap John, ap Walter (living in 18th Edw. II), ap Walter de Broughton (also living in 18th Edw. II, 1325). The latter married Avicia,[4] daughter and

[1] *Y Dosp.*, vi, No. 2, p. 424.

[2] "The mother of the said Marg't vch Gr. of Broughton was Gwenhwyvar of Ouldbury, dau. and heir to David ap Ievan Goch of Ouldbury, lineally descended from Ednowen ap Bradwen, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. *Gu.*, three snakes nowed in triangle, *ar.*" (Salusbury de Erbistocke.)

[3] Her sisters and coheirs were Tanglwst, married to Maurice ap Madoc ap Einion of Mochdre. Their son, David, was the ancestor of the Prices of Newtown (Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, pp. 301, 314); and Als, married to David ap Howel of Arwystli. Margaret, their daughter and heir, married Ririd Middleton, the ancestor of the Middletons of Chirk Castle, Gwenynog, and Garthgynan, in Denbighshire (*Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 335).

[4] Mr. J. Morris's *MS. Visitation of Salop*, under "Descent of Marg't Broughton, first wife of Sir Gth Vychan."

heir of Thomas de Winsbury, and had for his arms *sa.*, a chevron between (by some omitted) three owls, *ar.* The sheriff of Shropshire is said to have notified the contents of the king's writ of 3d April, 1316, to Griffin (Vychan) de la Pole at his lands and tenements of "Deuder in Powys by Edmund de Langedon and *Walter de Burghton*, in the presence of Peter Corbet and *Thomas de Wynnesbury.*"[1] They had issue,[2] and probably the "six stags" of the elegy:

I. DAVID, "the Lord of Llai (Leighton), the brave Lloyd," of whom presently.

II. Cadwalader, ancestor of the Lloyds of Maesmawr Trawscoed, Castelmoch, Rhandyr, etc.[3]

III. Reginald, ancestor of the Wynnes of Garth (now represented by the Myttons), and of Upper Broughton,[4] and of the Lloyds of Broniarth and Gaervawr.[4]

I. Gwenhwyver, who married Griffith ap Aron ap Ednyved.

II. Anne, who married Jeuan Vychan ap Jeuan ap Griffith of Llanuchllyn in Merionethshire, descended from Ririd Flaidd. Their son David was the ancestor of the Vaughans of Glanyllyn.[5]

III. Margaret, who married, first, Morys Ludlow; and secondly, Sir Walter Inglis, Knight, "third son to Sir Rees."[6] Sir Griffith married also Margaret, the daughter of Madoc of Hôb, or Hope, probably near Worthin. On his death, in accordance with the disintegrating system of gavelkind adopted by Welsh families, the following division of his lands took place: Those held under the Barony of Caus went to his eldest

[1] "Dissensio inter Johan. de Charlton et Griffin de la Pole" (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 72).

[2] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 276, n. 2.

[3] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 399.

[4] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, pp. 328-9; *Cedwyn MS.*, "Gaervawr in Guilsfield;" Salusbury de Erbistocke; *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, pp. 366, 367.

[5] Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, pp. 229, 232, n. 4.

[6] *Harl. MS.*, 1982, 1977, "Sir Griffith's children." Catherine, mentioned in Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 276, n. 2, was not his daughter, but his granddaughter.

son, David Lloyd of Leighton. Of his lands held in the lordship of Strata Marcella, under the Barony of Powys, Maesmawr and Trawscoed, in Guilsfield, went to Cadwalader, his second son. Garth, the family seat, with other lands in Guilsfield, in accordance with Welsh custom, went to Reginald, his youngest son. The latter also seems to have had (as it was enjoyed by his descendants) that *half* of Broniarth which Sir Griffith held of that lordship, already divided between the latter and his brother Jeuan, whose granddaughter and heiress, Mawd Lloyd, conveyed her half of Broniarth, on her marriage, to the ancestor of the Tanats.[1]

David Lloyd of Leighton ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, married, *first*, Luesi[2] or Lucy, heiress of Nantcribba, in the township of Wrobton and parish of Forden. Her father, Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen ap Meyrick ap Pasgen, was, like her husband, lineally descended from Brochwel Ysgithrog. This Meredith ap Cadwalader was likewise a feoffee of the Barony of Caus. Humphrey Stafford,[3] Constable of England, sixth Earl

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv. p. 362.

[2] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, vol. i, pp. 276, 289, 317.

[3] "*Carta Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen.*

"Humfridus Dux de Bokyngham Oibz ad quos p'sens carta n'ra p'venit Salt'm. Sciatis nos p'fat'm Ducem dedisse concessisse et hac p'sent carta n'ra confirmasse dilecto tenenti et servienti n'ro Meredith ap Cadwaladr ap Owen et Gwenhoyvar uxor sue p' bono servico suo nobis impenso et impensar. oia illa ter. et ten. p't. past. bosc. et pasc. c'm oibs suis p'tm que nup' Howel ap Griffith ap Rit. tenuit de nobis infra domium n'rm *Nethirgortho'r* et qui ad manus n'ras devenit ut esthaet tr' p' prefat. Howell obiit sine hered. de corp'e suo legitte p'creat ac oia alia tr. et tent. p't past. bosc. et pastur. queqondam deveniebant in manu n'rs post mortem David Sars ap David ap Eyn' sine heredd de corpe suo legitae p'creat in villat. de *Wrobbeton* ac oia alia tr. et tent. que nobis deveniebant tam' Eschaet q'm fforisfact. in dici villat. de *Wrobbeton* una cum oia illa tr. et libertatis cujusdam Meredith ap Madoc ap Howell ap Gr. Vyghn' quondam de *Ov'garthor* in d'mo n'ro p'dict hene et tenend. oia p'dict. tr. etc. C'm oibs suis p'tm et libertatibs p'fati Meredith et Gwenhoyvar uxor sue et Heredibs suis tam' muscul'n q'm femell'n inter eos legittie p'create de nobis et hered. n'ris p. reddit inde debit. et consuet imp'p'etim. Et nos vo p'fat Dux et heredes n'ri oia p'd tr. et ten p.rt past. bosc. et past. c'm oibs suis p'tm et

of Stafford, first Duke of Buckingham, and Baron of Caus, sixth in descent from Robert de Stafford, who married Alice, daughter and eventual co-heiress of Sir Thomas Corbet, Baron of Caus, granted to his dearly beloved tenant and servant Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen and Gwenhoyvar his wife, and their heirs, male and *female*, for ever, for their good services performed and to be performed, all the lands, fallen to the said Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, by escheat forfeiture or otherwise, of Howell ap Griffith ap Ririd, in our lordship of Nethirgorthor; of David Sars ap David ap Einion, in the vill of Wrobbeton or Nantcribba; and of Meredith ap Madoc ap Howell ap Griffith Vaughan, formerly of Overgorthwr, in our aforesaid Lordship. Given at our Castle of Caus, 9th February, 24 Henry VI, 1446. This charter was confirmed by Henry Lord Stafford, Baron of Caus, and enrolled by Robert Lloyd of Pool and Nantcribba, son of David Lloyd Vaughan of Marrington, on 8th June, 35 Henry VIII, 1543.[1]

David Lloyd of Leighton, by his wife Lucy had David Lloyd Vaughan, *jure uxoris* of Marrington or Havodwen, of whom presently, and among other issue three daughters:

1. Catherine, who married Edward Hopton de Rockhill,

libertatibs p'fate Meredith ap Cadwaladr et Gwenhoyver uxor sue et heredibs suis etc. Contra omnes gentes * *

"In cuius rei testiom huic p'sent carte Sigillm n'rm fecimus Appon'e hiis testib's Will'mo Boerley t'nc Senescall n'ro ib'm John Woddton Clico Receptor n'ro Johne Marshall Constabular. Cast. n'ri ib'm David ap Gruffith ap Ieu'n ap Rirce Howell ap Ieuan ap Eyn c'm multis Aliis. Dat. ap'd Cast'm n'rm de Caurs nono die ffebruar Anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquest'm vicesimo q'rto" (*North Wales Enrolments, Montgomeryshire*, Spring Gardens, London, vol. vi, fo. 73). The above charter was confirmed by Henry, Lord Stafford.

[1] In the Index to the *North Wales Enrolments*, at the Land Revenue Rolls, Spring Gardens, Henry, Lord Stafford's confirmation is erroneously dated 8th June, 35th *Eliz.*, and the enrolment of Meredith ap Cadwallader ap Owen's charter, 9th February, 24th *Eliz.*. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 261.)

son of Thomas Hopton de Rockhill.[1] Their great grandson, Edward Hopton of Chirbury, had a grant, 37 Henry VIII, of the site of Chirbury Priory.

II. Gwenhwyvar, who married William ap David of Willaston, and was mother of Reginald Williams of Willaston, sheriff in 1546.

III. Catherine, who married "Edward Bewpy of Poole."[2] They had issue Oliver Bewpy, who died o.s.p. Anne Bewpy, married to John Harp, and Maud Bewpy, who married, "first, Mr. Bradford, by whom she had Edward Bradford, and a daughter married to Mr. Andrew Sunnybank, goldsmith. She married, secondly, John Hopton, father to Edward Hopton, father to William Hopton,[3] father to Sir Richard Hopton, Knt., and Edward Hopton, Esq.

"These notes were had at Owlberry, drawn in a table by Richard Lloyd of Marrington, Esq."[2]

"On the dissolution of the Priory of Chirbury the king, 37th Henry VIII, 1545, granted to Edward Hopton and Elizabeth (fil Humfri Wolrich de Dudmaston[4]) his wife, *domum et situm nuper monasterii de Chirbury* for their lives, the remainder to the heirs of the said Edward for ever."[5]

David Lloyd ap Sir Griffith Vaughan married, secondly, Elen, the daughter of Jenkin Kynaston of Stokes, ap Griffith, ap Jenkin Kynaston. Jenkin Kynaston, the father of Elen, had a brother, Sir Roger Kynaston, Knight, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville, and widow of Lord Strange of Knockon.[6] By Ellen he had

[1] *Visitation of Salop*, 1584; *Harl. MS.*, 1396, "Hopton of Rockhill." Thomas Hopton de Rochul, in 1431, was joint patron of Sheinton (Eyton's *Ant.*, vol. vi, p. 220, n. 22).

[2] *Cedwyn MS.*, under *Sir Gruffydd Vychan's Family continued.*

[3] "Dorothea Hopton, wife of William Hopton of Chirbury. Sepult. 18 December, 1630" (*Chirbury Register*).

[4] Herald's *Visitation of Salop*, 1584, "Hopton de Rockhill." ("Porkyll," *Cedwyn MS.*), in Com. Salop et de Chirbury.

[5] Duke's *Antiq. of Salop*, p. 125.

[6] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, pp. 289, n. 2; 326, n. 10. In

I. Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, seneschal of the Barony of Caus to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and to his son Henry, Lord Stafford, seneschal of the Court, and receiver of the lands of the Abbey of Strata Marcella, and first sheriff of the County of Montgomery.[1]

II. "Roger Lloyd of Trallonge" or Welshpool, who married, 1st, "Katherine, daughter of John ap Howell of Trallonge," by whom he had Piers Lloyd, 7th on the Grand Jury at the Montgomeryshire Assizes, 2-3 Eliz., and as "Petrus Lloyd de Pola, gen., "on a jury 14th Eliz.,[2] and 2ndly, a daughter of John Perrott of Hereford, by whom he had "Richard Lloyd of Trallonge," on the Grand Jury, 2nd Eliz.

III. Edward Lloyd of Gungrog Vawr.[3] He married Jane, daughter of Howell Vaughan, ap Howell, ap Gruffydd, ap Jenkin of Llwydiarth, by whom he had "David Lloyd ap Edward senior, gent.," who appears 4th on the Grand Jury for the county at the Assizes, 2-3 Eliz. The latter, by his wife Lowry, daughter of Hugh ap Ieuan ap William of Hope, had "Oliverus Lloyd de Gyngrog gen," 4th on the Grand Jury at the county Assizes, 34 Eliz.[5]

I. Anne, who married William Corbett of Worthyn.

II. "Elen[6], verch David Lloyd ap Sr. Gruff Vaughan, Kt." married Hugh Porter, ap Pierce ap Pierce Porter.

the Kynaston pedigree, Herald's *Visitation of Salop*, 1584, *Harl. MS.*, 1241, fo. 53, the daughter of Jenkyn Kynaston of Stokes, who married "David Lloyd ap Sr. Gruff. of Leighton," is called *Jane*.

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 212.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 129; *Harl. MS.*, 1982.

[3] For his descendants, see the *Cedwyn MS.*, "Gungrog Vawr." He, as "Edward Lloid de Pole, gen.," was third on the grand jury for the county at the assizes, 34 Henry VIII, 1543 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 374).

[4] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 129.

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 257, and n. 2; and *Cedwyn MS.*," under "Yr Hôb."

[6] Her husband was beheaded. Her issue by him were Philip, John, and Anne, who first married John ap Evan ap Griffith of Whittington, and then Howell ap Evan Lloyd. Hugh Porter's

David Lloyd ap Sir Griffith Vaughan had also the following illegitimate issue:

John Lloyd of Leighton, who probably as "Jeu'n ap D. D. Lloyd, gent." appears 5th on the Grand Jury at the Montgomeryshire Assizes, 37 Hen. VIII, 1545. His grandson, "Oliverus ap Roger ap John Lloyd de Leighton," appears on a jury 33 Eliz., 1590. His brother, "David Lloyd ap Roger ap John Lloyd of Leighton, in the countie of Montgomerye, ap David Lloyd ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight," entered his pedigree at the Herald's visitation of Salop in 1623.[1]

I. Lowry, married to Richard Pen of Stockton, in the parish of Chirbury. Their daughter Elizabeth married Ririd Middleton, surnamed Goch.[2]

II. Als, or Alice, who married "John Walcott of Walcott ap Sir Phil. Walcott, Knt."[3]

The *Cedwyn MS.* gives her two other husbands. 1st. Evan Goch ap Owen ap Llewellyn Moel; 2nd, David ap Ieuan Teg (of Meivod) ap Deio ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Kelynin.

David Lloyd ap Sir Gryffith Vaughan died in 1497,[4] leaving an ample estate, whose fragments were soon to be contended for in the law courts of Powysland by his grand-children, the issue of his sons by his two wives. Evidence is supplied of the miserable effects of the law of gavel-kind in its estrangement of families, by the following extracts from the most ancient plea

uncle John (ap) Pierce was prior of Chirbury. See Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 297. Lewys Dwnn is here again confirmed by the discovery of an enrolled grant or lease, in the Land Revenue Rolls, Spring Gardens, London, from this prior of Chirbury, of the manor called "Court Caldemore." "Hic indentur fact. 18 Feb. 8 Hen. VIII, inter Johan'm piers prior. priorat. de Churbury et ejusdem loci convent. ex una p'te. Et David ap Owen ap DD. ap Mered. ex alter p'te." For David ap Owen, see *Llandissilio Hulchdyn*, Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 322.

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 253, n. 1. [2] *Cedwyn MS.*

[3] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 111; *Visitation of Salop*, A.D. 1584; *Harl. MS.*, 1241, fo. 97.

[4] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 325, under "Longford of Allington and Ruthyn."

roll,[1] or record of suits, relating to Powysland after its being constituted the county of Montgomery. A considerable portion of this roll records the internecine legal contention of the "Lloyd" family respecting their inheritances "de tenura et natura de Gavelkyde," in "Pole," "Hope," near Worthyn, "Argyngrog," "Gyngrog Vaur," in the parish of Pool, "Gyngrog Vech'n," in the parish of Guilsfield; and "Gwerne-y-goo,"[2] a pleasant resort of Sir Griffith Vaughan, in the parish of Kerry, to which David Lloyd of Mathavarn thus directs his departed spirit from his tomb in the chancel of Welshpool church:

> "By holy Peter, rise and look
> To Gwern-y-Goo, worthy Baron;
> Lie not in thy grave and stones
> In St. Mary's chancel, my comely friend!"

Rotul.[1] *de Cartis Script et p'leciombs cong. et Allocat. coram Justic. etc. Ad sessionem sub'diam i.e.*

Plica apud Mountgomery coram *Roberto Townshende milit.* Justic. D'mi Regis magni sessionis dic Com. Mountgomery ad magnam sessionem dci d'm. Regis Com. p'di tentam apud Mountgomery p'dcam die lune t'cio decimo die Septembris anno regni Henrici octavo Dei gra. Anglie Ffranc. et hib'nie Regis fidei defensoris et in t'ra ecc'lie anglicanæ et hib'ne supim capitis tricesimo octavo.

Mountgomery. SS. Qd *Oliv'us Lloid Rob'tus Lloid* et *Ricus Lloid* sc'dm formam statuti Ruthlan pet. v'sus *David Lloid ap Edward* unm mesuagm mediatatem * molendini aquatici granatici ducent acr. tre octo acr. p'ti quadraginta acr. pasturi viginti acr. bosci c'm p'tm in *pole* et *Argyngrog* ut jus et hereditat. suom Exunde die q'd quidam *David Lloid Vaugh*ⁿ pater p'dtor. *Oliveri, Robti* et *Rici* unius cohered ipi sunt fuit seit de ten et medietate p'dtis cum p'tm in D'mco suo ut de feodo et m're tempore pacis tempore d'm Regis nunc capiend inde ex'ples ad valens de Et de ipō *David Lloid Vaughan* eo q'd ten p'dcta tunc p'tm sunt de tenura et natura de *Gavelkyde* in com. p'dto.

[1] It is now at the Record Office, Fetter Lane, London, and enrols pleas from the 32-38 Henry VIII, A.D. 1540-6.

[2] Jane, daughter of Maurice ap John Lloyd of Gwernygo, married Morgan ap Evan of Mochdre, and had "David Morgan de Moughtre, gen.," a juror 39th Eliz. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 301; *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv. p. 276).

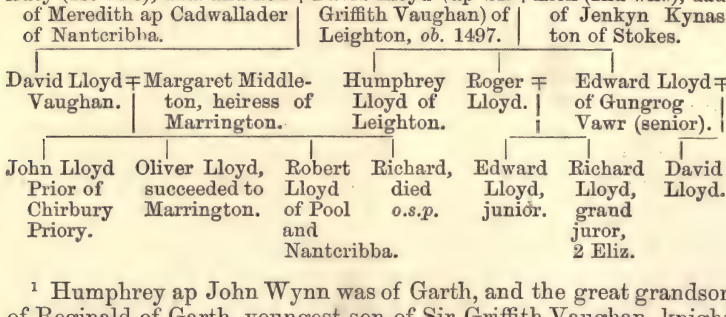
Mountgomery. SS. *Oliverus Lloid Rob'tus Lloid* et *Ricus Lloid* in p'priis p'sonis suis p' bre D'ni Regis de quod eis defors p' testand p' sig'm bre illud in forma et natura bres Dci Regis de r'to ra ad c'oem legem sc'dm formam statuti Ruthlan pet v'sus *Humfrm Lloide Armig'um* dimidietatem unius burgagii un'm gardn'm octoginti acr. tre quinq acr. p'ti viginti acr. pasturi sex acr. bosci cum p'tm in *Pole* et *Hope* ut jus et hereditatem suom etc Ex unde die q'd quidam *David Lloid Vaughan pater p'dictors Oliv'i Rob'ti* et *Rici* unius coheridi ipi sunt fuit seit de demidietat et ten p'dtis cum p'tm in D'mco suo ut de feodo m're tempore pacis tempore d'm Regis nunc capiend inde exples ad valens et. Et de ipso *David Lloid* eo q'd ten p'dta cum p'tm sunt de tenura et natura de *Gavelkinde* in com p'dto et q'd omia ter et ten ejusdem tenure et nature sunt ac a tempore * contrâ memoria hom. non existit fuerint int' hered. mascul partit et partitit (?) descend mo et jus etc. istis *Oliv'o Robto* et *Rico* qui nunc pet ut fil. et hered. etc. *

Et p'dtus Humfrus p' *Nich'm Derden* attorn. suum ven. et defend jus p'dtors *Oliv'i Robti* et *Rici* et semam.

Humfr'us Lloyde Armig' polo so (*i.e.* ponit loco suo) *Nichūm Derden* v'sus *Oliv'm Lloid Robtum Lloid* et *Ric'm Lloide* in plito tre.

"*Edwardus Lloid* et *Humphrus ap John Wynne*"[1] had a suit against "*Edward Lloid* et *Ric'm ap Roger Lloid*" concerning "unm mesuag'm quadraginta acr. tre septem acr. p'ti decem acr. pasturi et decem acras bosci et subbosci tum p'tm in *Gwerne y goo Gyngrog Vaur* et *Gyngrog Vechn*," entered in the same.

The family pedigree will explain the relationship of the parties to the suits :


Lucy (1st wife), dau. and heir of Meredith ap Cadwallader of Nantcribba.
David Lloyd (ap Griffith Vaughan) of Leighton, ob. 1497.
Sir
Elen (2nd wife), dau. of Jenkyn Kynaston of Stokes.
David Lloyd Vaughan.
Margaret Middleton, heiress of Marrington.
Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton.
Roger Lloyd.
Edward Lloyd of Gungrog Vawr (senior).
John Lloyd Prior of Chirbury Priory.
Oliver Lloyd, succeeded to Marrington.
Robert Lloyd of Pool and Nantcribba.
Richard, died o.s.p.
Edward Lloyd, junior.
Richard Lloyd, grand juror, 2 Eliz.
David Lloyd.

[1] Humphrey ap John Wynn was of Garth, and the great grandson of Reginald of Garth, youngest son of Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, pp. 119, 144, and notes).

David Lloyd Vychan, lord of the manor of Marrington, ap David Lloyd ap Sir Griffith Vychan Knight Banneret, was the second of his line who adopted the surname of "Lloyd," and the first of our sheriff's family who settled in the parish of Chirbury. This, as we have already seen, was owing to his marriage with Margaret Middleton, the heiress of Marrington. On the resubdivision of his father's estates he succeeded to the lands in Overgorther, with Nantcribba as a residence, and to those in the lordship of Nethergorther, derived from his mother Lucy, daughter and heiress of Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen of Nantcribba, also to a half-share of lands in Gungrog, Hope, and Pool. Leighton and the other estates in the barony of Caus, devolved upon his half-brother Humphrey Lloyd, sheriff in 1540-1. He had issue by Margaret Middleton[1]—

I. John Lloyd, his eldest son, prior of Chirbury Priory.

II. Oliver Lloyd, who succeeded to the manor of Marrington, of whom presently.

III. Robert Lloyd of Welshpool and Nantcribba succeeded to the inheritance of his grandmother Lucy, viz., four gavels and the fourth part of twenty gavels of land in the vill of *Wrobton*, and other gavels of land in the same vill called *Duppa's-land*, or *Teir bedo Duppa*, which constituted the Nantcribba estate; also other gavels of land in the vill of *Criggion* called *Teir Howell ap Griffith ap Redith.*[2] For these lands he paid

[1] The particulars of descents of the Marrington branch are derived from the following sources, viz.: Mr. Joseph Morris's MS. *Visitation of Salop*, A.D. 1564, 1584, and that by Robert Treswell, Somerset Herald, and Augustine Vincent, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, Marshalls and Deputies to Wm. Camden, Clarencieux King at Arms, A.D. 1623. Also the *Harl. MSS.*, 615, fo. 242 *b*; 1241, fo. 3 *b*; 1472, fo. 18; 1982, fo. 151, etc., under "Lloyd of Marrington and Havodwen."

[2] "Montgomery. Sciant p'sentes et futuri q'd Ego Henricus D'ns Stafford et D'ns de Caus cm Membris Ac D'na Ursula uxor mea dedimus et confirmavimus *Roberto Lloid ville de Pola* in d'mo de Powse in Com. de Montgom. gen'os p' viginti tres libs * quatuor

a relief of twenty-three pounds to his seigneural lord, Henry Lord Stafford, Baron of Caus, who, by charter bearing date at Caus Castle, 8th June, 35 Henry VIII, 1543, confirmed these lands to him and to his heirs male for ever, at which time was enrolled the charter before referred to, as granted to his great-grandfather Meredith ap Cadwalader by Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

It is here worthy of remark that Robert Lloyd's confirmation grant is tested "Henrico Stafford primogenit. dicti Henr. D'm Stafford et d'ne Ursula consorte sue." The peerages take no notice of this "first-born" Henry Stafford, but give the succession of the barony of Stafford to Edward his brother. The former nevertheless also appears as "Henricus Stafford, armiger," on our roll of magistrates, 1st Mary, 1554; and it is doubtless he who appears as "Henricus Stafford miles" on the roll 2 and 3 Eliz. 1560-1, and as "Henricus Dominus Stafford" on our roll of magistrates 4 and 5 Eliz. 1562. Edward Leighton is mentioned in this year as chief steward "Henrico d'mo de Stafford de D'mio suo de Cawrse." In 8th Eliz. 1565, Edward Leighton is described as chief steward "D'no Stafford," the Christian name being omitted; but in 10th Eliz. 1567, we find Edward Leighton chief steward "*Edwardo* D'no Stafordio de domio suo de Cause." The above not only shows that the elder brother Henry was Baron of Caus, but also reconciles the apparent con-

gavellas et quarta parte ving. gavelle terre * in villa de *Wrobton* in domo de *Ov'gorthor* in Com. p't q'ndam in tenura *Meredith ap Cadwalator* et nup' in occupacio'e Johnis Porter c'm alia gavella terre in eadem villa vocat *Duppas land* aut *teir bedo Duppa* et alium gavella ter. jacen. * in villa de *Crugion* in d'mo n'ro de *Neythergarther* vocat *teir Howell ap Gruffith ap Redith* Habend * p'fato *Roberto Lloid* et hered suis masculis de corpore suo l'tie procreat inp'p'tim Reddend * quinquagint. solid tres denarios et unum obuln * Hiis testibus Henrico Stafford primogenit. dicti Henr. d'm Stafford et D'ne Ursula consorti sue Humfrido Welles Armig'o de concilio dicti d'm et Reginaldo Williams Armig'o deputat. dicti Henric. Stafford capitalis Seu^li dictor'm d'mor'm de Caus c'm membris Dat. apud Castr'm de Caus 8 Junii 35 Hen. VIII" (*North Wales Enrolments*, Spring Gardens, London, vol. vi, fo. 73).

tradiction that the Pontesbury register gives to the peerages, Le Clerc, and Walpole, as regards the date of the death of Henry Lord Stafford, the *father* of Henry and Edward, Lords Stafford. The date 1558, given by Walpole, is that of the father's death. The following entry in the Pontesbury register, under the 8th May, 1563, doubtless records the burial of the son. "Honorificabilis dominus Dominus Henricus Baro de Stafford sepultus apud Worthin."[1] Henry Lord Stafford probably died without issue, and was therefore succeeded in the barony by his next brother Edward.

"Rob'tus Lloid gent." was fifth on the grand jury at the Montgomeryshire assizes, 17 Sept., 35th Henry VIII, 1543. As "Robert Lloid de Pola Esquire," he was foreman "Inquisicio p' Burgag" at the assizes, 2 and 3 Eliz. 1560. He was twice married.[2] By his first wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of Reginald ap David, descended from Alo of Powys, he had

I. "Rogerus Lloyd de Wropton" (Nantcribba), genos," on the grand jury at the county assizes, 2 and 3 Eliz. 1560-1. He was succeeded at Nantcribba by his son "Richard Lloyd de Wropton, gen'os" on the grand jury, 13 Eliz. 1571.

II. "David Lloyd ap Robert, gen'os" was bailiff of Pool with Howel Porter in 8 Eliz., 1566. As "David Lloyd ap Robert de Hope, gen'os" he occurs at the assizes, 13th, 14th, and 19th Eliz. He married Mallt, daughter of John ap Meredith ap Rees of Glanmeheli, by whom he had Oliver Lloyd, Ales, the wife of John Jones, Elizabeth, Jane, and Mary.

[1] See Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 352, note 1.

[2] For the following issue by both his wives, see Lewys Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, under "Welch Pool and Nant Criba," temp. Hen. V, vol. i, p. 276. The line of the Wropton, or Nantcribba, family, is there continued down to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lloyd ap Theophilus Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd of Wrobton. The will of "Elizabeth Lloyd of Nantcribba" bears date, 19th April, 1663. Mention is therein made of "Mr. John Purcell," whose father, Edward Purcell of Wropton, sheriff in 1625, was the first of his family so domiciled.

III. Maurice Lloyd ap Robert went to Bristol.

IV. "Rowland Lloid, gent.," appears on the same jury of which his father was foreman, 2 and 3 Eliz. He also occurs as Roland Lloid de Pola, gent., at the assizes 14th Eliz. He married Jane, daughter of Wm. ap Reynold, by whom he had Catherine. He married secondly "Elizabeth, daughter of Griffith Nanney of Nanney, Esqr.," and their children were—I. Robert Lloyd; II. John Lloyd; III. Humphrey Lloyd; Jane and Margaret.

We have already seen an inquisition[1] taken at Pool 20th September, 1608; also a letter[1] from King James, of the 25th September, 1608, respecting the claim of the celebrated "Mr. Harvey, the Q's (Queen's) surgeon," and "his partner, Robert Lloyd," to the "*Criggion Moores*," the "*Brithin Forrest*," and the "*Gayer mill in Thornbury.*" In the year 1609, we gather from the following that "Thomas Pursell, Esquier," the grandson of Nicolas Purcell, sheriff in 1553, and himself sheriff in 1597, claimed rights in the manor of *Overgorther*, which seem to have been of the inheritance of this Robert Lloyd ap Rowland.[2]

"SR. ROGER WILBRAHAM TO THE EARL OF SALISBURY.

"To the Right honourable Rob't. Earle of Salisburie, Lord High Treasurer of England,

"The humble petition of Thos' Pursell Esquier, humblie sheweth unto yo^{r} good Lo'p: that y'r Peticioner according to His Ma.t's proclamacon is come latelie up to London to attend the Commission'rs for defective titles to his great charge, and now heareth that one Rob't Lloyd esquier hath a grant of a lease, called Gayer Milne being p'cell of his inheritance within the manor of Overgortheur.

"Humbly desireth yo'r Lp. that he may have the p'ferm' thereof before the said Lloyd, and that the said Lloyd's lease maie stai from being sealed until y'r supplte have his patent first sealed w'h y'r supplte will not delaie but procede w'h all spede. And he shall according to his bounden duty daily praie for y'r Lo'p's healthe and all honour long to continue."

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, pp. 218-222.

[2] *Domestic Calendar of State Papers*, Record Office, under A.D. 1609.

Endorsement.

"Mr Attorney and Mr Solicitor to consider of this, and to proceed with this gent. according to the generall direction in copy of concealments whether they see cause to the contrary. 23 May 1609. "R. SALISBURY."

Robert Lloyd of Nantcribba, third son of David Lloyd Vaughan of Marrington, married *secondly* Jane, daughter of John Conway of Bodtryddan, in the county of Flint, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Knight,[1] and had issue Oliver Lloyd, Rondle Lloyd, Reynold Lloyd, Ales, and Anne.

IV. Richard Lloyd, fourth son of David Lloyd Vaughan of Marrington, died young without issue. According to the plea roll, 33 and 38 Henry VIII, he, with his brothers Oliver and Robert, claimed, by law of gavelkind, shares of land in "Argyngrog * Pola et Hope, * ut jus et hereditate David Lloid Vaugh'n pater p'dtor. Oliveri Rob'ti et Ric'i," as against their uncle Humfrus Lloyde Armig' and their cousin David Lloid ap Edward. The daughters of David Lloyd Vaughan of Marrington were,

I. Lucy, who married first Walter Bowdler, alias Ridge, of the Ridge, parish of Chirbury. He was one of "ye 19 witnesses y^{t} was with Margaret Midleton" above. And secondly, Morris ap John Lloyd of Gwernygo,[2] in the parish of Kerry.

II. Jane, who married David Goch, ap David ap Matthew of Pool.

III. Ellen, who married Hugh ap Lewys Vychan ap Griffith ap Howell ap David of Churchstoke.

John Lloyd, the eldest son of David Lloyd Vaughan, having adopted the cowl as Prior of Chirbury, his estates went to his next brother.

OLIVER LLOYD, lord of the manor of Marrington, mentioned in the plea roll 33-38 Henry VIII. He married Gwenllian, the daughter of Griffith ap Howell,

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 129, n. 5.
[2] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 301.

ap Jeuan Blayney of Gregynog. This Griffith ap Howell had a grant from Richard, Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Strata Florida, on the 2d November, 13 Henry VIII., 1521, of a grange called "Gelynnock," with appurtenances in the parishes of "Gregynog" and "Haberhaves," for ninety-nine years, at 6*s.* 8*d.* rent.[1]

In the 32 Henry VIII, 1540, Griffith ap Howell, ap Jeuan Blayney, farmed the crown lands in "Manavon et al's."[2] His uncles were *Owen* of Aberbechan, and Griffith ap Jeuan Blayney of Gregynog, to whom Lewys Glyn Cothi has addressed an ode. Griffith ap Howel was the ancestor of the Prices of Manavon, and his brother, Owen ap Howel, of the Blayneys of Ystymgwen.[3]

"Ric'us (Riceus) Wyn ap Gruff, ap Hoell de Mynavon, geno's," the brother of Gwenllian, appears on a jury at the Montgomeryshire Assizes, held at Pool, 27th July, 37 Henry VIII, 1545.[4] These Blayneys were descended from Owen ap Rhodri, ap Gwaeddan, ap Brochwel, ap Aeddan.

Oliver Lloyd and Gwenllian Blayney had issue—

I. Richard Lloyd, lord of the manor of Marrington, of whom presently.

II. Edmond, or Hugh, Lloyd, of "the Swan," Ludlow.

III. William Lloyd of Sneade.

IV. Humphrey Lloyd, who died young.

V. Ludovick Lloyd, sergeant-at-arms to Queen Elizabeth, in which capacity he is described in a grant made to him of the Chapel and Tythes of Forden by Queen Elizabeth, dated from "our Palace of Greenwich," 31st May, 29 Eliz., 1587. "The said Ludovick Lloyd, his executors and assigns, to finde and provyde one sufficient and fitt chapleyne to celebrate divine service, and to take the cure of soules in the said Chapell of Ffording

[1] Enrolled at the Land Revenue Rolls, Spring Gardens. *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 368.
[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 368.
[3] Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 284.
[4] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 380.
[5] *Ibid.*, vol. iii, pp. 324-5, n. 4.

yerely." "Lodwic Lloyd, sergeant-at-arms in the reign of Elizabeth," is mentioned in the introduction[1] to Sir Samuel Meyrick's Lewys Dwnn's Visitations as a distinguished herald.

VI. "Richard Lloyd, junior."

The daughters of Oliver Lloyd and Gwenllian Blayney were—

I. Catherine, who married Jeuan, ap John, ap Robin, ap Jeuan, ap Jorweth.

II. Gwen, who married Thomas Bray of Marton, in the parish of Chirbury, ap Hugh Bray, ap John Bray, ap David Bray.[2] In 1564, "Thomas Bray of Marton" and others, "some of them being then four score years of age," witnessed the "anciente tythe customes" of the parish of Chirbury. His brother-in-law, "Richard Lloyd, ar.," heads the list of witnesses.[3] Gwen was the maternal ancestress of the celebrated Dr. Thomas Bray, promoter of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, born at Marton, and baptized at Chirbury, 2nd May, 1658.

III. Maud, who married "John Young, ap David Young of Moors, near Leddome" (? the More, near Lydham).

IV. Florence, who married Richard, ap David, ap David of Montgomery.

V. Catherine, who married Richard Meridan, ap Thomas Meridan of Worcester.

VI. Gwenllian, who married Richard, ap Richard, ap Griffith, ap John of Clynbry. (? Clunbury).

Oliver Lloyd was succeeded by his eldest son, RICHARD LLOYD, lord of the manor of Marrington. He married Lucy, daughter of Richard Powell of Ednop, sergeant-at-arms to King Henry VIII, and Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1554-5.[4]

[1] P. xii.

[2] Called "John Bray Vychan" in Mr. Joseph Morris's *MS. Visitation*, "Lloyd of Marrington."

[3] Lloyd MS. (Chirbury Parish Records).

[4] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 333.

On the authority of our great herald, Lewys Dwnn, it has been stated that Richard Powel of Ednop was master-at-arms to Henry VIII.[1] His accuracy is again confirmed by the enrolled[2] letters patent, dated at Westminster, 10th January, 33 Henry VIII, 1542, granting to Richard Powell the chief forestership of "Kerry, Llanllohairn et Tregennon in Com. Mont.," to be held by deputy optionally, instead of "Edmundus Turner, defunctus." They run thus :—

"Henricus octavus dei grā * Sciate qd de gra nra special in consideratione et fidelis servicii p' dilectim servientem n'rm Richardm ap Hoell *unm valecte gardi nri* * *."

In the charter by which Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, grants to *John ap Rice* "terras dominical. de Dolvoren in Llanlloughairon infra dom'm de Kedewen ad tunc nup' in occupancio'e *Griffith ap Hoell ap Je'un Blane* et *Johes ap David Vaughan* et terras dominical. de Manavon, Raltissa, et hughaldref in Tregennon infra dom'm pred. p'cell terr. nup' comite Marchie in Marchiis Wallis." The Queen states that the above had been formerly granted by Henry VIII., *Rico ap Howell uni valectorm gardi dci patris nri*, for twenty-one years, and that the court officers who had executed the grant were *Johes Daunce, miles*, *Ricus Pollard, armiger*, chief remembrancer of the Exchequer to King Henry VIII, and *Thomas Moyle, armig., consiliar et generalis supervisoris terra'm.*[3] Gwenllian, the daughter of the *Griffith ap Hoell ap Jeu'n Blane* mentioned above, was the mother of Richard Lloyd.

Lewis Dwnn gives, among the "Names of the aristocracy, by whom I was permitted to see old records and books from religious houses, that had been written and their materials collected by abbots and priors,"[4]

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 334.

[2] At the Land Revenue Rolls, Spring Gardens, London, vol. ii, fo. 3, North Wales.

[3] North Wales Enrolments, vol. v, fo. 135, Spring Gardens, London.

[4] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 8.

those of "Richard Lloyd of Havodwen, Esq., and "Richard Powell of Ednop, Esq."

In the 1st Mary, 1554, the year when his father-in-law, Richard Powell, was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, he, as "Ric'us Lloid de Marinton, gent.," appears as foreman of the Grand Jury of Inquisition at the Sessions held at Montgomery.[1] In the minister's accounts of the 1st Mary, he appears as farmer, under the Crown, of the chapel and tithes of Forden parish, which, we have seen, were subsequently granted to his younger brother Ludovic.

In 6th Elizabeth, 1564, "Richard Lloyd, ar.," appears as the first witness of the "ancient tythe customs of Chirbury parish."

He appears on the rolls of magistrates for the county of Montgomery, from the 1st to the 12th Elizabeth.[2] His last recorded magisterial act was on the 26th June, 12th Elizabeth, 1570, when a deposition was received at Pool, "coram Richardo Lloyd et Edmundo Lloyd (Maesmawr) armigeris duobs justic. pacis Dne. Reg. Com. Montgomery."

According to his *inquisitio post mortem*, taken at Salop in the 13th Elizabeth, he died on the 25th October, 12th Elizabeth, 1570, seized of the lordship or manor of "Maryton," in the parish of Chirbury, held of our lady the Queen, as of her Earldom of the Marches, by knight's service; of lands in Chirbury formerly belonging to "Edward Herbert, Esquire" also held by knight's service;[3] also of lands,[4] and two messuages in

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 121, n. 1, and p. 122.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 147, n. 1.

[3] "Salop. Inquisitio indentata capta apud villam Salop Anno Regni Elizabeth etc. * decimo tertio coram Thoma Poyner, John Hoorde, George Leigh Armigeri et Rico Prince gen'oso feoder. * qui dicunt sup. sacrm. su'm p'dem q'd p'dtus Ricus Lloid * fuit seitus in Domico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de et in man'o villatt seu Hamelatt de *Maryton* tunc pertinento p'ochia de *Chirburie* in Com. p'dto. Ac de et in quatuor messuagers uno molendino aquatico etc. * tenebant. de D'ce D'ne nunc regina ut de com suo Marchie per servicium militar."

[4] "Ac de et in duob's messuagiis quadragint acrs terr decem

"*Marton*, in the parish of Chirbury," held as of the manor of "Thomas Scryven, Esquire,"[1] but the jurors knew not by what service. The jurors then proceed to state that at the time of Richard Lloyd's inquis. post mortem his son and heir, Richard Lloyd,[2] was aged twenty years and eleven months, and that Lucy Lloyd,[3] his widow, then held the said manor and estates of Marrington.

Richard Lloyd left by his wife, Lucy Powell, the numerous issue of nine sons and four daughters, severally entered at the Visitation of the county of Salop held by Richard Lee, Richmond Herald, Marshal to Robert Cook, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, in the year 1584. They were also entered as such at the Visitation made by Robert Treswell, Somerset Herald, and Angustine Vincent, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, marshals and deputies to William Camden, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, A.D. 1623. They were—

I. RICHARD LLOYD of Marrington, our sheriff, of whom presently.

acrs prati et viginti acrs pastur cum p'tem in *Marton* in d'ta p'ochia de *Chyrburie* in Com. p'to * Et q'd p'cta tenta cum p'tum in *Marton* p'dict tenent'r de Thoma Scryven Armig' ut de man'eo suo de *Marton* in com. p'dict sed p' qua servicia Jur. p'dict penitus ignorant."

[1] Thomas Scryven was at this time lord of the manors of Frodesley and Marton, whose ancestor, George Scryven, bailiff of Salop, 1402-6, married Joanna, daughter of John Honald, and Reginald Scryven, living in 1398, married the heiress of Simon Honald. The "nomina villarum," in 1316, enrols John de Henaud, Regis de Mathehurst, and Simon de Henaud, as joint lords of Marton (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 426).

[2] "Et q'd Ric'us Lloid est filius et heres p'pinquior' p'd'ti Rici Lloid in d'ta comiss. noiat et est infra etatem viginti unius annor' Sclt. etatis viginti annos et undecim mens'm."

[3] "Et q'd Lucia Lloid vidue nup' ux p'diti Rici Lloid pris a tempore mortis ejusdem Rici hucusq. occupant p'dict maner. etc." (*Wards and Liveries*, 12-13 Eliz., vol. xiii, fo. 8, Record Office). Lucy was the "daughter of Richard Powel de Ednop, Ser. at Arms to H. 8, by Anne, daughter of David Yonge and Lucy, dau. to Foulk Eyton, sonn to Sir Nicholas Eyton, Knt., by Margarett, da. to Sir John Thorp, Knt." (*Visitation of* 1584; *Harl. MS.*, 1241, "Lloyd of Marrington").

II. John Lloyd, of Stockton, in the parish of Chirbury. He appears, in 1604,[1] as a joint pew-holder and ratepayer for Marton and the adjoining township of Stockton with his brothers George and Edmund. He

[1] At the Vicarage, Chirbury, is a folio MS. of Parish Records, bound up in what appears to be some of the illuminated vellum of a chantry book of Chirbury Priory. In the introduction it states that "This booke was given to the Parishe of Chirbury, county of Salop, and Dioces of Hereford, by me, Richard Lloyd, esquier, dwelling at Mariton, and one of the church wardens in the seconde yeare of the Most Mightie Monarch our Gratious Soveraigne James, by the grace of God, of Britaine, FFrance, and Ireland, Kinge, defender of the Faythe, the xxiij March, wherein is particularlie noted the services donne for repairation and beautiefyinge * * the same yeare by ye deutiefull care of the church wardens." This folio contains records of parish business from 1604, with occasional gaps, to the middle of the eighteenth century. The parish register commences in 1629. This MS. folio of 1604-5 I call for purposes of reference, "Chirbury Records." It contains amongst other matters a ground plan of the parish church of Chirbury in 1604, divided into pews, which are numbered and named after the respective townships of the parish. Within these respective divisions are written the names of the owners or occupiers entitled to sittings therein. Thus:

"*Mariton*, pew. Richard Lloyd, Esquier; also the myddle vaulte on the right syde."

"*Mariton*, pew No. 7. For Mr. Lloyde's maydes servants, under the pulpit a shorte forme."

"*Mariton*, pew No. 8. Richard Lloyd the elder" (uncle of Richard Lloyd, Esquier," visitation 1584).

"*Marton*, pew No. 3. George Lloyd, William Bray" (his first cousin, visitation 1584 and 1623).

"*Marton*, pew No. 4. John Lloyd, George Redge" (his first cousin, visitation 1584).

"*Marton*, pew No. 5. William Bray, George Lloyd, and John Lloyd."

"*Stockton*, pew. Edmund Lloyd and John Lloyd."

It also contains a rate for the poor in 1604. Thus:

		s.	*d.*
"*Maringtón*,	Richard Lloyd, junior, ar.	3	4
„	Richard Lloyd, senior, ar.	2	0
Marton,	George Lloyd * [torn off close to name.]		
	John Lloyd	0	10
	George Lloyd, Edmund Lloyd	0	13
Stockton,	Edmund Lloyd	0	10
„	John Lloyd	0	10

died without issue, and is marked "mort" in one copy[1] of the Visitation of 1623,

III. Edward Lloyd, died without issue before 1623.[2]

IV. George Lloyd, of Marton, in the parish of Chirbury, was the second surviving son with issue. He and his descendants have continued, to the present day, in possession of the Marton lands described in the *Inq. post mort.*, as part of the estate of his father, Richard Lloyd, in 1570. Moreover, after the sale of the manor and estates of Marrington by the descend-

The following appears in Richard Lloyd's church warden's accounts:

"At Ludlow like wise, the xth, xith, and xiith of January, 1604, being the first court that all churche wardens did present the defalts of the churche . . . . . 6*s.* 0*d.*

"The presentemente, copie, day given, and contynewance, 10*d.*

"For Edmund Lloyd, twoe journeyes to present and other services for the parishe, being the first tyme warned and the seconde tyme cited, 10*s.* 4*d.* Total . . xxviij*s.* iiij*d.*

The following appears in the church warden's accounts of William Spoake, A.D. 1605:

"Item of Edmond Lloyd, gent, of arrearages for lownes due to be levied by him the last yeare he beinge church warden, vi*s.* vii*d.*

The identification of the above with our sheriff's brothers is proved by the fact that there were no other "Lloyds" (with the exception of Griffith Lloyd, of Wotherton) living in the parish of Chirbury as pewholders or ratepayers in 1604-5, or as reputed gentlemen in 1623. In the list of "Disclaimers," apparently members of Chirbury families, who, in 1584, were either unwilling, or unable, to answer the Herald's summons to enter their pedigree, were Edmund Middleton of Middleton, John Ridge (or Bowdler) of Ridge, David Lloyd of Wotherton, and Hughe Middleton of Middleton; and at the Visitation of 1623, were John Lloyd of Stockton, George Lloyd of Marton, and Edmund Lloyd of Stockton, who, amongst others, "most contemptuouslie upon somons given have denyed their orderly apparince." The family pedigree of "Lloyd of Marrington," including them, and signed by their nephew, "Priamus Lloyd," was, however, entered in 1623, as it had previously been by their eldest brother, Richard Lloyd (dead in 1623) at the Herald's Visitation in 1584. The penalty of non-attendance upon the Herald could have had but few terrors for John, George, and Edmund Lloyd, who in 1623 were from 72 to 75 years of age, and dead before 1629. The "Middletons of Middleton," and the "Bowdlers of the Ridge," disclaimed in 1584, answered the Herald's summons and entered their pedigrees in 1623.

[1] *Harl. MS.*, 1396, under "Lloyd of Marrington."

[2] Herald's *Vis. of Salop*, 1623.

ants of his elder brother Richard, our sheriff, no trace of the latter's family remains. It has therefore been thought of interest to give[1] the evidences of descent from this George Lloyd down to the present representative of the family of "Lloyd of Marrington."

v. Oliver Lloyd.

vi. Roger Lloyd.

vii. Edmund Lloyd, of Stockton, entered as the seventh son of Richard Lloyd and Lucy Powel at the Visitations of 1584 and 1623. He appears as a joint pew-holder with his brother John Lloyd for Stockton, with whom he is equally rated for Stockton in 1604. He is bracketed, in a joint rate, with his brother George Lloyd, for property in Marton in 1604. "Edmond Lloyd, gent," and his brother "Richard Lloyd, Esquier, dwelling at Maryton," were churchwardens[2] of Chirbury parish in 1604-5. He was summoned to the Herald's Visitation of Salop made by Robert Treswell, Somerset Herald, in 1632, and died before 1629. The will of his "widowe," Elizabeth Lloyd of Stockton,[3] was proved[4] at Hereford by her "sonne" and executor, George Lloyd, on the 2nd May, 1632. They had issue

i. George Lloyd, Rector of Bedstone, in the deanery of Clun and county of Salop.

ii. Edmund Lloyd, who had issue Richard and John. He is mentioned in his mother's will.

[1] See Appendix.

[2] The following curious entry appears in the churchwarden's accounts (1604-5) of "Richard Lloyd, esquier, and Edmond Lloyd, gent."

"Item for a newe communion booke at Ludlowe the xii day of November when bookes weare scante and deare by reason of the *plague* that was in Sherewsbery and other places, 10*s*."

"For the booke of newe canons at the same time, 2*s*."

The *MS. Chronicle* of Shrewsbury, 11th Oct., 1604, incidentally refers to the prevalence of the plague there at that time.

"Proclamation to be made against buying or receiving apparel, beddinge, etc., in regarde it is thought that the infection of plague is greatly spread in the town by such buying" (Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 403).

[3] "Elizabetha Lloyd de Stockton, sepult. 2° April, 1632" (Chirbury parish register).

[4] Probate Court, Hereford.

III. Peter Lloyd, of Salop, who had John and Edmund. He is mentioned in his mother's will.

IV. Alexander Lloyd, who had issue.

V. William Lloyd. His wife, Anne, was buried at Chirbury in 1640.

I. Joyce, who married, first, Thomas ap Hugh of Leighton; and secondly, George Rogers, by whom she had Jane and Joyce.

The Rev. George Lloyd, on the 22nd September, 1622, was presented to the rectory of Bedstone[1] by the patron, his second cousin, Thomas Ireland of Vaenor and Salop, sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1635. His grand uncle, John Powell of Ednop, married Elizabeth, one of the coheiresses of Vaenor.[2] He had issue by his wife Margaret.

I. Peter Lloyd of Bedstone, who seems to have died intestate, unmarried, or without issue; as on the 5th February, 1668, the administration of the goods of Peter Lloyd of Bedstone, county of Salop and diocese of Hereford, was granted to his mother, Margaret Lloyd;[3] and his second cousin, George Lloyd, the husband of his eldest sister and coheiress, Mary, succeeded to his estate at Stockton and his lands in Marton.

I. Mary, who married her second cousin, George Lloyd of Marton.

II. —, who married John Bowdler of Marton. "John Bowdler, gent," was churchwarden of Chirbury parish in 1669, and rated for Marton in 1707.[4]

III. —, who married Richard Dale.

[1] "£4. 3*s*. 4*d*. Bedeston R. Com. Salop Clon. Dec. Thomas Ireland, ar., 22 Sept., 1622, Patron. Geo. Lloyd, Rector" (Register of First Fruits Office, Record Office).

[2] "The Vaenor. Richd. (ap Edward ap Howell descended from Brochwel, Prince of Powys) had two daughters, the one called Ann, married Thomas Pursell (second son of Nicholas Purcell, sheriff in 1553) of Salop; the other, called Elizabeth, married to John Powell of Ednop. Thomas Pursell had one daughter and heir, called Mary, who was married to George Ireland of Salop, and their son was Thomas Ireland" (Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 315).

[3] Probate Court, Hereford.

[4] Chirbury Records.

IV. —, who married Hugh Dale.

V. Jane, who married John Hay.

The Rev. George Lloyd in his will, proved 18th March, 1666,[1] directs his "body to be buried in the chancel of the church of Bedstone." "I give and bequeath to my son Peter all my lands in *Stockton*, due unto him by his mother's feefment," "and also wood ground in *Marton* described in Mr. Scriven's original deed, and purchased by *Edmund Lloyd, my father.*"[2] "As touching the residue of my lands in Marton which my father bought of Mr. Scriven, and which I bought of my brother Edmund Lloyd," etc. He charges the above purchased lands in Marton, which are particularly described in the will, with his youngest daughter Jane Hay's marriage settlement, as also with legacies to his daughter's children by his "sons-in-law George Lloyd, John Bowdler, Richard Dale, Hugh Dale, and John Hay." "£120 of this settlement to purchase lands for the said John Hay and his wife Jane, as agreed between George Lloyd and John Hay." He bequeaths the furniture of the rectory to his wife *Margaret*, and his "library of books" to his son Peter, whom he leaves his sole executor.

VIII. Matthew Lloyd was the eighth son of Richard Lloyd of Marrington and Lucy Powel.

IX. Ludowick Lloyd.

The daughters of Richard Lloyd and Lucy Powel were,

I. Agnes; II. Lucy.

III. Mawd, who married Richard Evans of Chirbury. In the churchwardens' account for 1606 is the following: "Item, rec^{d}. for the buryall of Richard Evans;" and in those for 1608-9: "Item, receivid for the buryall of Mystres Mawd Evans." Catherine, the mother of

[1] "Apud Ludlowe decimo octavo die mensis Martii An. Dn. Stilo Anglie 1666. Cora Ven'li viro Timotheo Baldwyn Legm. Doctoro Cancell. Juramento Petri Lloyd filii d'ct defunct" (Probate Court, Hereford).

[2] Churchwardens of Chirbury in 1604-5.

Richard Evans, was the daughter of Elizabeth Middleton, who was the daughter of Richard Pen of Stockton, in the parish of Chirbury, by Lowry, a natural daughter of David Lloyd of Leighton, ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight.[1]

IV. Catherine, who married David ap Thomas ap John.[2]

RICHARD LLOYD, Lord of the manor of Marrington, our sheriff, and the eldest son of Richard Lloyd and Lucy Powell, was about twenty-one years of age at the time of his father's death in 1570.

In the 14th Eliz. 1571, he was one of the jury on inquisition in Salop.[3]

The family monument, and arms, *sa.* three nag's heads erased *arg.*, now in Chirbury church, given in illustration No. 2, fig. II, with the date 1589, and inscription, "Memento Mori Ric'i Lloid," was erected by our sheriff.

It was also he who, by the date 1595, erected the sun-dial now in front of Marrington Hall, a sketch of which is given in illustration, No. 2, fig. III.

Although he was no herald, as appears by the arrangement of the arms and quarterings, the latter have a general reference to those borne by the family.[4]

In 1604 he, conjointly with his younger brother Edmund Lloyd of Stockton, served as churchwarden of his native parish of Chirbury, in which year he was actively engaged in the restoration of the church, which his ancestor, Sir Robert de Boulers, Knight, had given in the reign of King John towards the foundation of the Priory of Chirbury. An interesting record remains of the expenditure incurred on the occasion, and many details from their accounts would afford an interesting comparison with the cost of a similar work in the present day. It states that

[1] *Cedwyn MS.* [2] *Visitation* of 1584.

[3] Mr. Joseph Morris's *MS. Visitation of Salop*, "Lloyd of Marrington."

[4] See verbal blazon above.

RICHARD LLOYD ESQUIRE, SHERIFF. ILLUSTRATION No 2.

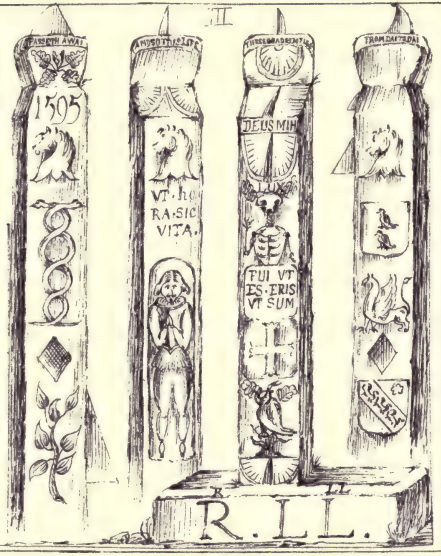
I

OLD SILVER SEAL

II

* MONUMENT IN CHIRBURY CHURCH

III



LLOYD ARMS ON SUN-DIAL AT MARRINGTON

IV

HIC JACET CORPUS

DOM. REVER^{DI} RICHARDI LLOYD

A.M. DIVI JOHANNIS CANT. VIGIL-

-ANTISSIMI PASTORIS HUJUS ECCLES.

OBIIT XXIV JULII A.D. MDCCXXIII

ÆTAT. SUI LXIII.

ARMS AND INSCRIPTION ON TOMB AT YARPOLE

Photo-Lithographed by Whiteman & Bass, 236, Holborn, London.

"For the better agreement and avoyding of strife hereafter amongst the parishioners, wee have taken, as nere as was esy, a true view of all pewes, kneelings, and faculties together w'h the right of every severall person w'h wee accordingly have written in the booke.

"Furthermore, I have set downe here the anciente customes of this parish, the payeing of privie tenthes and tythes, layde downe in writing by the gentlemen, vicare, and parishioners, as here followeth." After particularizing the latter the following entry occurs: "Memorandum. That wee whose names be subscribed have mett together at the Parish Church of Chirbury the seventeenth day of June 1608. And upon the true viewe and p'usell of the former anciente customes of the parish before set downe by our predecessors primo Aprilis 1594, to be the true and anciente customes[1] of the said parish before the memory of man, Do ratifie and confirme and allowe all the customes afforesaid by and with the confirmation and assent of Lawrence Jones being nowe vicare and inducted into the right of the said tiethes. And it is further agreed by and with the consent of the said Lawrence Jones vicare that any parishioner having a hop garden shall pay for the tythe thereof 6*d.* yearly, at the feast of St. Michaell the Arch Angell. And also for every orchard 2*d.* yearely to be paid at the tearme aforesaid, and likewise for the tythe of every pigeon house w'thin the said parish 2*d.* yearely at Easter. (Signed)
Franc. Newton[2]

[1] The above interesting parish record states that "These customes weare layd downe by the gentlemen and parishioners xxx^tie yeares agoe (*i.e.*, in 1564), beinge then the anciente customes before the memory of any of them, some of them being then four score yeares of age, who subscribed their names thereunto, to witness the truth to their posterity." Then follow the names of the witnesses in 1564.

1. Richard Lloyd, ar.,
2. John Redge the elder,
3. Robert Middleton,
4. John Harries of Stockton,

} gent'.

5. John Bedo,
6. Rees ap Hugh,
7. Richard ap John,
8. Humphrey Pen, gent.,
9. Thomas Aldwell,
10. Thos. Bray of Marton, with many others.

"Copia verum concordans originali. Per me, Thomas Tomson, vicarium Ibid."

[2] Of Heighltey. "FFrancis Newton, ar." rated for Chirbury in 1604-5.

Rych. Lloyd[1]	per me Laurentin Jones, vicare.
Rych. Lloyd[2]	
Priam Lloyd[3]	John ap Richard, junior[6]
George Harris[4]	Homfrey Harrington[7]
Oliver Redge[5]	George Benett."

In 7th James I, 1610, a deposition was taken at Churchstocke before Richard Leighton and Richard Lloyd, "armigeris duobus Justic. dicti Dni Regis ad pacem com Montg."[8]

At the Montgomeryshire Assizes, 8th James I, 22nd September 1610, "Ricus Lloyd de Marrington ar." was foreman of the second jury of inquisition.

On the 7 Dec. 1610, "Apud Allporte[9] in com. Montgomery," the examination of Richard Anthony was taken before "Richard Lloyd esq'r." one of the justices of the peace for the county of Montgomery.

In the XI James I, 23 May 1613, "Ricus Lloyd ar." appears on the sheriffs' roll of magistrates at the Montgomeryshire Assizes held at "Novam Villam" (Newtown). And on the 27 Oct. at the autumn Assizes, "Ricus Lloyd de Marrington ar." appears as foreman of the grand jury.

At the close of this year he was pricked for the appointment of sheriff under circumstances explained in a letter[10] from Sir Ralph Winwood, knight, private secretary to King James, to the Lord Chancellor, dated from Newmarket, 22 November, 1615. "His Ma'ty understanding that S'r Ihon Hayward what was lately

[1] "Richard Lloyd, junior, ar.," rated for Marrington in 1604-5.
[2] "Richard Lloyd, senior, ar.," rated for Marrington in 1604-5.
[3] Eldest son of Richard Lloyd, junior.
[4] "George Harrys, gent.," rated for Stockton in 1604-5.
[5] "Oliver Redge, gent.," rated for Priestweston in 1604-5.
[6] Rated for Myddleton in 1604-5.
[7] Rated for "Walcott" in 1604-5.
[8] "Miscellanea Historica," 7 James I.
[9] Allport was a portion of the Marrington estate which extended over the Montgomeryshire border.
[10] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, p. 205.

apoynted to bee sheriff of Montgomery shyre is a single man, and hath neyther house nor lands in that county untill after his mother's death, by which meanes is altogether unapt for that imployment, hath beene graciously pleased to release him thereof, and in his place to prick Mr. Richard Ffloyd, of Marrington, esqr., to undertake that charge."

Sir John Hayward, Knight, was the son of Rowland Hayward, alderman of London, who had a grant of the lands and site of the Abbey of Strata Marcella, 5th August, 2nd Edward VI, 1548. The latter was knighted on his first accession to the important civic dignity of Lord Mayor in the 13th Eliz. 1570-1, an office which he twice filled. In addition to his acquisition of Crown lands, he purchased extensively from the great feudatories. From the Earl of Arundel he purchased, amongst others, the manor of Church Stretton; from the Lord Stafford the manor of Caus, with several members of the barony extending over the Montgomeryshire border. "In the 24th Eliz. 1582, the said Sir Rowland Hayward conveyed to Thomas Fanshawe, Esq., Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and others, the manor of Cardington, with fourteen other manors, with tythes and lands in the counties of Salop and Flint, and several manors and estates in the counties of *Montgomery*, Bucks, Bedford, Wilts, Essex, and London, in trust, for a jointure for Catherine Hayward, his second wife, and fortunes for her children and those of Joanna his first wife."[1] The above Sir John Hayward, who subsequently, in 1633, served the office of Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, and Sir George Hayward, were the sons of Sir Rowland Hayward, and probably by his second wife Catherine, who, by virtue of the above settlement, held this year, 1616, the Montgomeryshire estates in dower.

Our sheriff's year of office was marked by a tragic event, productive of considerable local interest at the

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 141, notes 1, 2, 3.

time, and of which there exist the following recorded particulars :—

Apud Polam 23 Januar. 13 Jam. I, 1615. Examination of witnesses touching the feloniouse murtheringe of Thomas Jones of Llanerchv'ocelle in the county of Montgomery, gent. Coronor's inquest on the body of the latter. "Coram Thome Jucks ar., uno Jus. in Com. p'd et coram Carolo Lloyd, ar. et Rico Gruffiths, gen., balli et justic pacis infra villam et libertatem de Pola p'd et Olivero Lloid Vaughan, gen. Coronator, D'ni Regis com. p'd (Montgomery).

"Johes Lloyd, gen., comiss. p' mort Thome Jones p' suspicion. murd." (Kalandar omn'm prisonar, in gaelæ D'ni Regis Com. pred' sub. custod *Rici Lloyd Ar. Vic.* com. pred. remanen. 30 Sep. 14 Jam. I).

The result of the above inquiry was a somewhat voluminous body of evidence, detailed in the sheriffs' files of the 14th and 15th of James I, which gives an interesting but painful insight into the dangerous family feuds of those times. Several members of well-known resident families, who, connected by family ties with the principal, or as being cognisant of facts bearing on the occurrence, were called upon to give evidence. From the latter may be gathered the following facts :—

A bad feeling, of some standing, had been known to exist between Mr. Thomas Jones of Llanerchbrochwel, the deceased, and Mr. John Lloyd, the accused. At the "alehouse of one Margaret Oliver," in Welshpool, were assembled the following gentlemen of the neighbourhood, viz. : "Mr. John Lloyd, gent.;" "Mr. Broughwell Lloyd, gent.;"[2] "Mr. William Spencer," "Mr. Edmund Jones of the town of Pool, gent., cosin of Mr. Thomas Jones, gent. the deceased," and others. In the midst of their conviviality Mr. Thomas Jones entered the room. "The company were silent." Thomas Jones, finding that John Lloyd was present, apologised

[1] From the Sheriffs' files, 13-14 James I. Record Office.

[2] Son of Charles Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff in 1601. On the sale of the Leighton estates to Judge Watties of Ludlow, he entered the army, rose to the rank of Major, and was gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I.

for his intrusion, retired, and was followed by John Lloyd, the accused. "Mr. Thomas Morris of Llandynnam,[1] gent, staying at the time at the house of Mr. Oliver Lloyd Vaughan," one of the coroners for the county, and hearing what had occurred, immediately sent for "Mr. Broughwell Lloyd," begging of him to see that no harm came of the affair. The latter went in search of and found John Lloyd, who angrily told him that he was going to "the Vaynor." He reasoned with, and calmed him, as he supposed, saw him to his bedroom, and then left him for his own home at Leighton. As soon as Broughwell Lloyd left, John Lloyd called his servant and told him to go and fetch a certain "rapier." The servant, returning with the rapier, was told by John Lloyd not to wait up, "that he was going to the Vaynor," and left for the night. Thomas Jones, the deceased, was expected early the next day to pass by on his way to a fair. In the gloom of the early morning a party of horsemen were heard riding through the streets of Welshpool. Among them a witness recognised "the voice of Mr. Thomas Jones," the deceased. Another witness deposed to the latter having been found, shortly after, lying dead, "thrust through the body with a rapier."

Noia Jur. Magna. (Grand Jury).

Ricus Sheinton de Llanwonog, gen. (Foreman), Riceus Thomas Lloyd de Llangerick,[2] Meredd. David ap Ieun de Dwynwe (?), Reginaldus Clarke de Churchstocke, Riseus ap Ieun de Tregonen, Rogerus Price de Ackley, Johes Phillipps, Georgius Symes de Trevegloes, Georgius Sowley (?), Owinus Baxter, Owinus Jervis de Moydocke, Ricus Powell de Brynkamister, Rogerus Wynne de Llettegynvarth, Johis Bresse de Llanbrinmaire, generosi.

Magna Sessio. tent apud Polam, 30 Sep. 14 James I. Summons thereto from Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, Knight, Chief Justice of Chester. Endorsed,

Ric'us Lloyd, Ar., Vic.

[1] The deputy sheriff.

[2] On the grand jury at the assizes held at "Llanydloes," 18 Aug., 4 James I (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 292).

His last magisterial act on record was the reception of the deposition of "Maurice ap David of Chirbury, yom. Coram Thome Juckes et Rico Lloyd armigeris duobs justic ad pacem Dni Regis," on the 31st May, 17th Jam. I., 1619. In 1620 we still find "Richard Lloyd of Marrington," on the roll of magistrates.[1]

His Inquisitio post mortem,[2] taken at Worthyn, county of Salop, 30th April, 21st James I., 1623, before Thomas Corbett, esquire, escheator, states that "Ricus Lloyd, nup. de Marrington, in Com. p'dict. Ar. defunct," died seized of the manor of Marrington and the other lands in the parish of Chirbury as described in his father's inquis. post mortem, with the exception of the freehold lands in Marton, which had already passed to his next brother with issue, George Lloyd, of Marton. It further states that Priamus Lloyd, gentleman, was his heir, aged thirty years and more at the time of his father's death, which is said to have taken place on the 1st September, 18th James I, 1620. Accordingly, we find the family pedigree, at the Herald's Visitation of 1623, signed by "Priamus Lloyd."

Our sheriff married Margaret, the daughter of John Newton of Heightley, second son of Sir Peter Newton, Knight, Chancellor of the Marches of Wales to Henry VII and his son Prince Arthur.[3] By Margaret Newton, he had his only son and heir Priamus, and a daughter, Lucy, married to Thomas Davies of Coxall, in the county of Hereford, by whom she had — I. Richard Davies of Coxall. II. Priamus Davies, living in 1661, and I. Anne, the wife of John Gough. The Davies', now of Marrington, are not of this family.

Priamus Lloyd, of Marrington, married Catherine,[4]

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 347.

[2] *Wards and Liveries*, bundle 13, fo. 36 (Record Office). Trin. Pasch Term, 21 James I.

[3] See "Francis Newton," sheriff in 1595 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 443, *et seq.*)

[4] Her sister Elizabeth, who died in 1666 (Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 436, n. 1), was the relict of Christopher Whichcote, of Stoke, in the county of Salop, and parish of

the daughter of Edward Fox of Greet, in the county of Salop, by Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Edward Leighton, Knight, of Wattlesborough Castle. In the time of Priamus Lloyd an important botanical discovery was made at Marrington, the particulars of which are given in a note.[1]

Priamus Lloyd and Catherine Fox had issue

I. RICHARD LLOYD OF MARRINGTON, aged twenty-two at the Herald's Visitation in 1623. He was a barrister-at-law, having entered the Inner Temple in 1631, where he is described as the "son and heir of Priamus Lloyd, Esq'r., of Marrington." His first cousin, Sir Jeremy Whichcote, Bart., Solicitor-General to the Prince Elector Palatine, was a member of the Inner Temple.

II. Charles Lloyd, living in 1623.

III. George Lloyd, living in 1623.

IV. Edward Lloyd, living in 1627.

I. Mary. II. Anne, who died prior to 1627.

Greet, by whom she was the mother of a numerous issue of five daughters and seven sons, of whom were Colonel Christopher Whichcote, Governor of Windsor Castle; Dr. Benjamin Whichcote, Provost of King's College, Cambridge; and Sir Jeremy Whichcote, first baronet of Hendon, Middlesex, and of the Inner Temple, Solicitor-General to the Elector Palatine (See Betham's *Baronetage*, vol. ii, pp. 41-2).

[1] Mr. Thomas Johnson, better known as the learned editor and emendator of Gerarde's *Herbal*, undertook with companions the first professedly botanical tour in Wales in the year 1639. From Machynlleth the travellers went through Montgomeryshire, and at Montgomery Castle were hospitably received and entertained by the illustrious Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury. In the neighbourhood, "inter Dudson (Dudston) et Guarthlow," they gathered *Solidaginem etiam Saracenicam*, one of our rarest British plants. In his edition, p. 446, of Gerarde's *Herbal*, he gives the following account of the *discovery*, in 1632, in Marrington dingle, of this *Solidago* as a British species. "The *codded* or *impatient Arsmart* was first found to grow in this kingdome by the industry of my good friend, Mr. George Bowles (medicinæ candidatus), who found it at these places: first in Shropshire, on the banks of the river *Kemlet*, at *Marington*, in the parish of *Cherberry*, under a gentleman's house called *Mr. Lloyd;* but especially at *Guerndee*, in the parish of *Cherstock*, half a mile from the foresaid river, amongst great alder-trees in the highway."

Richard Lloyd joined his father, Priamus Lloyd, in the sale of the manor and estates of Marrington to John Craven, Esq., of London, afterwards Lord Craven, on the 4th November, 1633.

Subsequent to the sale of Marrington no trace whatever has been discovered of the descendants of either Richard Lloyd or his brothers. On the 31st May, 1733, William Lord Craven sold the manor and estates of Marrington to Thomas Powys of Shrewsbury.

W. V. Ll.

APPENDIX.

Richard Lloyd, lord of the manor of Marrington, held also, as we have seen by his *inquisitio post mortem,* freehold lands under Edward Herbert of his manor of Chirbury, also under Thomas Scriven of his manor of *Marton,* all situate within the parish of Chirbury. On his death the manor and estates of Marrington descended to his eldest son Richard, our sheriff, and his descendants. The freehold property in *Marton* went to his fourth, but second surviving son with issue, George Lloyd, whose descendants alone, of the numerous family of nine sons and four daughters of Richard Lloyd and Lucy Powell, can now be traced, and they have continued their connection with the parish of Chirbury to the present day.

George Lloyd of Marton, entered as the fourth son of Richard Lloyd and Lucy Powell at the herald's visitations of Salop in 1584 and 1623, was born about the year 1553. He appears as a joint pewholder of a "Marton" pew, and as a ratepayer for the township of Marton in 1604, with his first cousin, William Bray, son of Thomas Bray and Gwen Lloyd, his father's second sister. Also with his brother John Lloyd and William Bray[1] for Marton township, and he appears bracketed with his brother, Edmund Lloyd, as a ratepayer for property in Marton in 1604. He was churchwarden of the parish of Chirbury in 1611-12.

[1] His grandson, Dr. Thomas Bray, was the eminent learned and pious founder of the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,* who was, says his biographer, "born at Marton in Shropshire in 1656." He was not, however, baptized, according to the following entry in the Chirbury parish register, until 1658." "Thomas filius Richardi et Mariæ Bray, bapt. 2^{0} Maii" (1658).

In 1623, being then about seventy years of age, he was summoned as "George Lloyd of Marton" to attend the herald's visitation of the county of Salop. He died probably before 1629, the date of the first entry in the Chirbury Register, as his death is not therein recorded; but certainly before 1635, as is shown by the following entry in the Register:—Elizabetha Lloyd de Marton, relicta Georgii Lloyd, sepult. 20° 10bris, 1635." He was succeeded by his son,

David Lloyd of Marton, who, in 1631, four years before the death of his mother, Elizabeth, is so described in the registration of his eldest son's baptism at Chirbury. In 1632 he was churchwarden of Chirbury.[1]

"28 Aprilis, 1632. The agreement betwixt the parishioners of Chirbury, the burgesses of Shrewsbury, and others comittees met in Salop to treate about in and of the suite between the Bailiffs upon receyvinge the * of the * to whom it was referred by his Ma'ties Solicitor, with the consent of Richard Hunt, Thomas Knight, * Jones and Thomas Jones, Esqrs.; Thomas Wynfeld, * Benion and William Rowley gentlemen burgesses (?) of the sayd towne; and for the sayd parishioners of Chirbury, * Clearke, Vicare of Chirbury, *David Lloyd*, Richard Harries,[2] gentlemen, and others, parishioners" (Chirbury Records).

Queen Elizabeth, in the thirteenth year of her reign, granted the rectory and parsonage of Chirbury to the bailiffs and burgesses of Shrewsbury for the benefit of the grammar schools founded there by King Edward VI, reserving out of the rectorial tythes a provision for the vicar of Chirbury. The conflicting interests of the schools and parish of Chirbury gave rise to the above suit, in which David Lloyd represented the parishioners.

[1] "Anno Dom. Mar. 1632. Davidis Lloyd et Johannes Hoskis Guardiani" (Chirbury parish Records).

[2] Richard Harries was the member of a family long seated at Stockton, in the parish of Chirbury, and fifth in descent from John Hill, *alias* Harris, from the county of Stafford. The latter married Janet, daughter of Simon Henalt, joint lord of Marton in 1316 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 426). The father of Richard Harris, viz., George Harris of Stockton, married "Mary, daughter of John Herbert of Cemmes." "Maria, wife of Geo. Harris of Stockton, bur'd 4th of 9'bris 1631" (Chirbury Register). Their arms, entered with their pedigree at the herald's visitation of 1623, were "*Az.*, a chevron, *ar.*, between three hedgehogs, *or*." A branch of this family emigrated to America about the time of the Commonwealth, and is now represented by Mr. Harris of Salem, Massachusetts.

David Lloyd, signing himself of "Marton Hall, 23 Jan., 1645," was governor of the garrison of Lee, or Leigh Hall, in the adjoining parish of Worthyn, for King Charles I. It lies about a mile south south-east of Worthyn. Some remains of the fortified mansion of the Corbets of Lee,[1] anciently called Lee Castle, are still discernible on a rocky knoll above Lee Hall. His correspondence and manifestoes, urging and threatening those indifferent to the Royal cause, with the object of obtaining supplies for the garrison; and his accounts, as well as those of Captain de Villiers, governor at the same time for the king, of Caus Castle, in the parish of Worthyn, were found in the year 1834 when pulling down a part of the old house at Marton. They were entered on a parchment roll. The latter was partly transcribed by the Rev. John Webb of Hardwicke Vicarage, near Hay, the editor of Bishop Swinfield's *Roll of Accounts*, extracts of which he furnished to Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, and which appear in her "Garrisons of Shropshire during the Civil War, 1642-48," under the head of "Lea Hall."

A few specimens are given "from the accounts[2] of the two governors of Lee Hall, to show the manner in which levies were collected in the different townships on which the maintenance of the garrison was imposed."

"October 1644. To the Constable of Stockton. You are required to send me on Friday morning, at six of the clock, four men with hand barrowes, and pitchforks, on payne of 2*s.* for every man that refuseth to come. Dated at Lee this present Wednesday.—JOHN DEVILLIERS."

"These are in his Majesties' name to will and command you to bring into my garrison of Lee Hall, on Monday next, for the wieke's provision, beginning ye 22nd of November, being Friday, as agreed by the gentlemen of ye county, as is mentioned in this warrant:—viz., one quarter of beef, one side of mutton, three strikes of oats, two of rye, fourteen pounds of cheese, seven pounds of butter, one cuple of pultry, and in money 5*s.*, which if you refuse you may expect my coming to fech it, for which this shall be my warrant, this 19th of November.—J. DEVILLIERS."

"Received of John Phillips of Stockton, the sum of 27*s.*, in part payment of the last month's contribution.—J. D., October 1644."

"Receipts are given for similar supplies of provisions and money in December, and this appears to have been the regular supply required for the garrison. Captain Devilliers had before this time

[1] Ancestors of the Corbets of Sundorn.

[2] *Garrisons of Shropshire*, pp. 53-4.

been removed to Caus Castle, and David Lloyd been left in charge of Lee Hall."

To Captain Devilliers, probably a rough soldier and an unsympathetic stranger to the neigbourhood, the discharge of the duty of levying contributions was simple enough; but to David Lloyd this particular service in the Royal cause, surrounded as he was by his kinsmen and friends, must have been both difficult and disagreeable under his exacting senior officer at Caus Castle. Severely taxed indeed must have been the loyalty of the inhabitants of Chirbury parish, to furnish the necessary supplies for the Royal garrisons, when we find David Lloyd compelled thus to address them :—

"To the Constable of Stockton. This is to certifie you that I returned a warrant from the hand of ye right worthy Captain Devilliers, Governor of Lee Hall, whereby I am to certifie you, that if you come not in between this and Monday next, to bringe in your accounts, and do bringe in your arrears, if not, he threatens to burne all ye bookes, and to make you pay all anew, and so I remaine

"*Marton Hall*, Your loving friend,
23 *of January*, 1645." David Lloyd."

"To the Constable of Stockton.[1] This is to let you knowe that I have received a warrant from the Worshipful Captain John Devilliers, whereby you are required to impress one teame, and five workmen out of ye township, and then to send them to Lee Hall, this day, being this instant, yesterday being ye 3rd of March, and then to labour as directed; this faile not at your perill, and to bringe meate for ye same, and spades, and pickaxes.

Your loving friend,
David Lloyd."

An ancient silver seal of his arms, *sa.*, three nag's heads erased, *ar.*, is now in possession of his descendants, through females, the Humphreys of Walcot, Chirbury (see illustration No. 2, figure 1).

David Lloyd's command was, subsequent to the 3rd of March, of short duration; for the *Scottish Dove*, March 15th to 17th, 1645, informs us that "Prince Maurice hath quit all the garrisons in Shropshire, because he wanted men to keepe them; and therefore hath burnt *Lee Hall*, and other garrisons, and demolished their works." A farmhouse now occupies the site of Lee Hall, but attached to it are some fragments of walls which have the appearance of having been burnt. Its

[1] Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Garrisons of Shropshire during the Civil War*, 1642-48, p. 54.

garrison, doubtless, took refuge in the neighbouring and more important stronghold of Caus Castle, under the redoubtable Captain Devilliers, the governor. The latter in his turn had to submit to the force of circumstances, for "Mercurius Veredicus," under June 26th, 1645, informs us that the Parliament forces laid siege to Caus Castle, in which were three hundred men," including, doubtless, David Lloyd and his garrison from Lee Hall. "The governor refusing to deliver it (Caus Castle) upon summons, our forces began to storme it for a while, at length the enemy put forth a white flag, and desired a parley; hereupon hostages were delivered on both sides, and articles agreed upon.

"1. That the castle, with the arms and ammunition, matches, powder, etc., should be delivered into the hands of the Parliament forces, except such as are allowed in the ensuing article.

"2. That all officers of the garrison should march away with their colours and swords only.

"3. That they should have safe convoy to the king's next garrison."[1]

David Lloyd married Maria or Mary,[2] second daughter of "John Williams de Winnington," in the parish of Alberbury (son of "Robert Williams de Winnington," son of Reginald Williams of Willaston, sheriff 38th Henry VIII, 1546), by Jane, daughter of Oliver Lloyd of Leighton, by whom he had issue

I. "Georgius filius Davidis Lloyd de Marton. Baptizatus 24° 9 bris, 1631."[3]

II. "Thomas filius Davidis Lloyd de Marton. Bapt. 17° die 9 bris, 1637."[3]

III. "Johannis filius Davidis et Mariæ Lloyd. Bapt. 23° Junii 1642."[3]

I. "Margaretta filia Davidis Lloyd de Marton. Bapt. 16° Feb. 1633."[3]

II. "Maria filia Davidis Lloyd de Marton. Bapt. 1° die Martii 1634. Sepultus 10° Aprilis 1634."[3]

David Lloyd was buried at Chirbury on the 19th April, 1664.[3] In an old Latin bible, formerly belonging to his grandson, the Rev. Peter Lloyd, vicar of Forden, and now in the possession of the Humphreys of Walcot, his burial is thus recorded: "D. Lloyd sep. 19° April, 1664." "Mary Lloyd vid." was rated for property in Marton in 1664-5.[4]

[1] *Garrisons of Shropshire*, p. 42.
[2] *Visitations*, 1584 and 1623.
[3] Chirbury Register.
[4] Chirbury Records. "Lloyd" MS.

George Lloyd, eldest son and heir of David Lloyd of Marton, was rated for property in Stockton in 1664-5-6,[1] the adjoining township to Marton, and for Stockton and Marton in 1680,[1] where his mother had resided up to the time of her death, presumably in 1675. He was churchwarden in 1665.

On the 14th April, 27 Charles II, 1675, the Rev. Edward Lewis, vicar of Chirbury, gave lands in trust for the foundation of a school at Chirbury to twelve trustees. On the 22nd November, 27 Charles II, he extended the advantages of the school to children of the adjoining parish of Forden in Montgomeryshire. Among the original trustees were—

"Richard Jones of Lloynrerid, gentleman." He was the father of Edward Jones, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph.

"Evan Jones of Little Hem, gentleman." On a gravestone resting (in 1857) against the chancel-wall of Welshpool Church, under the chancel-window, is the following: "Here lieth the body of Evan Jones, gent, late of Hem in Forden, who departed this life the 2nd day of March 1711 in the 78th year of his age."

Charles Mason of Montgomery, gentleman.

George Lloyd of Stockton, gentleman.

Richard Farmer of Dudston, gentleman.

John Edwards of Rorrington, gentleman.[2]

Richard Bradley of Stockton, gentleman.[3]

The deed extending identical privileges to the children of Forden parish is witnessed by "Richard Jones of Lloynrerid, Evan Jones of Little Hem, Charles Mason of Montgomery, George Lloyd of Stockton, and Richard Farmer[4] of Dudston."[5]

On the 24th March, 4 James II, 1688, George Lloyd's signature, with an impression of his arms, *sa.* three nag's heads erased *ar.*, from the seal given in illustration 2, fig. 1, are affixed to the original will of the above-named "Richard Jones of Lloynrerid," his co-trustee.

[1] Chirbury Records. "Lloyd" MS.

[2] He was the son of John Edwards of Rorrington, in the parish of Chirbury, and Mary Pryce of Gunley, in the parish of Forden. By Thomasina Lloyd, daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Maesmawr, in the parish of Guilsfield, he had Lloyd Edwards of Rorrington and Maesmawr.

[3] Richard Bradley married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Richard Harris of Stockton, and Abigail, daughter of Richard Piers of Pleley, in the county of Salop.

[4] The Farmer family subsequently exchanged Dudston for Bacheldre, in the parish of Churchstoke. The latter was in the possession of Edward Farmer, Esq., in 1837.

[5] The trust deed (copy) says that the original is deposited "in the exchequer of the town of Shrewsbury."

George Lloyd married Mary, his second cousin, and the eldest daughter and coheir of the Rev. George Lloyd, rector of Bedstone, who in his will styles him his "son in law." By Mary Lloyd he had issue

I. George Lloyd of Marton. "Georgius filius Georgii et Mariæ Lloyd Bap. Jan. 12 A.D. 1656." His baptism[1] is thus entered in his younger brother's (Rev. Peter Lloyd) Latin Bible at Walcot.

He died without issue, and his will,[2] proved at Ludlow 23rd January, 1727, appoints his nephew and heir, "George Lloyd of Stockton," his sole executor.

II. The Rev. Richard[3] Lloyd, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Croft cum Yarpole, Herefordshire, *o.s.p.* He was buried at Yarpole 28th July, 1723, where his tomb lies between the church and a campanile, or detached bell-tower. His arms, *sa.* three nag's heads erased *ar.*, and part of the inscription thereon are given in illustration No. 2, fig. iv. The concluding portion of the inscription, in English, but somewhat obliterated (in 1857) stood thus: "His principles were stedfast. His anger short. His patience long. He was a friend to his Church, to Piety, Peace * * * He was a friend to the poor * and * founder of * school * this village * * " His portrait is now at Walcot.

III. Rev. Peter Lloyd, vicar of Forden, Montgomeryshire, a parish adjoining that of Chirbury. "Petrus filius Georgii et Mariæ Lloyd Bapt. 12^0 9 bris 1665."[4]

He held the vicarage of Forden from about 1688 to the time of his death in 1721. We have seen that his family had an

[1] "Georgius filius Georgii et Mariæ Lloyd. Bapt. 12^0 Janii 1656" (Chirbury Register).

[2] It runs thus: "I George Lloyd of Marton in the parish of Chirbury, in the county of Salop and dioces of Hereford, gent. * * give devise and bequeath the sume of fforty pounds," the interest to be paid yearly out of his purchased estate in Stockton in "penny bread to the poor of the parish of Chirbury, and in cloth coats to the poor of the seven Townes on the lower side of the s'd parish of Chirbury." * * "And my will is that Marton and Stockton shall be first serv'd." * * "Item, the rest and remaining part of my personal estate, goods, chattels, and cattle, I give and bequeath the same to be equally divided between my brother Peter's (Rev. Peter Lloyd) three younger children, and I do hereby appoint George Lloyd of Stockton my nephew to be sole executor."

[3] "Richardus filius Georgii et Mariæ Lloyd, baptizatus fuit 29^0 Janii 1659" (Chirbury Register). "Richardus Lloyd, Cler., sepultus fuit vicessimo octavo Julii 1723" (Yarpole Register).

[4] Chirbury Register.

interest of some standing in that parish, whose tithes had formerly belonged to the Priory of Chirbury, of which John Lloyd, the elder brother of his ancestor, Oliver Lloyd of Marrington, had been prior. His great-great-grandfather, Richard Lloyd of Marrington, had farmed the tithes of Forden under the Crown in the 1-2 Phil. and Mary, A.D. 1554, and his great-great-grand-uncle "Ludovick Lloyd, Esquier, then one of her Maiesties Seriant-at-armes," had a grant from Queen Elizabeth by letters patent of the 13th May, 29 Eliz. 1587, of the "Chapell of FFording als FForden," "and all manner of Tyethes of corne etc., on condition that the said Ludovick Lloyd his executors and assigns do finde and provyde one sufficient and fitt chapleyne to celebrate divine service and to take the cure of soules in the said chapell of FFording yerely."[1]

The Rev. Peter Lloyd married Margaret,[2] third daughter of John Meredith of Munlin and Great Hem, in the parish of Forden. Her nephew, John Meredith of Great Hem and Munlin, married Mary,[3] the daughter of Arthur Devereux, junior, and Bridget his wife, son of Arthur Devereux of Nantcribba, whose will is dated 15 Aug. 1709.

The Rev. Peter Lloyd and Margaret had issue,

I. "Georgius filius Petri Lloyd cler. et Margarettæ uxoris ejus baptizat. 26 Nov. 1702."[4]

II. "Petrus filius Petri Lloyd cler. et Margarettæ uxor ejus Bapt. 7° Die Junii 1706."[4]

III. "Maria filia Petri Lloyd cler. et Margarettæ uxor ejus bapt. 16° Sepr. 1701."[4]

IV. "Elizabetha filia Petri Lloyd cler. et Margaretta uxor ejus Bapt. 18 Oct. 1704."[4]

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, pp. 324-5.

[2] "Margaret, daughter of John Meredith, baptized 24th July, 1666" (Forden Register). "Petrus Lloyd et Margaretta Merodite matrimonio conjuncti fuere, 20° Jan. 1699" (*Ibid.*)

[3] "Maria fil. Arthur. Devereux gen., et Bridgett. Bap. 2 Nov. 1705" (Forden Register). "John Meredith and Mary Devereux married 3 May 1726" (*Ibid.*) A monument to the memory of their son, needlessly cast aside on the demolition of the old church at Forden, had the following inscription. "John Meredith of Great Hem and Munlin, gent., son of John Meredith and Mary Devereux his wife. He was married to Margaret Meredith of Swinsbach, in the Co. of Salop, 6 Mar., 1764, and died 22 Oct., 1776, in the 49th year of his age." The following memorial of a member of the family is built into the front wall of the house at the "Hem." "Mm. Marg. Meredith, 1751. R. P."

[4] Forden Register.

Among many monuments lost since the demolition of the old parish church was a memorial brass in the chancel wall, to the memory of the Rev. Peter Lloyd, with the following inscription: "Petrus Lloyd hujus Ecclesiæ quondam minister obiit tertio die Julii 1721. Ætatis anno 55," a verification of which is however supplied by the Forden register.[1] His widow administered to his effects on the 6th March 1721-2,[2] and survived him twenty years."[3] His Latin Bible, containing family memoranda as far back as A.D. 1664, is now at Walcot. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE LLOYD OF MARTON, who removed there from the house at Stockton on the death of his uncle, George Lloyd of Marton.

In 1738 "The Hon'ble Pryce Devereux, Esquire,[4] son and heir apparent of the Right Hon'ble Pryce, Lord Viscount Hereford; William Foden of Wotherton, gentleman; Thomas Edwards of Chirbury, clerk;[5] and Leonard Hotchkis of Shrewsbury, clerk;[6] by deed of release, being the surviving of twelve former trustees of Chirbury school, conveyed their trust to 'George Lloyd of Marton, gentleman,' and eleven others."

In the 22nd George III, 1782, by deed of release, bearing date 7th September, George Lloyd, "late of Marton, in the parish of Chirbury, in the county of Salop, and now of Munlin in the parish of Forden, in the county of Montgomery, gentleman," being the only survivor of the last appointed twelve trustees, conveyed his trust to his son and heir, "John Lloyd of the Wood in the parish of Forden, gentleman," and eleven others.

JOHN LLOYD OF THE WOOD married Catherine, daughter of John Gethin of Vaynor, by Mary, third daughter of Jenkin Lloyd of Clochfaen, sheriff of Montgomeryshire, in 1713. By her he had several sons and daughters, of whom the only survivors with issue were Margaret Lloyd, who married Arthur Lloyd

[1] "Petrus Lloyd, minister, Ecclesiæ Fordinensis, obiit Tertio die julii et sepultus est quinto die ejusdem mensis, 1721."

[2] "Adm. bonor. Petri Lloyd nup' de FForden in Dioces Heref. Cler. Concess fuit Margtæ Loyd ejus Reli'æ. Jurat cora Surro 6 Martii 1721" (Probate Court, Hereford).

[3] "Margaret, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Peter Lloyd, formerly minister of this parish, was buried the 3rd of June, 1742" (Forden Register).

[4] He succeeded as tenth Viscount.

[5] He was Vicar of Chirbury, and father of the Rev. Sir Thomas Edwards, seventh Baronet, the great grandfather of Sir Henry Hope Edwards, Bart.

[6] He was head master of Shrewsbury schools.

Humphreys, afterwards of "the Wood," and Mary Lloyd, who married his brother, Edward Humphreys of Walcot. They, on the death of their father John Lloyd,[1] on the 27th February, 1831, aged 88, had possession of his estates in the townships of Marton and Stockton in the parish of Chirbury, and in the townships of Lower Munlin and Little Hem (the Wood) in the parish of Forden, but the family succession in the male line was continued by the representative of

PETER LLOYD OF STOCKTON,[2] second son of the Rev. Peter Lloyd, vicar of Forden. He married Jane,[2] daughter of Richard Pickstock of Stockton. He, conjointly with his father-in-law, was churchwarden[3] of Chirbury parish in 1739. They had issue

I. "John, son of Peter and Jane Lloyd, baptized 27 December, 1734,"[4] *o.s.p.*

II. "Peter, son of Peter and Jane Lloyd, baptized 19th February, 1736. Buried 6 September, 1737."[5]

III. "George, son of Peter and Jane Lloyd, baptized 31 October, 1739."[5]

He was succeeded by his third, but eldest son with issue,

GEORGE LLOYD OF LUGGY, in the parish of Berriew. "George Lloyd died 15 November, 1803, aged sixty-four years."[6] By his wife Frances, daughter of Richard Henley of Welshpool, he had

I. George Humphreys Lloyd, *o.s.p.* His monument is in the chancel of Chirbury church.

II. "RICHARD, son of George Lloyd, gent., of Luggy, was baptized Jan'y 17th, 1765."[7] He "died 11 March, 1832, aged sixty-six."[8] He married Sarah, daughter of Christopher Comyn Higgins[9] and Jane, daughter and co-heir of William Billingsley of Salop, by Margaret, sister and co-heir of the last John Cole of Oxon Hall, and Cole Hall, Salop.

Sarah Lloyd died in 1818, aged fifty-two. Her tomb is at S. Alkmund's, Salop.

[1] Tomb at Forden.

[2] "Peter Lloyd married to Jane Pickstock, September 20th, 1732" (Chirbury Register). "Mr. Richard Pickstock" was rated for Stockton in 1717, and "Mr. Lloyd" also for property in Stockton in 1728.

[3] Chirbury Records, Lloyd MS.

[4] Chirbury Register.

[5] Chirbury Register.

[6] Family Bible.

[7] Berriew Register.

[8] Tomb at St. Alkmunds, Salop.

[9] Born at Loynton Hall, parish of Norbury, Staffordshire (where the Higgins family were seated for many generations), and baptized at Norbury, 27th April, 1729.

William Lloyd[1] was the second, but eldest surviving son with issue, of Richard and Sarah Lloyd. He died at Melbourne, Canada East, on the 28th January, 1855. He married[2] Jane Fitzgerald, second daughter of Charles Henry Fitzgerald de Beaumont,[3] by Jane, daughter of Captain Banner, on the staff, in 1777, of the Right Hon. General Burgoyne, in command of the British army in America. They had issue

i. William V. Lloyd, born 14th February, 1825.[4]

ii. Henry Crampton Lloyd, born 23 January, 1831.

iii. Frederick Lloyd, born 18th October, 1832.

iv. Charles W. Lloyd.

i. Jane Fitzgerald, born 11th March, 1827, *o.s.p.* ii. Louisa. iii, iv. Ada, Emily, twins. v. Arabella.

Rev. William Valentine Lloyd, M.A., R.N., F.R.G.S., entered Shrewsbury schools 29th September, 1838, was incumbent of Marton, parish of Chirbury, in 1857, and is now (1872) chaplain of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, flag-ship of Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., Admiral and Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. He married Caroline Amelia Sophia,[5] only daughter of Captain John Athelmer Aylmer, R.N., and sister of Udolphus, seventh Baron Aylmer,[6] and tenth Baronet, who succeeded to the latter dignities on the deaths, without issue, of his cousins, Lieutenant-general Lord Aylmer, G.C.B., Governor-General of, and Commander-in-Chief in, Canada (fifth Baron), and the brother of the latter, Admiral Frederick William, sixth Baron Aylmer. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd have issue

i. Sophia Louisa.

ii. Emily.

W. V. Ll.

[1] Baptized at St. Alkmunds, Salop, in 1800.

[2] 4th March, 1824, at St. Philip's, Birmingham.

[3] Son of the Marquis de Beaumont and Lady — Fitzgerald, daughter of Robert, nineteenth Earl of Kildare.

[4] Publicly baptized, with his brothers, at All Souls' Church, Langham Place, London, 31st December, 1832.

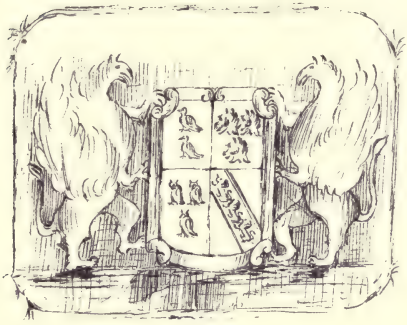
[5] The Hon. Mrs. Lloyd, and her brother, the Hon. Henry Aylmer, were, by royal warrant, dated from St. James's, 17th May, 1867, granted the precedence of Baron's children.

"Recorded in the College of Arms, London, pursuant to a warrant of the Deputy Earl Marshall of England."

Signed, "Albert W. Woods,
Lancaster and Register."

[6] See "Charles Herbert of Aston," sheriff in 1608 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, pp. 485, n. 4; 486, n. 2.

(*To be continued.*)



LLOYD ARMS AT MARRINGTON HALL CHIRBURY.

AD 1584

WYNNE ARMS IN STAINED GLASS AT GARTH.

ON SOME HUMAN BONES FOUND AT BUTTINGTON, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S.

Among some papers which have lately demanded my attention, there is one relating to the discovery of human bones in Buttington Churchyard, a hamlet near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, which is worthy of being placed on record, and being brought into relation with history.[1] In the year 1838 the late Rev. Richard

[1] At the time, a local newspaper (the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*) recorded the discovery in the following terms :—"From a correspondent. A workman having been employed in the churchyard of Buttington, Montgomeryshire, to dig the foundation for a school-room, was interrupted in his labour by a very extraordinary discovery of immense quantities of human skulls, and several cart loads of human bones. In one circular hole, three feet and a half in diameter and three feet and a half deep, were found one hundred skulls, all arranged in mechanical order, facing the east, and covered with a single range of thigh and leg bones, belonging respectively to each other. In the other two holes, about the same depth, but very irregularly formed, were deposited in each about one hundred skulls, intermixed with a great number of bones, and all the cavities, containing a space of fourteen feet by five feet, were completely overlaid with bones. The teeth in very many of the jaw-bones were as perfect and fresh as though they had recently been interred. Nearly three hundred skulls, all appearing in the same stage of decomposition, are arranged in the church for the inspection of visitors, great numbers of whom have seen the above remains of mortality. This circumstance has naturally excited a variety of conjectures, and much historical interest. It is universally known that the village of Buttington in former times had frequently been the scene of much bloodshed, and that many sanguinary battles were there fought between the Saxons and their rapacious invaders the Danes, there being some remains of encampments on the rising grounds, which are generally supposed to be of Danish construction. In the year A.D. 894, the Danes,

Dawkins, the incumbent of the parish, made a most remarkable discovery of human remains while digging the foundations for a new schoolroom at the south-west corner of the churchyard, and in making a path leading from it to the church door. He discovered three pits, one containing two hundred skulls, and two others containing exactly one hundred each ; the sides of the pits being lined with the long bones of the arms and the legs. Two other pits contained the smaller bones, such as the vertebræ and those of the extremities. All the teeth were wonderfully perfect, and the condition of the skulls showed that the men to whom they belonged had perished in the full vigour of manhood. Some of the skulls had been fractured, and the men to whom they belonged had evidently come to a violent death. A jaw bone of a horse and some teeth were found in one of the pits, and among the circumstances noted at the time was the fact that the root of an ash tree, growing in the churchyard, had found its way through the nutrient foramen of a thigh-bone, into the cavity which contained the marrow, and had grown until it penetrated the further end of the bone, and finally burst the shaft : the bone and root were com-

under Hesten, after traversing a great part of England, stationed themselves at Buttington, when the Generals of Alfred surrounded and besieged them so closely that the invaders were compelled to eat their own horses for subsistence. At length, however, actuated by despair and famine, they attempted to force their way through the Saxon army, but were defeated with such dreadful slaughter that very few, if any, escaped to their own country. The most probable conjecture, therefore, is that the brave warriors who fell in this battle were interred in the field of action, and their bones afterwards removed to Buttington churchyard, as the place of their final reception." It is probable that this paragraph was from the pen of the Rev. John Parker of Sweeney.

The discovery was noticed by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne in his *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 190, note 1, in connection with the site of Offa's Dyke. He states that the "Saxon Chronicle, anno 894, mentions a conflict at this spot between the Danes and Saxons, the latter being assisted by the Welsh." He adds :—"Still more recently, nearly the last of the sanguinary struggles of the Welsh for national independence was made on this spot."—(Sec. P. L. C.)

pacted together into one solid mass. These remains were unfortunately collected together and reinterred on the north side of the churchyard without being examined by any one interested in craniology, the few fragments,[1] with some few exceptions, which escaped reinterment, being merely the teeth, which were sold at sixpence and a shilling apiece by the workmen, as a remedy against toothache; for the possession of a dead man's tooth was supposed, by the people in the neighbourhood at that time, to prevent that malady.

The interest in this discovery died away, and, so far as I know, there was no attempt made to bring it into relation with history, although it affords a striking proof of the accuracy of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. In the year 894 we read that the Danes, probably under the command of Hæsten, left Beamfleet, or Benfleet, in Essex, and, after plundering Mercia, or central England, collected their forces at Shoebury in Essex, and gathered together an army both from the East Anglians and the Northumbrians. "They then went up along the Thames till they reached the Severn; then up along the Severn. Then Ethered the ealdorman, and Æthelnoth the ealdorman, and the King's thanes who were then at home in the fortified places, gathered forces from every town east of the Parret, and as well west as east of Selwood, and also north of the Thames and west of the Severn, and also some part of the North Welsh people. When they had all drawn together then they came up with the army at Buttingtune on the bank of the Severn, and there beset them about, on either side, in a fastness. When they had now sat there many weeks on both sides of the river, and the King was in the west in Devon, against the fleet, then were the enemy distressed for want of food, and having eaten a great part of their

[1] One of the skulls was given to Mr. Blackmore, and, probably, is now deposited in his Museum at Salisbury. Any member of the Powys-land Club, who happens to have a specimen of the skulls, and would lend it for examination, would render an essential service.—(Sec. P. L. C.)

horses, the others being starved with hunger, then went they out against the men who were encamped on the east bank of the river and fought against them, and the Christians had the victory. And Ordheh, a King's thane, was there slain; and of the Danish men there was great slaughter made, and that part which got away thence was saved by flight. When they had come into Essex to their fortress and the ships, then the survivors again gathered a great army from among the East Angles and the North Humbrians before winter, and committed their wives and their wealth and their ships to the East Angles, and went at one stretch, day and night, until they arrived at a western city in Wirral, which is called Legaceaster (Chester)."

It is evident from this passage that a most desperate battle was fought at Buttington, between the Danes and the combined English and Welsh forces. And when we consider the position of the churchyard, which is slightly above the level of the fields on the east side, and which stands out boldly above the stretch of alluvium on the north side, there can be but little doubt that the battle was fought on the very spot where the bones were discovered. In the Chronicle we read that the Danes were compelled to eat their horses. The jaw of a horse was discovered in the excavations, together with many horse's teeth. It is therefore almost certain that these human remains belong to the men who fell in this battle. We cannot tell who arranged the bones in the way in which they were found; nor do we know whether they belonged to Danes, English, or Welsh, but it is hardly probable that the victors would knowingly give Christian burial to their heathen adversaries. The commanding position offered by the camp probably caused it to be chosen by the monks of the neighbouring abbey of Strata Marcella for the site of the present church, and it is very probable that they discovered the relics of the battle, and arranged them in the pits in the churchyard, after the same fashion as is seen in many crypts and catacombs.

There is another point of interest in this passage of the Chronicle. Buttington is said to be on the east bank of the Severn. Since that time the river course has passed to the westward to a distance of about a quarter of a mile. Its ancient course, however, is still marked by a small brook running close under the churchyard, and which finds its way into the Severn by the "main ditch." In connection with this I may remark that Colonel Lane Fox and myself, when examining Offa's dyke in the year 1869, lost all trace of it in passing from Forden northwards, when we arrived at this stream. The Severn, flowing at that time close to Buttington church, would form a natural barrier between the Mercians and the Welsh, and render the erection of a dyke unnecessary. There is no material fact added to this account in the Chronicle of Ethelwerd,[1] or in that of Florence of Worcester, or Henry of Huntingdon.

It is quite possible to trace at the present time the boundaries of the Danish camp. It was defended on the north-west by the river Severn; on the east by a rampart running parallel, or nearly so, with the road to Forden; on the north-east by the churchyard wall; and on the south by the depression which runs down from the present line of the Forden road behind the Vicarage garden down to what was then the old course of the Severn. It may also have included the site of the out-buildings opposite to the Green Dragon Inn.

[1] In Ethelwerd's time the battle lived in the memory of the old inhabitants of the district—"Gesta hæc quippe in Buttingtune, predicantur a priscis."—Chronicon Ethelwerdi, Lib. iv, c. 518, Rolls Publ.

SUPPOSED STONE HATCHET

FOUND AT

LLANGADFAN.

THIS stone is described in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii. p. 330, aud is there figured. The plate gives a correct representation of the stone, but the dimensions are accidentally reversed. It was supposed to be an ancient hatchet or hoe, and was found among some rubbish near the rectory garden.

Mr. John Evans, the author of "Stone Implements in Great Britain," upon seeing the plate, was puzzled, and wished to see the stone itself, which was accordingly sent to him.

Mr. Evans, upon examining it, reports that "he is unable to see any signs of its shape being due to art. On the contrary, he is inclined to regard it as of a purely natural form."

PORTRAITS

CONNECTED WITH MONTGOMERYSHIRE.[1]

AT

POWIS CASTLE, WALCOT, OAKLY PARK, STYCHE, BLYMHILL RECTORY, MISS GRIFFITHES' HOUSE AT WELSHPOOL, BROGYNTYN AND PENIARTH.

AT POWIS CASTLE.

Sir William Herbert, first Lord Powys of Powys Castle, *ob.* 1655. Size, 42 inches by 33 inches. In striped dress.

His wife, Lady Eleanor Percy, daughter of Henry, eighth Earl of Northumberland. 42 by 33. She wears a hoop and a curious dress of brocade, with a pointed stomacher, a ruffle, and a red skirt, and holds a fan.

Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, their grandson (being the son of their eldest daughter Katherine, by her second husband, Sir James Palmer), *ob.* 1705. Full length, in red cloak. He is represented as dictating to his secretary.[2]

[1] Continued from vol. v, p. 215.

[2] He was ambassador to the Holy See under King James II. An account of this embassy was published by his secretary, John Michael Wright, in English, and also in Italian. The Italian volume, in folio, was published at Rome, pp. 89, with prints. The following are the titles of both works, which are very rare. "An Account of His Excellence, Roger, Earl of Castlemaine's Embassy, from His Sacred Majesty, James the IInd, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, &c., to His Holiness, Innocent XI. Published formerly in the Italian Tongue, by Mr. Michael Wright, Chief Steward of His Excellencie's House at Rome, and now made English, with several Amendments and Additons (*sic*). Licensed, Roger L'Estrange. London. Printed by Tho. Snowden, for the Author. 1688. Folio, pp. 116." "Ragguaglio della solenne com-

PERCY, SECOND LORD POWIS, *ob.* 1662. Three-quarter length, 47 by 35. In black dress, white frill, gloves in right hand. Painted on wood by Cornelius Jansen.

His wife, ELIZABETH CRAVEN, daughter of Sir William Craven, and sister to William, first Earl Craven; 47 by 35. Black dress, white frill, holding a jewel and chain. Painted on wood by Cornelius Jansen.

WILLIAM, THIRD LORD POWIS, created Earl and Marquis of Powis, and, at St. Germain's, Duke of Powis. Three-quarter length, 49 by 40. This picture has an earl's coronet standing on a table.

His wife, LADY ELIZABETH SOMERSET, daughter of Edward, Marquis of Worcester. 49 by 46. Blue brocade skirt with white mantle.

EDWARD, MARQUIS OF WORCESTER Originally a half-length, which has been made into a full length.

LADY LUCY HERBERT (daughter of the first Duke and Marquis of Powis). 51 by 38; in a white or silver-grey dress. She was Superior of the convent of the English Augustine Nuns at Bruges, *ob.* 1744.

LADY MARY HERBERT (her sister), wife, first, of Caryll, third Viscount Molyneux; and, second, of Francis Browne, Viscount Montague. Size, 51 by 38; in her peeress's robes, holding a coronet, and with an attendant.

WILLIAM, SECOND MARQUIS AND DUKE OF POWIS, *ob.* 1745. Three-quarter length, 49 by 40. In his peer's robes, holding a ducal coronet.

His wife, MARY PRESTON (daughter of Sir Thomas Preston), *ob.* 1723-4.

parsa fatta in Roma gli otto di Gennajo MDCLXXXVII dall' Illustrissimo et Excellentissimo Signor Conte di Castelmaine, Ambasciadore Straordinario della Sagra Real Maestà di Giacomo Secondo, Rè d'Ighilterra, Scozia, Francia, et Ibernia, diffensore della Fede alla Santa Sede Apostolica, in andare publicamente all' udienza della Santità di Nostro Signore Papa Innocenzo Undecimo. Dedicato all' Altezza Serenissima della Duchessa di Modena, da Giovanni Michele Writ, Maggiordomo del medesimo Signor Ambasciadore. In Roma nella Stamperia di Domenico Antonio Ercole. Con licenza de' Superiori."

Three portraits :

1. Three-quarter portrait, in her peeress's robes to correspond with her husband's, 49 by 39.
2. A full-length portrait, 96 by 58, light-blue dress.
3. An oval portrait, 28 by 24.

WILLIAM, THIRD DUKE AND MARQUIS OF POWIS, as a child ; an oval portrait.

LORD EDWARD HERBERT (second son of the second Duke and Marquis of Powis), *ob.* 1734. A miniature.

LADY MARY, LADY ANN, LADY CHARLOTTE, and LADY THERESA, the four daughters of the second Duke and Marquis, represented in an allegorical painting on the ceiling of the library at Powis Castle.

LADY CHARLOTTE HERBERT daughter of William, second Duke and Marquis of Powis, and wife, first, of Edward Morris, Esq. ; and, second, of Edward Williams, Esq., of Ystymcolwyn. Three-quarter length, 49 by 39; with a lap-dog.

EDWARD, FIRST LORD HERBERT of Chirbury, K.B., *ob.* 1648.

Four portraits :

1. A full length portrait in the robes of the order of the Bath, the artist not known; but the picture is mentioned in his autobiography. It is engraved in Lodge's Portraits ; also, from a drawing by Lady Lucy Clive, as the frontispiece to Saunders and Otley's edition of Walpole's Life of Lord Herbert, 1826.
2. A small picture by Isaac Oliver, in which Lord Herbert is represented as reposing on the ground previously to fighting a duel; engraved as a folding-plate to the Strawberry Hill edition of the life of Lord Herbert, and as a frontispiece to Ballantyne and John Murray's Edinburgh edition, 1809.
3. An oval picture, 28 by 24.
4. A head, surrounded by clouds, 29 by 24.

RICHARD, SECOND LORD HERBERT of Chirbury, *ob.* 1655. 29 by 24. Black lace collar

EDWARD, THIRD LORD HERBERT of Chirbury, *ob.* 1678. Cust. Rot. of Montgomeryshire.

HENRY, FOURTH LORD HERBERT of Chirbury, *ob.* 1691. Cust. Rot. of Montgomeryshire. 29 by 24. Red hair, and in armour.

LADY CATHERINE NEWPORT, daughter of Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford, and wife of Henry, fourth Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Three-quarter length, 43 by 34.

SIR HENRY HERBERT, KNIGHT, sixth brother of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and father of Henry, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury of the second creation; Master of the Revels; *ob.* 1661. Painted by Dobson, 1639.

FRANCIS HERBERT, Esq. of Dolgeiog and Oakly Park, *ob.* 1718-19, father of Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis. 29 by 24. Head; slashed sleeves.

HENRY ARTHUR, EARL OF POWIS, *ob.* 1772. Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of Montgomeryshire. Head, 29 by 24½. Red dress.

His wife BARBARA, COUNTESS OF POWIS, daughter of Lord Edward Herbert. 29 by 24. Head; in grey dress.

RICHARD HERBERT, Esq., brother of Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis. 23 by 17. Crayon; light red dress and white powdered wig.

GEORGE EDWARD HENRY ARTHUR, EARL OF POWIS, Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Montgomeryshire, *ob.* 1801.

Four portraits:

1. A square picture, 29 by 24 (with internal oval). by Hoppner; chocolate dress.
2. A three-quarter length, 53 by 38, in a green suit.
3. An unfinished three-quarter length, 48 by 38, in his peer's robes.
4. A crayon head; as a young man.

His sister, LADY HENRIETTA ANTONIA HERBERT, wife

of Edward, Lord Clive, created Earl of Powis 1804. A crayon head as a girl holding a wreath.

Robert, first Lord Clive, K.B. A small miniature, in a brooch.

Lady Lucy Graham, wife of Edward Herbert, Earl of Powis, K.G.

Two portraits :

1. Three-quarter length, 50 by 39, by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. Lilac dress.
2. A three-quarter length, 49 by 37, by Say. White dress, holding a crayon pencil.

Edward James, Earl of Powis, half-length, 29½ by 24½, by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. Painted 1843.

Thomas Parr, usually called Old Parr, born in 1483 at a short distance from the boundary of Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, and at the foot of the Breidden Hills. He died in 1635 when nearly 153 years of age (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 276). Portrait, size 41 by 32 ; in brown dress, with staff in hand.

AT WALCOT.

Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, Lord Lieutenant and Cus. Rot. of Montgomeryshire, *ob.* 1772. Three-quarter length, 54 by 43, in peer's robes, with drab dress suit.

Robert, first Lord Clive, K.B., *ob.* 1774.

Three portraits :

1. Full length, by Dance, 94 by 58. Red uniform, with top boots.
2. Three-quarter length, 49 by 39, by Dance. Red uniform. This has been engraved.
3. Full length, 93 by 57, by Charles Clive. In peer's robes.

His wife, Margaret Maskeleyne. Three-quarter length, 49 by 39 ; in a yellow dress.

Edward, second Lord Clive, created Earl of Powis 1804, *ob.* 1839. Full length, 49 by 39, when five years old, by Gainsborough ; blue dress.

His wife, LADY HENRIETTA ANTONIA HERBERT, *ob.* 1830, daughter of Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, and sister and heir of George Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis. Three-quarter length, 55 by 44 ; in light yellow dress, with hat. By Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A. This has been engraved without the hat.

EDWARD HERBERT, EARL OF POWIS, K.G., Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of Montgomeryshire. Three-quarter length, 49 by 39, by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., with the following inscription :—

"To the Right Hon^ble^ Lucy, Countess of Powis, this Portrait of her most Esteemed Lord is presented by His Lordship's Friends and Supporters at Ludlow, in grateful commemoration of his faithful services during thirty years as their Representative in the Commons House of Parliament."

Major-Gen. the Right Hon. SIR PERCY HERBERT, K.C.B., presented by friends and neighbours after the Crimean war, 55 by 43, by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., with the following inscription :—

"Colonel Hon^ble^ Percy Egerton Herbert, M.P.

Presented to Lucy, Countess of Powis, by the Walcot and Bishops Castle tenants and neighbours as a token of their approval of Colonel Herbert's services with the Army in the Crimea. MDCCCLVII."

AT OAKLY PARK.

ROBERT, FIRST LORD CLIVE, K.B. Three-quarter length, by Dance (same as that at Walcot).

AT STYCHE.

ROBERT, FIRST LORD CLIVE, K.B. Three-quarter length, copied by Gainsborough from the portrait by Dance.

AT BLYMHILL RECTORY, SHIFFNAL.

The Venerable William Clive, M.A., Archdeacon of Montgomery and Vicar of Welshpool, son of William Clive of Styche brother of Robert, Lord Clive. Three-quarter length, 51 by 40, by S. Laurence. Presented to him on the 24th of February, 1853, by the clergy and others.

AT MISS GRIFFITHES' HOUSE, SEVERN STREET, WELSHPOOL.

Portrait of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, fifth baronet, in the uniform of the Royal Denbigh Rifles. A copy by Pickersgill of Jackson's picture (afterwards engraved), which was burnt in the fire at Wynnstay, 1858.

Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., in the uniform of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which regiment he raised and commanded from 1803 to 1844. By Sir M. A. Shee, Bart., P.R.A.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., present (sixth) baronet. Painted by Pickersgill, R.A., in 1842. In uniform of the First Life Guards.

Corrections—Wynn Portraits. *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. v, p. 149, line 21, *for* "Copley," *read* "Hoppner"; line 23, same correction.

AT BROGYNTYN.

Lewis Anwyl of Park and Cemmes, half length, in library, *ob. circa* 1640.

Sir Robert Owen of Porkington, etc., etc., M.P. for Merioneth, afterwards for Carnarvon, *ob.* 1696. A large picture by Kneller, in library.

John Owen, Esq., of Penrhos, county of Montgomery, in gallery.

Sydney, Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England.

Francis Owen, M.P. for Helston, died young; had he lived, was to have been heir to his uncle, Francis, last Lord Godolphin, of Helston. He was second son of William Owen of Porkington, Esq., who died 1766, by Mary Godolphin, his wife. In the gallery.

Mary Jane, wife of William Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., heiress of Porkington, Penrhos, etc., etc. A large picture in breakfast-room.

Another picture of ditto in chalk, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

William Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. A large picture, by Phillips, in dining-room.

Robert Godolphin Owen, of Porkington, Esq.

Margaret, wife of Owen Ormsby, Esq., heiress of Porkington, etc. In chalk, by Sir Thos. Lawrence.

Owen Ormsby of Porkington, Esq., and of Willowbrook, county of Sligo. In gallery.

Sir John Owen of Clenenney, county of Carnarvon, Knight, the Royalist leader. In Mr. Gore's study. He was connected with Montgomeryshire only as a Colonel in the Royalist army in Wales.

AT PENIARTH.

A beautifully executed contemporary miniature wax bust, coloured, of Lewis Anwyl of Park and Cemmes, Esq., eldest brother of Katherine, wife of William Wynne of Glyn, county of Merioneth, Esq. It is in a morocco case, glazed. He died in 1640.

(*To be continued.*)

A PAROCHIAL ACCOUNT OF LLANIDLOES.[1]

By EDWARD HAMER.

Chapter IV.—Archæological (*continued*).

Continuation of Earthworks.—Pen-y-Castell, No. 2.

The view from it embraces the beautiful vale of Trefeglwys and the works on Penclun and Pen-y-castell (No. 1).

Although not of the usually accepted orthodox rectangular form, several reasons lead the writer to conjecture that this is a Roman work. The site, on a moderate eminence, sufficiently elevated to protect it against being surprised, together with its proximity to the brook, is just the kind likely to be selected by a Roman engineer, while its inconsiderable height as compared with the Van (which is 1,576 feet high) in its immediate vicinity, would lead the Britons to reject it. From its construction its occupants evidently expected to be attacked from the direction of the mountain and high grounds, whither the Britons were likely to retreat, and who could hardly be expected to have a post of these dimensions in the immediate neighbourhood of their camp on Penclun. The regularity of the design and structure, the similarity of its form to other well-ascertained Roman pentagonal camps, the identity of its name with what appears to be an undoubted Roman post near Llyn Ebyr; and lastly, it seeming to be the last westward link in the chain of strongholds connected with Cefn Carnedd, are all reasons which tend to prove its Roman origin. Further proof is afforded in the following extract from *Godwin's English Archæo-*

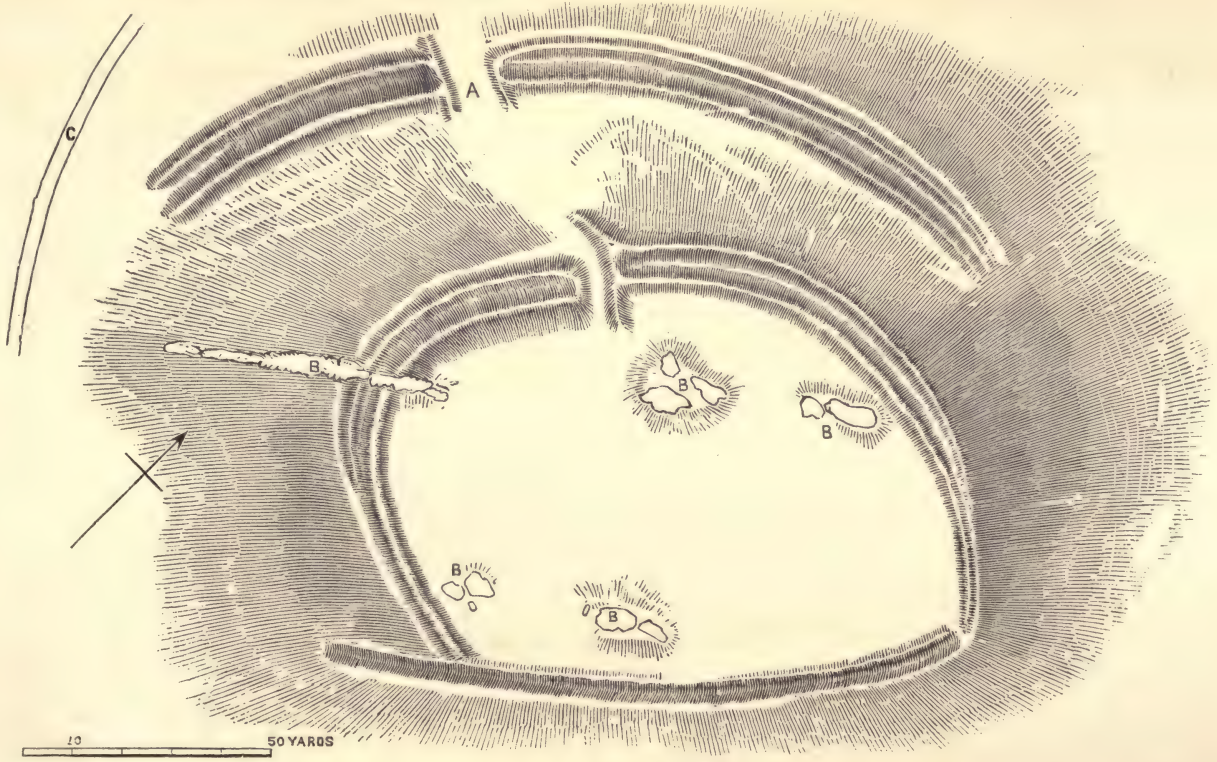
[1] Continued from vol. v, p. 48.

logist's Handbook, p. 23 :—" The two former (*the Castra exploratoria* and *æstiva*) were constructed with more or less care, according to the strength of the enemy or the remoteness of the new camp from the general base of operations ; and they assumed great irregularities of form as induced by the necessity of circumstances or the nature of the ground. They were generally built on heights, and have left their traces, and frequently their generic name *Castra* (Anglice 'Castle,') [and it may be added Welsh *Castell*], on many of our principal hills."[1] The camp commands an excellent view of the Van mine and railway.

THE ANCIENT SPUR FOUND AT THE VAN MINE.

This relic was exhibited by the Marchioness of Londonderry (then Countess Vane) at our annual meeting on the 3rd October, 1871 (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. xxxviii), and it was considered desirable that it should be submitted to the Society of Antiquaries of London. Accordingly, on 25th January, 1872, it was, with the consent of the owner, exhibited at the meeting of that society. The proceedings, which have only recently (January, 1873) been issued, give the following short notice of it :—The Secretary of the Powys-land Club " exhibited a small spur of brass, or a similar mixed metal, found recently in the great Van mine in Montgomeryshire. The arms of the spur were short, each about two inches long, and appear never to have been furnished with buckles. A slit for a small rowel, which, however, had been lost, terminated the nearly straight neck, about one inch long. The spur probably belonged to the early part of the sixteenth century, while back plates for the leg still remained in use, to which the spur was rivetted. There are several examples of this spur in the Meyrick Collection of Armour." (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. v, p. 235.)

[1] A tenement called Pen-y-castell existed near the earthwork in the year 1627, but it has disappeared since that date, or its name has become changed.



CAMP ON PEN Y CLUN HILL.

A Entrance. B B Rocks. C Old Road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes.

While digging for the purpose of forming a water-course on the floor of the mine some six or seven years ago, the excavators, at a depth of about nine or ten feet, came upon a deposit of ashes and bones, the latter supposed to be human.

Pen-y-clun Camp.—The British post alluded to in the account of the preceding earthwork is situated rather more than a mile to the westward, accommodating its form to the crest of a high isolated hill above *Pen-clun* farm. It is situated nearly three miles to the north-west of Llanidloes, on the right-hand side of the old mountain road leading to Machynlleth. The precipitous nature of the ground thoroughly protects the camp upon its northern and eastern sides, and that portion of the hill which faces the vale of Ceryst consists of a number of natural platforms, ranging one above the other, and admirably adapted for the purposes of defence; yet, to make this part of the hill secure, a circular line of works, consisting of an agger one hundred and forty yards in length, stretching from one slope of the crest to the other, has been constructed. Eighty yards to the north-west of this line another stronger rampart and fosse, almost in the form of a horse-shoe, forms the inner enclosure of the camp. The space thus enclosed is nearly level, sloping slightly to the west. On the latter side the hill slopes very gradually in the direction of the old mountain trackway, and therefore required extra works to guard against approach; accordingly, at a distance of forty yards from the last-mentioned line, is a similar strong agger and deep fosse, extending from the vicinity of the old road in a semicircular sweep across the hill to a point where the nature of the ground needs no artificial assistance to render the approach inaccessible. The entrance to the camp is on the western side, and is strongly protected. A good view of the work may be obtained from the old road at a short distance in its rear. The site commands a clear view of the upper vale of the Ceryst and the Trefeglwys valley as far as Caersws; to the

right the town of Llanidloes may be seen nestling in a hollow, the view being bounded by the Rhydd Hywel and the Kerry hills; looking to the rear may be seen the work above Crywlwm and Plinlimmon in the distance. Pen-y-castell, numbers 2 and 1, may be seen in front, and the entrenched hill of the Voel in the parish of Llandinam to the right, so that its situation admirably adapts it for a camp of observation, while its size would lead us to think it was not intended for a lengthy occupation. When an inroad occurred, the flocks, herds, and non-combatants doubtless found a refuge in the large camp on the *Dinas*, situated about two miles to the north-east, just within the limits of the parish of Trefeglwys.

Pen-y-gaer.—On the summit of a high hill, called Pen-y-gaer, situated behind the farmstead of Crywlwm, rather more than a mile to the south-west of Penclun, is an elliptical rampart of loose stones, connected by local tradition with the Druids. This wall or rampart is in some places several yards broad, and from two to three feet high. This height, and originally it could not have been many inches higher, could not be of much service for military purposes, unless perhaps it formed one of the outlying look-out stations connected with the *Dinas*. The enclosed space measures seventy-five yards in its longer diameter, and fifty-five in its shorter. An inner circle is said to have formerly existed, but no traces of it are now to be seen. The pick and spade, if judiciously employed, would perhaps throw a stream of light upon the age and purpose of the work. Immense quantities of the stones have been and are still occasionally removed for the construction of "dry walls," which form the fences of these exposed hill tops. Stones are plentiful in the neighbourhood, so that there is no necessity for this wanton destruction of these hoary memorials of the past. The land upon which it is situated belongs to Miss Mytton.

In a plantation on the adjoining farm of Bryntail

are large masses of detached rocks, which lie in such fantastic forms that it is not surprising to find a tradition current among the country people of the vicinity ascribing their connection with Druidical rites.

Querns.—When the malthouse situated at the bottom of Long Bridge Street was converted into a factory, a quern or handmill was found on the premises. The writer, however, has failed to discover what became of it. The whole of the block of buildings of which the malthouse formed a part belonged to the Berthlloyd estate. The stones of two separate querns were to be seen a short time ago in the garden belonging to the Green; but very little attention was paid to them.[1]

Coins.—No Roman coins are known to have been discovered within the limits of the parish. Several silver pennies of Edward I have been found, and groats and half-groats of some of his immediate successors.

On the site of the old foundry in Short Bridge Street gold coins have, for several years, at different periods, been discovered here when the soil was turned over. They were rose nobles of the reign of Edward III. When a lad, the writer remembers seeing six of them in a small box in the possession of a person who purchased them for their value as old gold. Some years later, when he wanted to purchase one of them, he was informed that they had been sold to a Birmingham firm. The rose noble was of the value of 6s. 8d., and perhaps the most beautiful coin issued from the English Mint. It has thus been described :—"The obverse has the king, armed and crowned, standing in a ship, with St. George's cross at the mast-head, having a sword in his right hand and his left bearing a shield with the English lions passant, and the French lilies quarterly. Legend, 'Edward Dei grat. Rex Angl. et Franc. D. Hyb.' Reverse—eight arches in the trefoils with a cross fleuré in the centre, with

[1] They are doubtless in the garden at present, being the property of the trustees of the Green estate, who would, perhaps, consent to their removal to the Club Museum.

crowns and lions and lilies alternately. Legend, 'Ihs autem trancïens p. medium illarum iba.' In the centre a four-leaved rose enclosing the letter E. The ship is supposed to be commemorative of a great victory gained over the French off Sluys in 1340."

Several coins have at various times been found by the sexton while digging graves in the old churchyard, some of them dating from the reign of Edward I. A small silver coin of the time of Elizabeth and a half-crown of the time of James II, have also been picked up.

The late Mr. Owen Davies (see "Biographical Section of Parochial Account of Llangurig")[1] possessed a large number of gold and silver coins which had been sold to him by people ignorant of their true value. Among them were several rose nobles, silver coins of the later Plantagenets, and some rectangular coins said to be the production of the Mint established by Charles I at Aberystwith. This collection is supposed to have found its way to the melting-pot, or into the hands of one of the jewellers of the large towns.

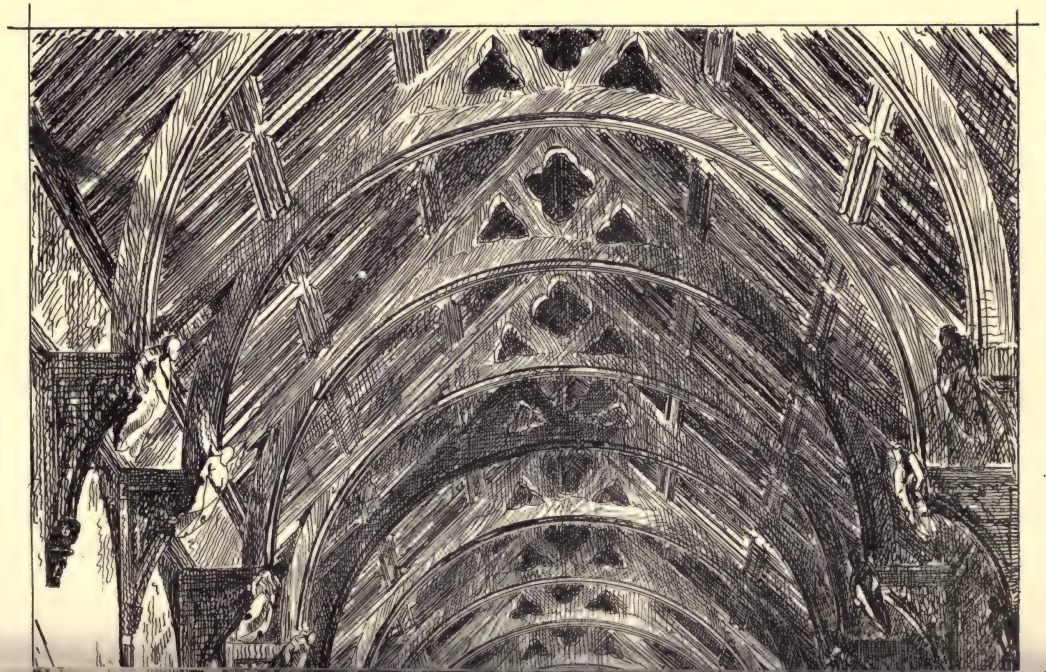
The following is an engraving of an old trade-token, struck by one of the tradesmen, Jenkin Thomas, in the

early part of the reign of Charles II. Another trade token, of the value of one penny, was struck by Mr. Cole of Glanclywedog in the early part of the present century.

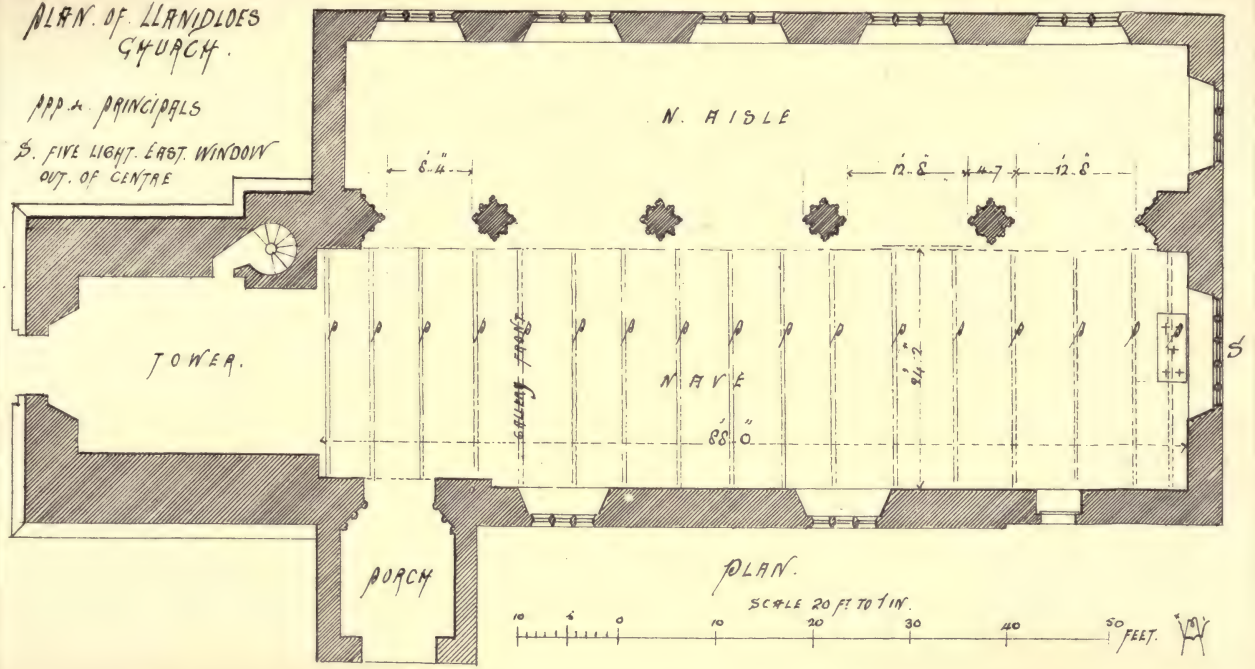
Chapter V.—Ecclesiastical.

1. *Patron Saint.*—It appears from the genealogies of the British Saints, printed in the *Myvyrian Archaiology*,

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 248.



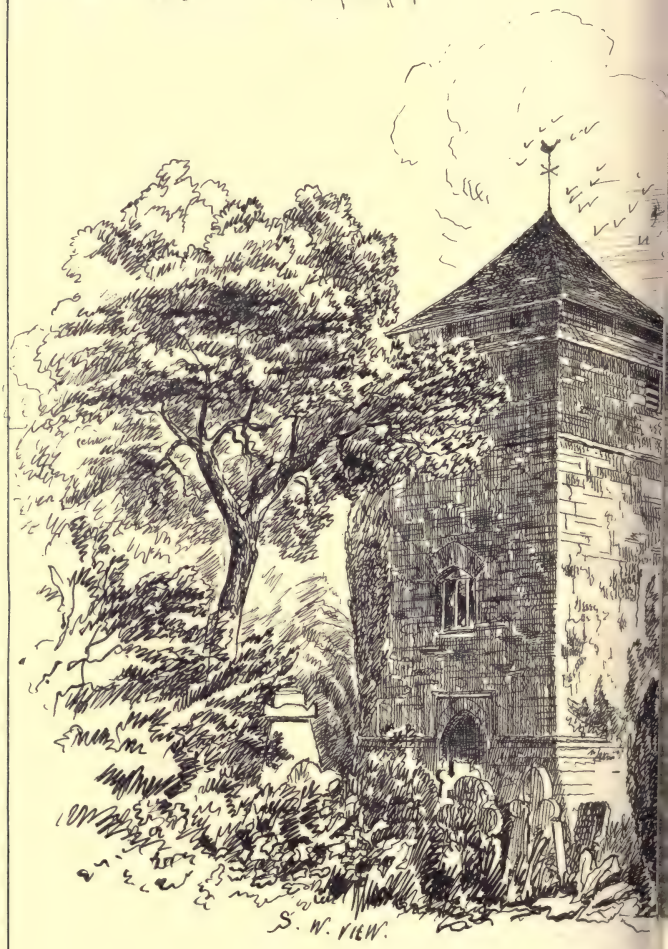
A. Macgeorge late Mackrow & Co Liverpool.



No. 2

A. Macgregor Photo Mechanic & Co. Liverpool.

LLANIDLOES. CHURCH.

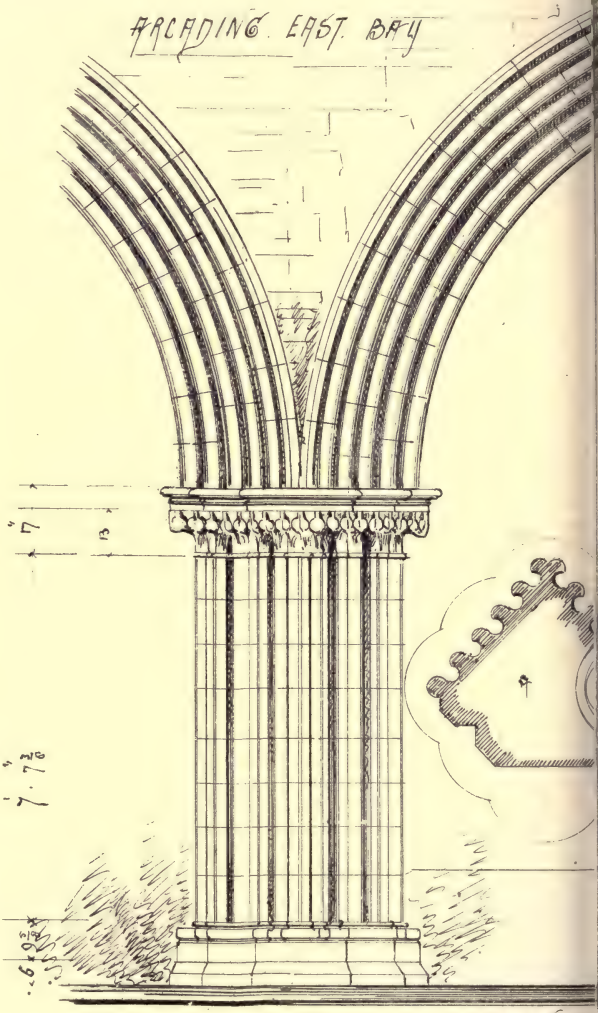


S. W. VIEW.

A. Macgregor[late Maclure & Co]
Liverpool.

LLANIDLOES CHURCH.

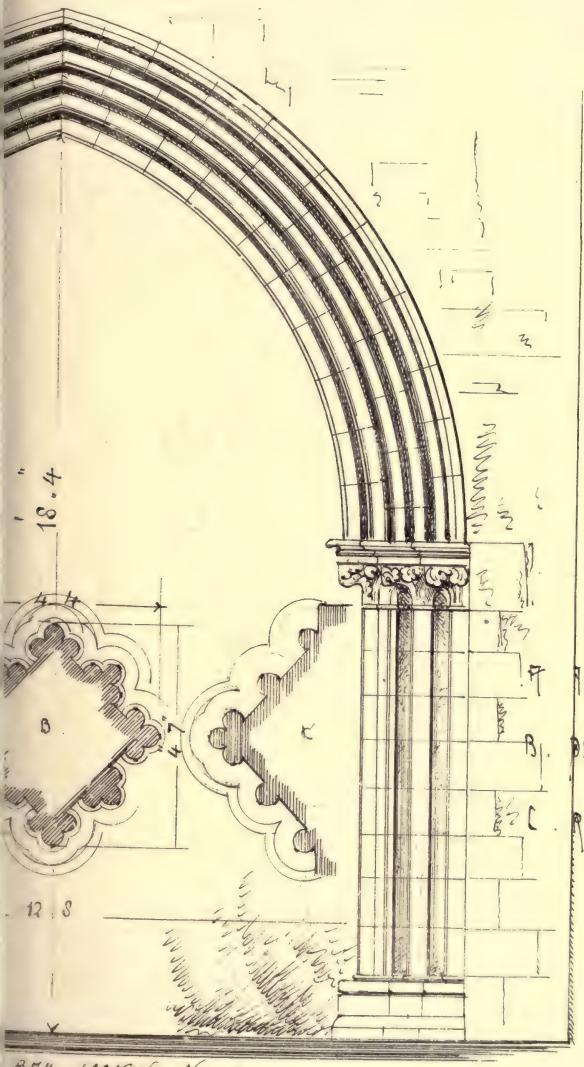
ARCADING EAST BAY



ELEVATION OF

SCALE OF 12 6 0 1 2 3

A. Marshe for Plate Maker & Co

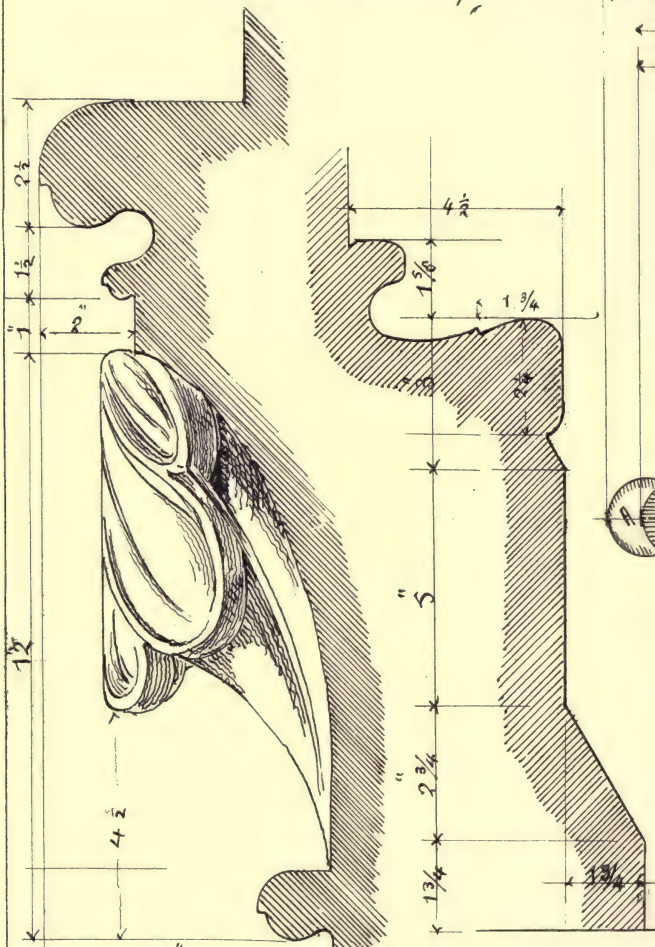


BAY. LOOKING. NORTH

5 6 7 8 9 10 FEET.

LLANIDLOES. CHURCH.

DETAILS. OF. PIERS. AND. ARCHES.

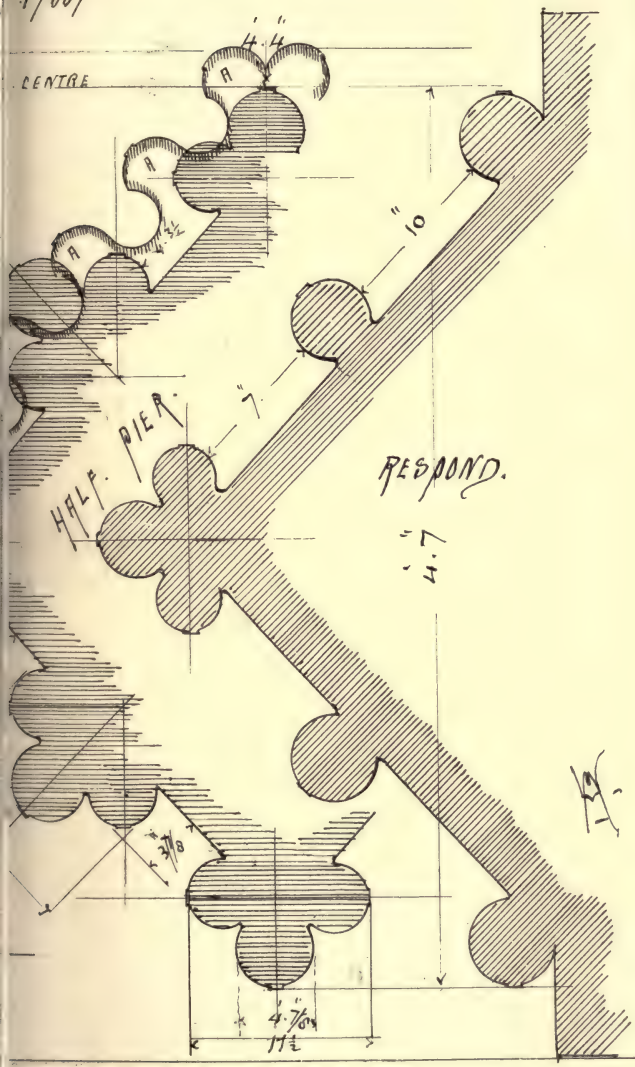


DETAILS. OF CAP AND BASE 1/4 FULL SIZE

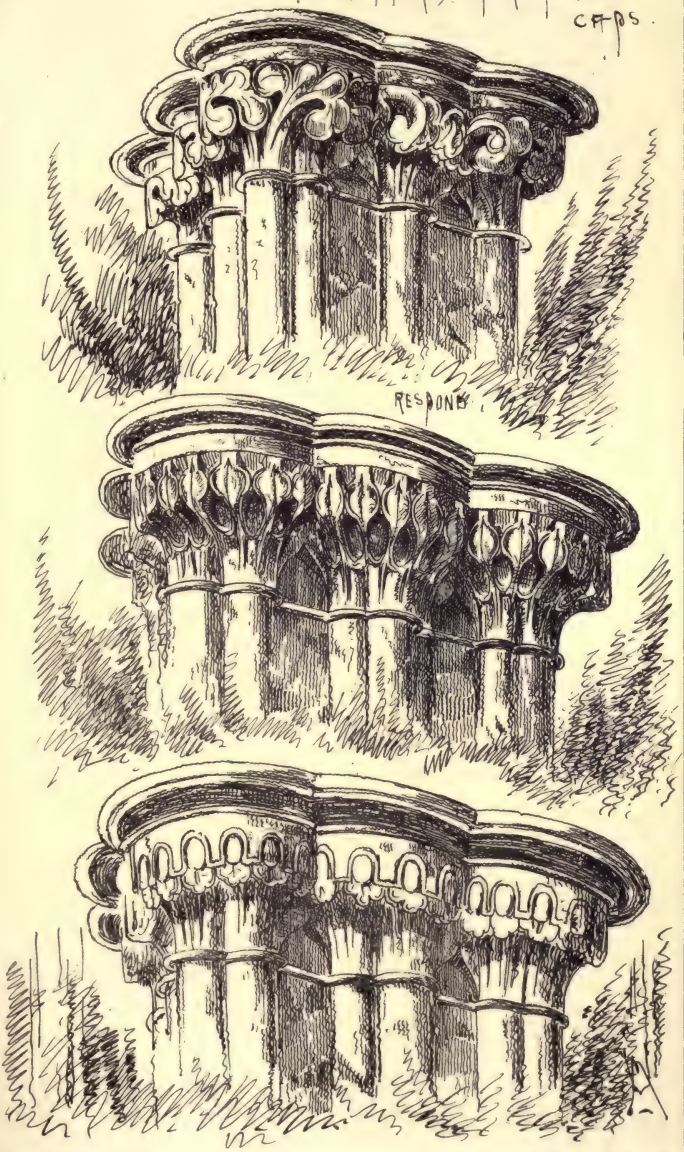
A. Macgeorge, Jun. Milburn & Co.

AAA a. ARCH MOLD.

1 FOOT

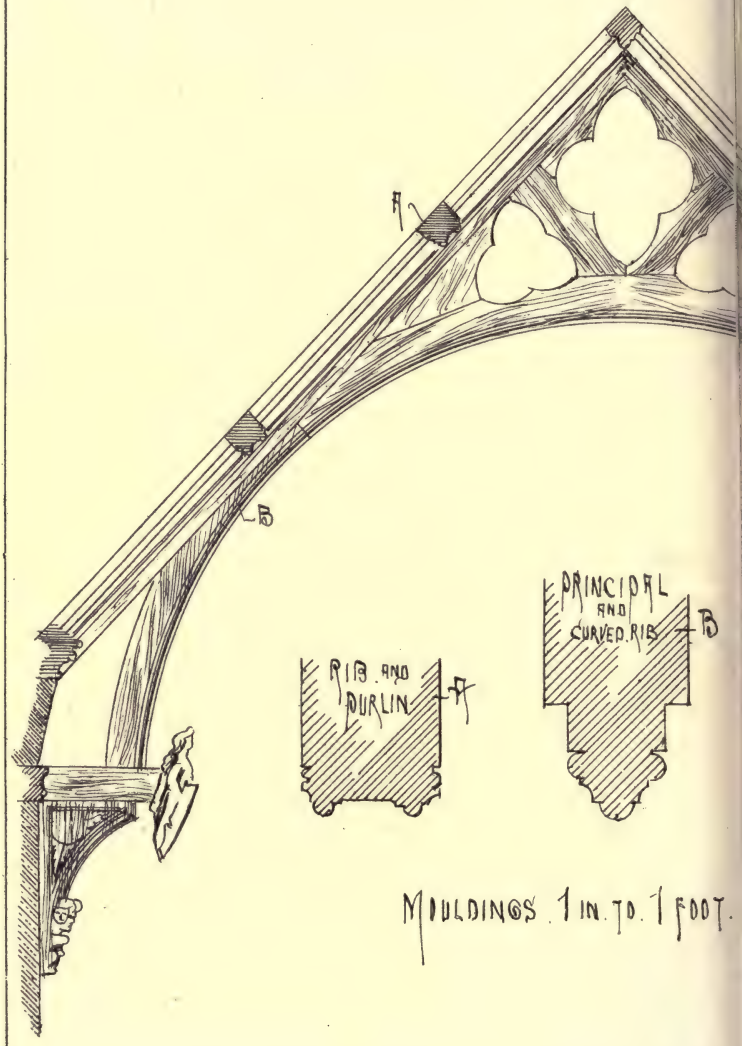


LLANIDLOES. CHURCH. SKETCHES OF RESPOND & CAPS.



LLANIDLOES CHURCH.

DETAIL OF NAVE ROOF 1/4 INCH TO 1

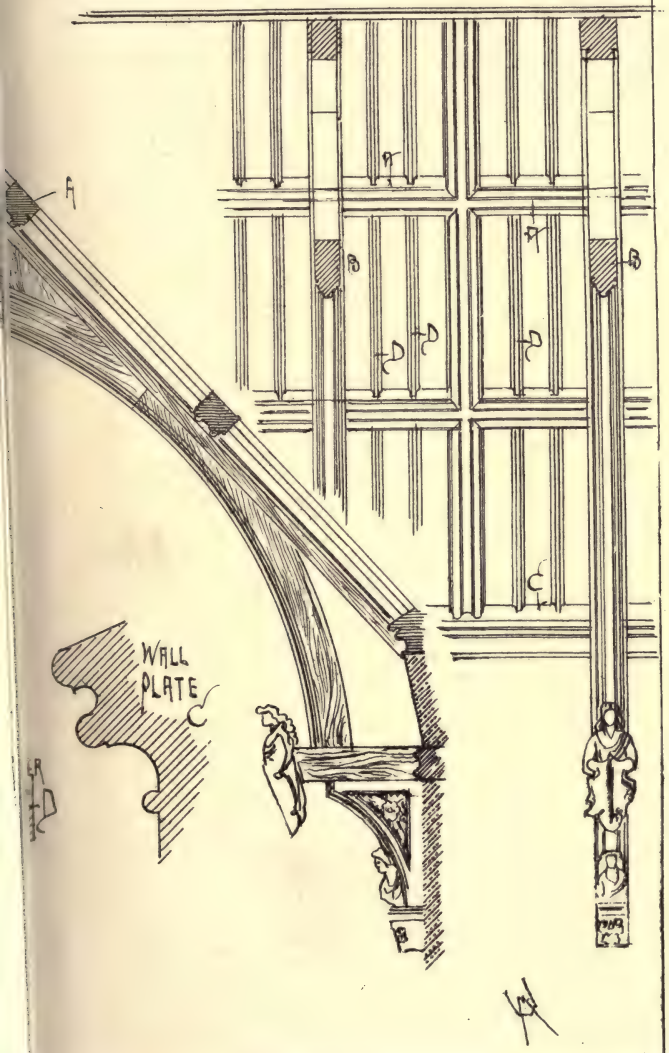


MOULDINGS 1 IN. TO 1 FOOT.

A. Macdougall lan Macbeth & Co

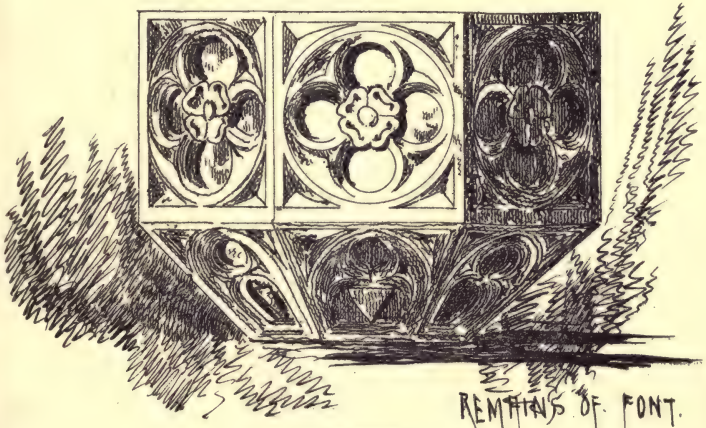
T.

ELEVATION of ROOF-FRAMING.

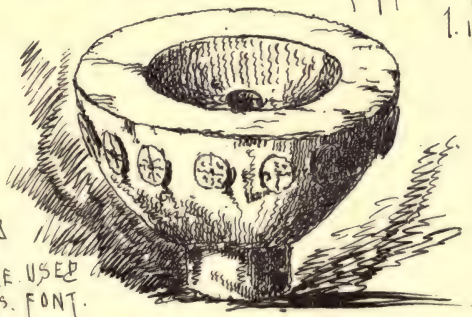


LLANDILOES CHURCH.

THREE SHIELDS. SHEWING DIFFERENCE IN SHAPE



REMAINS OF FONT.
1. IN SCALE.



QS
STONE USED
AS FONT.

A. Macdonald Mackenzie & Co.

(Gee's reprint, p. 426), that three different manuscripts agree in describing the patron saint of Llanidloes as the son of Gwyddnabi ab Llawfrodedd. One of the MSS. distinguishes Llawfrodedd by the appellation "Farfog coch" (red-bearded), while another styles him "farchog coch," the red knight or horseman. Nothing appears to be known of our saint's father beyond his name; but the Triads, whatever their historical value may be, have preserved some facts connected with the life of the grandparent, which we will briefly notice. He was a distinguished chieftain who lived in the early part of the sixth century, having for his contemporaries the Arthurian heroes and poets. In the 85th triad of the third series (*Myv. Arch.*, p. 408) he is ranked among the three "Buelydd Gosgordd ynys Prydain," or tribe herdsmen of the Isle of Britain, being responsible for the cattle of Nudd Hael, the son of Senyllt, in whose herds there were 21,000 milch cows; and from the 11th triad of the series, entitled *Trioedd y Meirch* (*Myv. Arch.*, p. 394), we learn that he was owner of one of the three principal cows of the Isle of Britain, which was named *Cornillo* or *Carnillo*. The chieftain's knife was one of the thirteen royal curiosities of the Isle of Britain, and was possessed of marvellous properties, for it would serve four-and-twenty men at once. (*Eminent Welshmen*, Art. "Llawfrodedd"). Such are some of the glimpses which the Triads afford us of the position and calling of this old worthy. Dr. O. Pughe, in his *Cambrian Biography*, erroneously identified him with Llawgad Trwm Bargod, the assassin of the promising young chieftain Avaon, the son of Taliesin; but Mr. Williams, in his *Eminent Welshmen*, correctly treats them as two different persons. Another Llawfrodedd appears in the pedigree of Hedd Molwynog, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales; he was fourth in descent from Rodri Mawr, whose death occurred about the year 877.

Little or nothing is known regarding the life of Idloes himself, more than that he was famed for his

piety, and that he founded the church which still preserves his name. It is highly probable that, in his youth, he received an education and training suitable to his position, and that, later in life, in accordance with the custom of the age in which he lived, he betook himself to one of the religious houses of North Wales —the Universities of those days—to qualify himself for the labours with which his riper age was identified. Llanbadarn and Bangor were at this time famed seats of learning. After the defeat of Brochwel Ysgythrog in the first decade of the seventh century, the establishment at Bangor Iscoed was broken up, and the clergy became dispersed over the country. It was about this time that districts or parishes were set apart for the maintenance of a priest; for early in the seventh century, according to Rowlands (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 152, 1st ed.), no less than 300 were formed in North Wales. To this period the missionary portion of our saint's life belongs,[1] and he was doubtless one of the clergy dispersed over the Principality, more especially the northern part, about the years 607-610 A.D. That he obtained a widespread reputation for piety and meekness of character we know from the testimony of one of the anonymous authors of those old triplet stanzas styled *Englynion Clywed*, which had become "household words" among the ancient and mediæval Welsh.

"A glyweisti a gant Idloes
Gwr guar hygar y einyoes
Goreu Kynnyd Kadu moes."[2]

[Hast thou heard how Idloes sang,
A man of meekness, amiable in his life.
The best quality is a good deportment.][3]

A slightly different version is given in the *Iolo MSS.*, in the collection of stanzas entitled *Chwedlau'r Doe-*

[1] Professor Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 298) states that he flourished between the years 600 and 634 A.D.

[2] *Myv. Arch.* (Gee's reprint, p. 197).

[3] Owen's *Cambrian Biography*, p. 194.

thion (the Sayings of the Wise), at p. 251, taken from the book of Tre Bryn; it runs as follows :—

"A glywaist ti chwedl hen idloes
Gwr gwâr hygar ei Einioes
Goreu cynneddf yw cadw moes."

[Hast thou heard the saying of old Idloes,
A mild man of respected life.
The best quality is that of maintaining morals.]

Iolo MSS., p. 651.

Lewis Glyn Cothi (Works, p. 332), in describing the good qualities of his patron, Dafydd Amhredydd, speaks of him as

"Oediawg o varchawg da ei voes ydoedd
Mal Sadwrn neu Idloes."

2. *The Church* is situated in the north part of the town, upon a site which overlooks the junction of the rivers Severn and Clywedog. Apart from its name, there exists at present, as far as we are aware, neither record nor relic to connect it with its founder, though there is much to indicate the changes it has undergone since the time that the humble wooden building, with its straw thatch, sheltered the primitive congregation assembled to hear the venerable Idloes. The tower, some of the windows, and the rafters and beams of the north aisle, are generally believed to have formed part of the church as it existed prior to the Reformation. It appears to have undergone considerable repairs in the reign of Queen Anne, and again a century later, when the south and east walls were taken down and rebuilt. In the year 1816 the church was re-seated at a cost of £1,600. About this time several old valuable relics disappeared. The factotum who carried out the Rev. J. Davies' notions of church restoration was an ignorant old mason, who blindly followed the direction of his employer, who was wont to excuse his Vandalism on the plea of making the church more comfortable. To this period we owe the brown wash smearing which so disfigures the piers of the arches, and which obliterated the wall-paintings in the north aisle. The rev. gentle-

man more than once expressed his intention to have the beautiful roof ceiled "to make the church warmer." The alterations carried out during the incumbency of Mr. Pugh, which will be alluded to in a subsequent paragraph, were happily more enlightened.

Situated in an obscure part of the town, with a rude, ill-proportioned, and unattractive exterior, constructed of the stone of the neighbourhood, the church is not likely to claim the attention of an ordinary observer, nor to lead him for a moment to think that such a rough shell contains such a fine roof, and such excellent specimens of early English piers and arches. At present it consists of a south porch, a nave, and a north aisle, together with a massive tower at the west end.

It has two entrances, both situated on the south side;[1] the principal one is that through the porch, the other by means of a small door near the east end of the building. The porch is of considerable size, measuring internally about 10 feet 4 inches by 10 feet 4 inches. It contains in its east wall, at a convenient distance from the ground, the remains of a stoup which was used before the Reformation as a receptacle for the holy water to be used before the threshold of the church was crossed.

The nave measures internally about seventy-eight feet by twenty-seven feet, and is separated from the north aisle by five pointed arches of sandstone supported by piers, having columnar facings of small shafts, and capitals ornamented with palm leaves and other designs. The piers incline to the form of a lozenge in their section, being 4 feet 6 inches from corner to corner diagonally, while the length of the sides is 3 feet 10 inches. Each pier has a facing of a cluster of three three-quarter shafts at each corner, and a similar cluster of like shafts on each of the four sides, forming altogether a pier of great elegance and beauty, being faced by eight clusters of shafts, or ornamented by twenty-four shafts in

[1] The writer has made considerable use of the paper on Abbey Cwm-hir written by the late Mr. Rees of Cascob, in portions of this chapter.

all. Each of the three-quarter shafts is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and the space between each cluster on the pier is six inches. The height of the piers to the top of the capitals on the cluster of shafts is 10 feet, and from the ground to the top of the arches $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The arches are but slightly pointed, and are each of them ornamented on the south side with six round rib mouldings, filleted alternately, the ends of which are on the capitals of the clustered shafts of the piers, two on each cluster. The distance or open space between the piers is 12 feet 9 inches, except between the two most western, where it is only 8 feet 9 inches; this difference will be accounted for in a subsequent paragraph. A filthy brown lime-wash, coarsely laid on, conceals the beautiful workmanship of the capitals. In these days of church restoration it is greatly to be regretted that the churchwardens are not in a position to have them scraped and cleaned, and to have the roof thoroughly repaired.

Whether the present ground-plan of the church is identical with the original one cannot now, perhaps, be positively determined; the writer, however, is of opinion that the present north aisle (which measures internally 75 feet by 18 feet) was enlarged about the time of the introduction of the arches, etc., into the church, and that the old timber work of the nave was used in constructing the roof of the aisle. There exist ample traces of this timber having been used previous to its being placed in its present position,

Perhaps the greatest attraction of the church is its magnificent roof erected over the nave. It is an open wooden roof, highly pitched, the principal rafters being footed upon hammer beams resting upon the walls, which have two sets of wall-plates, one upon the internal the other upon the external face of the wall. The hammer beams are further supported by spandrel pieces resting upon corbels fixed in the walls about four feet below the hammer beams. The principal rafters have wind beams and richly moulded circular ribs passing under them, which impart to the roof a vaulted appear-

ance. The purlins which support the common rafters are framed into the principals, and the common rafters are tenoned into the purlins, which are richly moulded, as are also the mullions, which are of equal size with them, dividing the roof into a number of compartments, which are pannelled with oak.

The ends of the hammer beams are ornamented with exquisitely-carved figures in wood, which evince genius of no common order on the part of the artist. Several of these figures are still furnished with wings in a more or less mutilated condition; others near the eastern end of the roof are charged with religious subjects, inscriptions, and dates. Originally they were thirty-four[1] in number, but only thirty remain at present, the two western figures upon each side of the roof having been removed. Commencing at the east end, on the north side of the nave, the first figure is that of a female, evidently intended for the Virgin; she has a scroll in her hand, which extends to her feet, where it terminates in a roll bearing the date 1700.[2] Upon the scroll is inscribed the sentence, "Glory to God on high." This figure is of far inferior workmanship to the rest. The second figure is charged with the sacred monogram I.H.S.; the third with what appears to be a hammer and spear crossing each other, with a crown of thorns encircling them at the point of intersection. Underneath this figure, just above the corbel supporting the spandrel, is a carving representing a bird of

[1] When we take into consideration the fact that, in the early part of the present century, the children who attended the church school were in the habit of bird-nesting, and playing hide and seek along the wall on which the hammer beams rest, we are only surprised to find that the destruction was not much greater. That little quaint old being, Mr. Lowe, who was for many years parish sexton, would sometimes relate, in his emphatic manner, to the lads assembled round the church stove, that one of the displaced images was that of no less a personage than his Satanic Majesty, whose presence the young school Vandals would not tolerate.

[2] From this date and that of the royal arms (1702), placed at present in the organ loft, it may, perhaps, be inferred, that the church underwent some repairs in the reign of Queen Anne.

prey picking out the eyes of a victim. On the fourth figure is a representation of a broken or imperfect column, probably intended to signify death. The fifth bears the letters ANO. DNI. 1542. The first figure on the south side, commencing at the east, is modern, but the second is uniform with the rest, and has displayed upon it a representation of the hands, heart, and feet of our Saviour, symbols of the five wounds; the third bears the cross with two ladders supporting it; and the fourth three nails. Originally the charges on these figures were doubtless intended to keep the leading incidents of our Lord's Passion constantly in mind of the spectator. The fifth image corresponds with that on the opposite side of the nave, and bears the legend ARH 8.33, MF. 2°: the inscriptions on both were interpreted by the late Rev. Evan Pughe to signify the "2nd day of the month of February, in the 33rd year of the reign of Henry VIII, and in the year of our Lord 1542."

Considerable genius and ingenuity have also been displayed in the execution of a secondary set of figures which, in some instances, are carved out of the base of the spandrel, and in other cases attached to it. They are in the most grotesque and sensational style, each figure being a separate study. Whether the artist desires to convey to the observer the ideas of stupidity, simplicity, delight, agony, etc., etc., he rarely fails to make himself understood.

Formerly a beautiful, elaborately-traced oak pannelling occupied the space between the wall-plate and the roof of the nave, but it was in part destroyed by the schoolboys already alluded to, who had free access to it from the upper of the two old galleries which formerly existed at the west end, and which were pulled down previous to the erection of the present organ-loft. The pannelling had totally disappeared about the year 1816, when the church underwent repairs. Mr. Pughe, shortly after his appointment to the vicarage, caused the space to be filled up with lath and plaster, and coloured so as to correspond with the timber work.

An exquisitely-carved screen formerly separated the nave from what might then be denominated the chancel. Several persons now living remember it well. It was taken down in 1816, when the church was re-pewed, and was never replaced. The old railing round the communion table, the old oak pulpit, and the old carved seats shared a similar fate.

The fine east-end window (a sketch of which appears in the view of the interior) is generally believed to have been brought from Abbey Cwmhir, as it is too large to have been inserted in the old east-end wall before it was raised. Early in the present century[1] the south and east walls were taken down and rebuilt, because they were deemed to be in a dangerous state; the windows suffered by the process; none of them to such an extent as that at the east end, which does not at present occupy the centre of the nave. The present east window of the north aisle, supposed to have been originally inserted in the east wall of the nave, is the only other window which deserves notice.

The *font* is placed in a recess between the nave and the north aisle, near the west end of the church. It is of modern construction, the material used being wood. The old stone font in use in the early part of the century was for some reason or other discarded about the time of reseating the church, and was discovered some years ago among the rubbish of the belfry. It is of octagonal shape, and is figured on one of the plates. The hollow basin is large enough for the total immersion of an infant.

The pulpit is of hexagonal form, surmounted by a canopy, and attached to the centre of the south wall of the aisle.

Attached to the wall separating the nave from the chancel, near the communion table, is an old helmet, once doubtless belonging to a member of the old Berth-

[1] A stone placed above the window in the exterior face of the wall bears the date 1811—probably the year when the work was finished.

loyd family, whose burial place lies in this part of the church.

The beautiful decalogue-table placed upon the east wall, beneath the window, was designed by Mr. Blount of Shrewsbury, and set up during the incumbency of Mr. Pughe. The present gallery was built in the year 1846 for the reception of the organ, which was presented to the church by the late Thomas Evans, Esq., of Maenol, and set up by Jackson of Bolton.

Distempered paintings, representing scriptural subjects and texts, formerly ornamented the wall of the north aisle, but successive coats of limewash have obliterated them; traces of them can, however, be seen after the prevalence of wet weather for a few days, but the subjects cannot be made out.

The *tower* is situated at the west end of the nave, is of square form, massive, plain in construction, with strong sloping buttresses, and surmounted by a wooden belfry. The latter is reached by a spiral stone staircase of fifty-two steps. The height of the tower itself is about 65 feet. Previous to the year 1824 the belfry contained only three bells, and one of these, the tenor, had been wantonly injured by the clerk's son striking it with an axe. A subscription was set on foot, and £300 was raised to purchase and set up a new peal of six bells.[1] They were cast by Meares of London, and are much admired for their sweetness of sound. They bear the following names:—Rev. John Davies, vicar; Richard

[1] The smallest of the three old bells forms part of the present Trefeglwys peal, the other two were used by the founder in casting the new peal. The old tenor had a fine tone, and had many admirers, among whom was an old carpenter named Richard Owen, who resided near the church. When the new bells were placed in the tower Owen had become a feeble old man, and was very anxious to hear his favourite's successor, frequently telling his neighbours "that his only wish was to hear one toll from the big bell before he died." His wish was gratified; but, on hearing it, he exclaimed at once, "Ah! it is not equal to the old one, there's a fizzing about it which spoils the tone." The "fizzing" which offended the old man gradually wore away as the metal became hardened by the continual stroke of the tongue.

Jervis, senior; Richard Ashton, and John Francis, churchwardens. The names of the gentlemen who formed the committee for raising the fund; viz. George Mears, Esq.; W. H. Marsh, Esq.; T. E. Marsh, Esq.; Thomas Price, Esq.; Richard Jervis, surgeon; David Evans, and David Davis Currier, are inscribed on the third, fourth, and fifth bells. In the "steeple" may be seen the remains of the old clock which formerly had its dial upon the south wall of the tower. A great boon would be conferred upon the town by repairing and reinstating it, or by obtaining a new one, for at present there is no public clock in the town.

The following inscriptions are upon tablets erected in the church:—

Upon one of the pillars facing the nave is a tablet,

Sacred to the memory of David Lloyd, Gent., of Glandulas, in this parish, who departed this life, April 23rd, 1811, aged 68.

Also Jane Lloyd, his daughter, who died February 3rd, 1813, aged 38.

Upon the wall of the north aisle—

Sacred to the memory of George Mears[1] of Dol-llys, who died April 11th, 1849, after many years of most patient sufferings; beloved and lamented.

In memory of John Marsh,[2] solicitor, of Llanidloes and Carno, who was born Nov. 27th, 1816, died April 16th, 1862, and whose mortal remains are deposited in this church.

Also in memory of Thomas Edmund Marsh, son of the above John Marsh, who died in infancy.

Sacred to the memory of Robert Ingram, died January 6th, 1795, aged 39.

Also of Mary, his wife, who died February 10th, 1820, aged 67 years.

On the chancel wall to the north of the east window:

Sacred to the memory of Charles Cole, who died on the 14th

[1] Son to the high sheriff for 1812.

[2] Was town clerk of Llanidloes from 1846 to 1852, and from 1858 to 1861.

of May, 1821, aged 61 years. During twenty-four years' residence in the parish, he uniformly preserved the esteem of his neighbours; by his active exertions he encouraged and extended the manufactures of the place; and by his liberality he provided employment for the industrious poor, to whom he was a kind and constant benefactor.[1]

Also in memory of Alice, relict of the above Charles Cole, who died the 13th day of May, 1835, aged 71.

Also in memory of Bowen Woosnam,[2] solicitor, who died the 3rd of September, 1841, aged 70.

Also in memory of Elizabeth Alicia, daughter of the above Bowen Woosnam, and wife of the Rev. George Fisher of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, who died the 4th of April, 1846, aged 38. She was buried at Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, where she died.

The old families of the neighbourhood—the Lloyds of Berthlloyd, the Glynns of Glyn-Clywedog, the Ingrams of Glyn-Hafren, the Owens of the Garth—were interred in the church near the east end.

A tourist named Edward Pughe, in a work published at Ruthin in 1813, in his description of the interior of the church, mentions a "picture of the Lord's Supper, which might easily be passed over in silence were it not stated that it was painted by the poet Dyer while on a visit to a friend at Newtown. He painted several pictures, of which this is one. A sign painter of this town, who died a few years since, suggested to the parishioners the necessity of retouching it. He was immediately employed, and has not left a trace of Dyer's painting, with the exception of the ungraceful outline, which, if at all Dyer's, must have been one of his juvenile performances." In reply to an application for information regarding the fate of this picture, the late Rev. E. Pughe wrote to say, "I came across the painting of the Last Supper. I must say that I never saw anything more droll, disproportionate as to figures, or more full of burlesque, in my life. I had it washed,

[1] See chapter iii (Manufactures).

[2] First mayor of the borough of Llanidloes under the New Municipal Act in 1836.

when the colours came a little more to view, and it looked like one of the resuscitations of Nineveh."

Great difference of opinion has existed, and still exists, regarding the place whence the arches and roof came; indeed, there are those who maintain that they were originally designed for the church. Few men have studied the ecclesiastical architecture of the Principality more attentively and intelligently than the late Revs. J. Parker and H. L. Jones, or the Venerable Archdeacon Basil Jones, and Dr. Freeman, and they may perhaps be regarded as our leading authorities who have written upon the subject. At Llanidloes there exists no doubt whatever that the chief ornaments of the church were brought from the ruinated Abbey of Cwm-hir in the time of the eighth Henry; yet we learn, from a speech delivered by the Rev. H. L. Jones before the Cambrian Archæological Association at Welshpool, August 18th, 1856, that Mr. Freeman and the Rev. W. Basil Jones denied the theory of the arches being brought from Radnorshire, while the Rev. John Parker, whose opinion was not of less authority, believed that they had been removed thence.[1] The writer has never seen any statement of the reasons which induced such excellent authorities to discredit the removal of the arches from the abbey. Perhaps if these gentlemen and those who hold their opinion were to examine the matter more closely, they would find strong reasons for modifying their views. Some of these reasons, which apply more particularly to the removal of the arches, may be thus briefly stated :—

Perhaps the greatest difficulty in accepting the general opinion was the practicability of the removal of the materials from the site of the abbey, for a distance of thirteen miles across a wild mountainous country, at a period when no roads existed, and when the means of transit were extremely rude; yet the stone of which the arches are built is not to be found in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes, the nearest place

[1] *Arch. Cambrensis*, 1856, p. 348.

where the same kind of stone exists being more distant than the abbey, so that even if the pillars were originally intended for the church, the materials must have been carried for a greater distance, and probably in an undressed state, and consequently under more difficult conditions of transport than if conveyed from the ruins.

Leland, who received a commission from Henry VIII "to make search after England's antiquities," visited Llanidloes between the years 1533 and 1536, and has left a record of the visit. If the pillars and the roof had been in their present position at the time he visited the town they would not have escaped his notice.

That the present roof is not in its original position may plainly be seen from an examination of the wall which separates the nave from the tower, distinct traces of the position of the old roof being yet visible. Indeed, it was only during the incumbency of Mr. Pughe that Mr. Richard Brown, builder, was employed to chip off the remains of the drip-stone which originally protected the old roof. A portion of the stone ledge which runs round the tower is still visible inside the church, a few feet above the apex of the old roof. The present roof, with its slope much more acute than the old one, was raised some ten or twelve feet in order that the arches might be accommodated. Any casual observer cannot fail to notice the utter want of proportion between the height of the present roof and that of the belfry, a disproportion which did not exist in the old roof, which was more in character with the original design of the building and the surrounding churches of the district. The roof has been raised as high as it could be raised without increasing the height of the tower to correspond with it.

When the site of the ruinated church of Abbey Cwmhir was cleared in 1827, it was discovered that the building had consisted of a nave, with side aisles and a transept, and that the nave had been separated from the side aisles by thirteen piers, which, with the abut-

ments at the ends, had sustained two sets of fourteen arches. The bases of the greater number of the piers, and portions of two or three of the piers themselves to the height of three or four feet, remained sufficiently well preserved to show their formation when perfect. The section in form and dimensions, "the columnar facings of the piers," according to Mr. Rees, "and also the abutments at the end of the arches, were likewise similar at each place [Llanidloes and the Abbey]; also the capitals on the clusters of three shafts on some of the piers in the church of Llanidloes, consist of carved palm leaves similar to those observed on the ornamental jambs of the principal doorway entrance into the abbey church as aforesaid." Mr. Rees, on comparing the dimensions with those of similar piers and arches in the cathedrals of Llandaff and Wells, infers that the arches were at least four feet higher in their original position at Cwm-hir. We have already shown that the roof of the church at Llanidloes was raised for the better reception of the pillars; yet, if his inference is correct, they had to be shortened by four feet to accommodate them to their new situation, a fact which accounts for the lowness of the arch. Again, the open space between the piers on the site of the abbey church was 12 feet 9 inches, the same being between five of the piers at Llanidloes, an uniform space which it was found impossible to preserve so as to insert the five arches in Llanidloes church; accordingly, the space between the two western piers had to be made four feet less to suit the length of the church. If the pillars and their incumbent arches were originally designed for the church, would not the architect have contrived that these spaces should have been uniform, and the true proportion of the pointed arch of that period better preserved?

The same want of uniformity of design and evident adaptation of materials at hand is also visible in the construction of portions of the roof. It will be found that the corbels which support the spandrels are not

uniform, nor that the diversity is regular or according to any plan; four-fifths are composed of the large facing stones of the piers, others consist of portions of the ornamental capitals, and one is the upper part of a carved ram's head, which appears to have previously done duty in another situation. Another instance of the use to which the spare materials from the piers and arches were put, may be found in the short pillars and low semicircular arch at the entrance from the porch into the church.

The Abbey of Cwm-hir was dissolved in the year 1536, when there were only three monks resident, and the revenues and possessions passed to the king, who in 1538 granted them for a term of years to a gentleman of the name of John Turner, who had previously been the king's minister in attending to them. It was probably during his tenure of the property that the removal of the materials to Llanidloes took place. It has already been noticed that two of the images in Llanidloes church bear an inscription and date apparently recording an event which took place on the 2nd day of February, in the 33rd year of the reign of Henry VIII, and in the year of our Lord 1542, a date which is generally interpreted in the locality to refer either to the commencement, completion, or some other prominent event connected with the removal or setting up of the pillars and arches. The parish was intimately connected with the abbey for a period of about three centuries; for Gwenwynwyn, in the early part of the thirteenth century, made a grant of the farms of Cwmbiga and Eskermaen, together with the pasturage of large tracts of lands in Arwystli, to the monks.

In addition to the foregoing reasons may be mentioned the tradition prevalent in the neighbourhood, that the pillars and arches were removed from the ruinated abbey; that the timbers of the present roof of the north aisle have been previously used in another roof, probably over the nave; that the kind of stone in the piers corresponds to the remains of those at the

abbey; that practical masons assert that the chisel work is also of the same kind; and lastly, that the present state of the piers and arches is convincing that they were not originally set up in Llanidloes church.[1]

Registers.—There are at the vicarage 6 volumes of registers in the custody of the vicar.

The first volume measures 16 inches by 7 inches, consisting of leaves of parchment stitched together, but is imperfect at the beginning and end. It is written wholly in Latin, and for the most part in a plain, readable hand, the entries commencing in the year 1614, and closing in the year 1710. There is a significant omission of entries in this volume for the years corresponding with the period of Puritan domination in the country; no christening is entered between the years 1649 and 1660, no marriage between the years 1649 and 1662, and no burial between the years 1648 and 1660. In all probability the services of the church were imperfectly administered or wholly discontinued during these years.

The second volume contains entries from the year 1711 to the year 1739 inclusive. It measures 15 inches by 8 inches; is in bad condition, large portions being carelessly kept, and written in an undecipherable hand. The earlier entries are in Latin.

The third volume begins with the year 1740, and closes with the year 1762. It is in fair condition, the greater part of the entries being plain and readable, and are written wholly in English. It measures 15 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The fourth volume contains entries from 1763 to 1806. No entries appear to have been made from 1806 to 1813. At the latter date the modern registers commence.

The Living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Arwystli, archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The deanery of Arwystli was, until it was lately added to the

[1] *Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 20.

archdeaconry of Merioneth, exempt from archidiaconal power.[1]

Llanidloes is not mentioned in the Taxation of Pope

[1] We are favoured by Mr. Martin Underwood (who has illustrated the *Denbighshire Churches*, in conjunction with his late partner Mr. Lloyd Williams) with the following remarks :—"The two great features of the church are the grand Early English arcade and the beautiful roof, both, in my opinion, evidently brought hither from some old building, and for the following reasons. The arches are placed irregularly over the columns ; some of the inner mouldings projecting beyond the face of the shafts, and some within. The westernmost space between the columns is only 8 feet 4 inches, whereas the other spaces are 12 feet 8 inches. The arch was at one time intended for the larger space, and its readjustment has been clumsily performed, as shewn by the drawings. The whole of the walling of the church is very poor, and very late, corresponding in no particular with the early character of the arcading or roof. The omission of the mouldings of the arches on the north side, indicates a want of old materials sufficient to complete the work, for the shafts and caps are there to receive them. Odd bits of these piers have been built in the inner doorway of the porch. The angels on the hammer beams of the roof are later than the roof itself, as proved conclusively by the fantastic shape of the shields—*they are not scrolls ;* this accounts for the late dates which appear on them. The font is Perpendicular work, only the top remains at present, as shewn in one of the plates. A curious stone, circular on plan, with rough carving round it (also shewn), seems at one time to have done duty as a temporary font, as the bowl is hollowed, and a hole sunk through; this could not have been a portion of the font, the flowers which surround it being in relief instead of sunk, proving it later work. The piers are not perfect squares, as will be seen by the figures; they measure, including the clustered shafts, 4 feet 7 inches from north to south, and 4 feet 4 inches from east to west; the responds to east and west correspond with these dimensions. The responds vary in design from the piers ; instead of having three clusters of three shafts, they have but one cluster corresponding with those in piers placed east and west; the remainder of the shafts are single, each single shaft being $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$. The spaces between the shafts vary, one space being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the other $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The piers and arches are glorious examples of early work ; but it is unfortunate that they are importations. Nevertheless, the shape and arrangement of the piers, the bold and effective series of mouldings in the arches, are gems of incalculable value, although decorating that for which they were never intended. The roof, too, is out of place, and was never made to adorn a church of the class of Llanidloes.

Nicholas, 1291, the tithes being probably appropriated to the parishes of Llandinam and Llangurig; but we find in the [1]Valor of Henry VIII the following particulars :—

Vicar de Llan Ydlos.

Valet clare coibz annis in decimis gran' et feni xviij*s.* iiij*d.*, llan et agn' xx*s.* viij*d.*, oblacionibz et alijs decimi xl*s.* ac ter' glebat, p annu' iij*s.*	iiij*l.* iij*s.*—*sic.*
X'ma inde	viij iiij

In 1809 the value of the living was £84, in 1833 £150, at present £247 with house. On reference to the first chapter of this account it will be seen that of the sum of £843 12*s.*, the value of the tithes of the parish, the vicar only receives £130.

List of Vicars.—A full and accurate list of the vicars can now only be compiled after a most laborious search from documents preserved at Bangor. In the absence of such a list the following particulars may not be unacceptable :—

The *Harl. MS.*, 2291, mentions a "Sir John, vicar of Llanidloes." He was the son of David ab Rhys, being thirteenth in descent from Howel ab Jeuaf, the last lord of Arwystli. If we calculate thirty years as the duration of a generation, he must have lived about the middle of the sixteenth century, probably before William Roberts.

From the return made by Bishop Meyrick in 1561 to the Archbishop of Canterbury, we learn that "William Roberts, Prist," was "Vicar of Llan-ydlos, resident and kepeth house," in that year.[2]

From the Wynnstay MSS. (Joseph Morris') we learn that John Gwynn, M.A., the son of Owen Gwynn, Esq., and the brother of Morgan Gwynn, Esq., high sheriff, was "Parson of Llangurig and Llanidloes." He mar-

[1] Vol. iv, p. 425.
[2] Browne Willis's *Bangor*, p. 267.

ried Margaret, the daughter of Meredydd, the son of John Pryse of Glanmeheli, in the parish of Kerry.

Several years later the office of vicar was filled by one John Roberts, a man whose immoral character appears to have totally unfitted him for the situation. His malpractices were carried on to such an extent that Mr. Owen Gwyn, son to the High Sheriff in the year 1582, and brother to the gentleman who served the office in 1610, embodied the grievances of the parishioners in a petition to Archbishop Laud, the substance of which we extract from the Calendar of State Papers :[1]—

1637, Nov. 10.— 68. Petition of Owen Gwyn to Archbishop Laud. John Roberts, Vicar of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, stands guilty of divers misdemeanours of ecclesiastical cognizance, and amongst others for repelling his parishioners from the Holy Communion, not using the forms of prayer for the burial of the dead, profaning the altar by receiving money thereon, casting the surplice and common book on the church floor, railing, quarrelling and striking in the church or porch, breaking down ancient pews and tombstones[2], christening children by other names than their godfathers gave, denying his own father and turning him forth to seek his lodging, cutting the surplice into pieces and using them for towels, permitting persons with muskets to shoot at pigeons in the church, and speaking against the declaration for lawful recreations on Sundays.[3] Pray that upon articles and bond a warrant may be granted for Roberts to appear.

Underneath is written—

68 I. Directions to Sir John Lambe to take order for letters missive on an attachment.

68 II. Note by Sir John Lambe that the articles had often been demanded, and that they were kept by Mr. Munday till Mr. Roberts was gone, to the end to fetch him up.

[1] Domestic Series, 1837, p. 531, vol. ccclxxi.

[2] There is not a tombstone now in the churchyard bearing a date so early as 1637.

[3] An allusion to the republication of James the First's *Book of Sports*, which defined certain amusements as lawful on Sunday. Ministers might be deprived for reading this book in their churches. By a proclamation of 1618, dancing, archery, leaping, and May games might be performed on Sundays after divine service.

When we have made due allowance for the fact that this portrait is painted by no friendly hand, we cannot come to any other conclusion but that Mr. Roberts was not suited to discharge the duties of a vicar. The writer has not been able to discover whether the petitioner succeeded in his design or not.

Isaac Lloyd probably succeeded him in the vicarage. Attached to the east wall of the church is a small memorial tablet with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a copy:—

M. S.
Isaaci Loyd
natu Wrexhamiensis
honestâ familiâ oriundi
viri
pietate et modestiâ insignis
quia vicessimo primo ætatis anno
totam in hac parochiâ vitam
deinde sacros ordines susceptus
in animarum cura
evigilavit.
Iniquissimus temporibus hugus eccl. reliquias multâ fovit
curâ, liturgiam Anglican', publicâ, perlectione strenue
afferuit, nec ejus ritus & officia etsi ab inimicis
plurimu' vexatus fidelis confessor desuevit.
obijt 20 die Decembris A^{0} Dui 1708, ætat suæ 98vo.
fœlici vero concionum pioq' exemplo
mortuus adhuc loquitur.

Sacred to the memory of Isaac Lloyd, a native of Wrexham, born of an honest family, eminent for his piety and modesty; who, from the twenty-first year of his age, spent his whole life in this parish, at first in teaching the young, and afterwards, having received Holy Orders, watched for the care of souls. In the most wicked periods of the age he cherished holy things with much care; he defended the English liturgy publicly and strenuously, nor did he, as faithful confessor, discontinue her rites and offices, although they were attacked by many enemies. He died the 20th of December, A.D. 1708, in the 98th year of his age. He, although dead, yet speaketh, as a true and pious example of congregations.

From this epitome we learn that Mr. Lloyd was born in the year 1610 at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, that

he removed to Llanidloes in 1631, and for a short time acted as teacher, and then became vicar of the parish, probably on the death or removal of John Roberts about the year 1640. His name does not appear in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy" among the expelled ministers; but, from the known influence which Vavasour Powell obtained in the county, and from the omission of entries in the parish registers already noticed, it may be inferred that he did not discharge his duties during the domination of the Puritan party. Upon the restoration of Charles II the entries in the registers are resumed in the same handwriting as those made at the close of the reign of Charles I. He appears to have fallen in with the views of those in authority, and to have assisted in the persecution of the poor Quakers, who were struggling to establish themselves at Llanidloes. From Besse[1] we learn that, in "Anno 1677, on the 18th day of the month called July, two priests, viz., Hugh Wilson, priest of Trefeglwys, and Isaac Lloyd, priest of Llanidloes, gave information of a meeting at the house of John Jarman, at Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire, upon which the mayor with constables came thither and committed seven of the assembly to prison, and fined others, who had their cattle seized for their fines, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
John Potts, one cow and six young beasts worth	12	10	0
Griffith Jarman, five young beasts . . „	7	10	0
John Roberts, a cow . . . . „	3	0	0
John Jarman, a cow . . . . „	2	10	0
David Owen, a horse[2] . . . . „	2	0	0

As Glyn-Clywedog, the residence of "Justice Glyn," is in the parish of Llanidloes, Mr. Lloyd must have been the "peevish, proud, informing priest" mentioned by Richard Davies, who instigated that magistrate to

[1] *History of the Quakers*, vol. i, p. 757.

[2] For similar instances of the cattle of the Quakers being seized, see *Life of Richard Davies*, pp. 87-95, the Lloyds of Dolobran being the principal sufferers.

seize a number of Quakers at Llanidloes about the year 1680, and committed them to take their trial at the Quarter Sessions held at Welshpool.[1] He lived to see the Quakers established and tolerated at Llanidloes, where they were visited by Richard Davies in the year 1706.[2] During the latter part of his ministry (1688-1699) a lending library, consisting of about 20 volumes, was founded in connection with the church.

On the death of Mr. Lloyd in 1708, "David Jones, curate," appears to have had charge of the parish until 1710, when the signature of "Robert Patrick, vicar," appears first in the registers. It appears for the last time in 1716. In the next year I find that a Robert Patrick was appointed rector of Cemmaes, made canon of St. Asaph in 1718, and schoolmaster of Oswestry. Robert Jones succeeded Robert Patrick, and his signature as vicar appears during the years 1717 to 1730 inclusive. From 1730 to 1735 no signatures are given, but in 1736 that of "David Prichard, curate," appears. He was married in 1737, and died in the year 1742.

In the year 1747 the signature of "Owen Owen" as vicar appears; but during the years 1748-1755, a period which probably marks the duration of Owen's term of office, no signatures appear.

The signature of Henry Jones, vicar, appears for the first time in 1756. He was buried at Llanidloes April 18th, 1767.

From 1767 to 1783 "David Jones, curate," appears to have been in charge of the parish.

No signatures appear during the years 1784 and 1785. In the year 1786 the signature of John Davies as curate appears for the first time. Mr. Davies was the eldest son of David and Margaret Davies of Llanborth,[3] in the parish of Penbryn, Cardiganshire, where he was born 27th November, 1761; he was

[1] *Life of Richard Davies*, pp. 95-7. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 122.

[3] "Llanborth was formerly an ancient mansion belonging to the family of Rhys ap Rhydderch, Lord of Tywyn."—Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, art. Penbryn.

educated at Carmarthen, and appointed curate of Llanidloes when he was about twenty-five years old. He spent fifty years of his life in the parish. In the year 1802 his name appears as vicar, and about the year 1830 he was appointed vicar of the adjoining parish of Llandinam. The following is a portion of his evidence before the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in December, 1833 :—

"I am vicar of Llanidloes. I am 72 years old. I have been vicar 32 years. I am not a graduate, nor a member of any university, indeed. I have served the office of mayor, and I am one of the aldermen. . . I likewise hold Llandinam. It is a vicarage, and the adjoining parish. I have had it three years. . . I reside at Llanidloes. I perform the service twice on Sunday. There is a morning service, and a sermon every other Sunday in Welsh."

Mr. Hogg, the Commissioner, states that

"The vicar was unwilling to disclose, or to discourse of the value of his livings, 'being afraid, it was hinted, 'lest as a pluralist his wings should be clipt.' The vicarage of Llanidloes is considered to be worth £150 a-year, beside the house and garden, arising from tithes and surplice fees; that of Llandinam, £200. He must desire to spoil the church in every sense who can be displeased that one of its ministers, at the age of seventy years, should add a living of £200 a-year to one of £150, which he had served diligently for thirty years."[1]

Becoming infirm, and anxious to spend the remainder of his life in his native parish, he resigned his two livings in the year 1836. Upon the occasion of his retirement, his parishioners presented him with pieces of silver plate of the value of about £180, one of which pieces bore the following inscription: "Presented to the Rev. John Davis, vicar of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, by his parishioners, in token of the high estimation in which they held the character he has acquired and sustained by his amiable disposition and exemplary conduct throughout a period of fifty years, during which he has been officiating minister of the parish of

[1] Commissioners' Report—Montgomeryshire, pp. 49, 50.

Llanidloes. October 15th, 1836." When he left the town he gave part of the plate to the church for the communion service.[1] He did not long enjoy his retirement, dying at Escaireithin, the residence of his brother, on the 13th day of June, 1839, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The Rev. Evan Pughe, B.A., Mus. Bac., succeeded Mr. Davis in 1837. He was born in 1806, educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. In 1829 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Hereford, and priest in 1830; was appointed curate of Chirbury in the former year, and of Beaumaris in the year 1832. When made vicar of Llanidloes he was also appointed rural dean of Arwystli. During his thirteen years' residence at Llanidloes, he proved himself to be a most eloquent and effective preacher, an active, energetic, and untiring pastor, who was unceasing in his labours for the intellectual, moral, and spiritual welfare of his parishioners. In his time the church was substantially repaired, the gallery, organ, and decalogue-table added, the churchyard extended, and an inestimable boon conferred upon the town of Llanidloes by the establishment of an excellent National school, which, under his supervision, ranked among the first in the Principality. On the death of the Rev. Hugh Price in 1850, Mr. Pughe was appointed senior vicar of Bangor, and vicar choral or minor canon of the cathedral. While at Bangor he displayed the same qualities of energy and industry which distinguished him at Llanidloes. In 1863, on the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Jones, he was collated to the rectory of Llantrisant cum Llechgynfarwy and Llanllibio, in Anglesey, and appointed rural dean of Llifon. He died the 11th of August, 1869, and was buried in the churchyard of Llechgynfarwy, on the 17th of the same month. As a writer he distinguished himself chiefly as the author of a great number

[1] The cup bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Rev. J. Davies by his parishioners, and given by him to the parish church of Llanidloes for the communion service, 1st January, 1838."

of sermons, which he published. He was joint editor of *Bugeil-lyfr Eglwysig* and of the Bangor Hymn Book, and the writer of several articles in Welsh periodicals and English reviews. He also had a great love for music, and was the composer of an anthem, "Teach me, O Lord," together with chants and hymn tunes.

The Rev. John Parry Morgan succeeded Mr. Pughe in 1851. He was educated at St. David's College, Lampeter, ordained deacon 1832, and priest 1833, and was successively curate of Caernarvon and of St. David's, Blaenau Festiniog. He held the vicarage until his death in 1867. He was a good reader and preacher. His eldest son, the Rev. J. P. Morgan, B.A., is the present vicar of Llanasa.

His successor was the Rev. Robert Harries Jones, the present vicar. This gentleman was educated at the University of Göttingen, where he took the degrees of M.A. and Ph. D., and was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester in 1847 and priest in 1848 by the Bishop of Man. He held the curacies of Hollinwood 1847-9, Oldham 1850, Bolton 1852-57, Walmsley 1858-59, Bury 1860, Pennmon and Llanfaes 1861, and Llanfairfechan 1861-67. He is an eloquent reader and preacher, and has distinguished himself as the author of several philological and poetical productions. Among the latter may be mentioned translations from the Russian poets. He was editor of *Y Cymro* from 1851 to 1853, and contributed a paper on Llywarch Hen to the pages of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. During his incumbency the present vicarage was built. The writer is greatly indebted to this gentleman for his kindness in granting him free access to all books, documents, etc., which would be of service in the present compilation, and for his valuable suggestions and advice whenever he was appealed to.

Parish Clerks.—An entry in one of the registers states that Evan Griffith, clerk and sergeant of Llanidloes, was buried August 4th, 1707. Another Evan Griffith is mentioned as clerk in the year 1710. He died May the 5th, 1739, aged fifty-four years. A third Evan

Griffith is mentioned as parish clerk in 1756. He retained the office up to his death, May 15th, 1791. In his old age he became very weak and infirm, and managed with great difficulty to walk to the church. Often his exertions would raise a laugh among some of the thoughtless lads who watched his progress; annoyed by their conduct, the old man would turn round savagely, and in strong terms inform them in Welsh that he would live long enough to trample them under his feet, alluding to his performing his part of the burial service over them and then walking over their graves. Mr. Davies, the vicar, used to relate that, shortly after his arrival in the parish, he remarked to the old clerk in Welsh that his parishioners were very ungodly, when the latter replied, "Never mind them, Mr. Davies, let them go to the devil so long as you and I are godly."

Robert Davies was made parish clerk July 19th, 1791, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He had previously been appointed clerk to the justices in 1750, to the militia for the hundred of Llanidloes in 1760, and was also clerk of the works during the construction of the present road from Llanidloes to Machynlleth. He died in the year 1800. Richard Lewis[1] was appointed his successor February 5th, 1800; Edward Benbow appointed in 1846; succeeded by Josiah Elias, appointed in 1850; succeeded by Richard Ashton, appointed in 1856; succeeded by William Davies (present clerk), appointed in 1861.

A List of Churchwardens for the parish of Llanidloes, extracted from the parish registers and other sources.

1702. Pryce Clun (armiger), Richard Owen (gent.), Evan Davies.
1703. The same.
1704. Thomas Clun (gent.), Robert Ingram (gent.), John Evans (yeoman).

[1] He died 28th May, 1840, aged eighty years, having held office upwards of forty years.

1705. The same.
1706. Daniel Owen, Philip Swancott, Robert Evans.
1707. Richard Jerman (Bryntail), Evan Jenkins (Treflyn), Morgan Evans (Llanidloes).
1708. Morgan Richard (Ystradynod), Evan Jenkins (Treflyn), John Evans (Llanidloes).
1709 and 1710. No signatures.[1]
1711. Morgan Lloyd, Meredith Thomas, Edward Morgan.
1712. No signatures.
1713. John Rogers, Edward Woolly, John Evans.
1714. John Mason (of the town), Daniel Jerman (Brithdir), Evan Morgan (Cefn Penarth).
1715. David Ingram, Thomas Cleaton, Matthew Nicholas.
1716. Francis Herbert, Charles Benbow, Thomas Evans.
1717. Thomas Clun, Robert Ingram, Thomas Pugh.
1718. Pryce Clun, Esq., Richard Owen, Esq., Richard Jenkins.
1719. No signatures.
1720. Roger Thomas, Thomas Davies, Richard Owen.
1721. Ludovick Jones, Francis Woosnam, Evan Evans.
1722-26. No signatures.
1727. Daniel Jerman, Humphrey Richards.
1728-9. No signatures.
1730. Thomas Clun, Wythen Jones, Jacob Evans.
1731-5. No signatures.
1736. John Clun, Richard Owen, Moses Howell.
1737-1746. No signatures.
1747. David G. Jerman, Hugh Arthur, Lewis X Morris.[2]
1748-1755. No signatures.
1756. Reynold Cleaton.
1757-8. No signatures.
1759. Thomas X Powell, Robert Davies, Morgan Williams.
1760. Thomas X Jerman, Richard Jervis, Robert Davies.
1761. Thomas Davies, Thomas Thomas, Thomas Pugh.
1762. Thomas Evans, David X Evans, David Davies.
1763. Robert Hughes, Thomas Mills, Edward X Cleaton.
1764. No signatures.
1765. Edward Savage. Edward Chapman, William X Lewis.
1766. Hugh Evans, Thomas Davies, Owen Brown.
1767-8. No signatures.
1769. Evan Kinsey, John Jones, David Jones.

[1] That is, the churchwardens did not attest the entries in the register. Frequently the signature of the vicar or curate occurs unaccompanied by that of the churchwardens.

[2] The sign X between the Christian name and surname of the wardens denotes their inability to sign their own names.

1770. Richard Matthews, Evan X Jones, Evan Samuel.
1771. John Lewis, William X Ingram, Edward X Davies.
1772. Richard Richards, John Morris, William X Richards.
1773. John Lewis, Daniel Jerman, Edward Morgan.
1774. No signatures.
1775. John Marpole, Philip Swancott.
1776. Richard Evans, Reynold Cleaton, William Evans.
1777. Evan Marpole, Edward Beedle.
1778. John Marpole, John Lewis, John Hughes.
1779. Edward X Cleaton, Richard Rickards, Richard Thomas.
1780. Evan Lewis.
1781. Owen Lloyd, Garner Jones, David Jones.
1782. David Lloyd, Evan Rees.
1783. Wythen Jones, Matthew Stephen, Richard Evans.
1784-5. No signatures.
1786. David Evans, John Lewis, Edward Carter.
1787. No signatures.
1788. Richard Jervis, David Jerman, Thomas Jerman.
1789. Stephen Stephens, Daniel Jerman, Thomas Jerman.
1790-7. No signatures.
1798. David Davies, John Smith.
1799-1800. No signatures.
1801. David Meddins, David Jerman.
1802. David Meddins, David Jerman, Richard Thomas
1803. Richard Jervis, Edward Bennett, Richard Thomas.
1804. Richard Jervis.
1805. Charles Cole, Richard Woosnam, Thomas Jerman.
1806. No signatures.
1807. Charles Cole.
1808-12. Thomas Price's signature as warden appears alone during these years.

I have failed to ascertain the names of those who acted as wardens from 1812 to 1824, and the list from the latter year up to 1843, though in the main correct, cannot be vouched for as perfectly accurate; but from the year 1843 to the present, the list is correct.

1824. Richard Jervis, Richard Ashton, John Francis.[1]
1825-6-7. David Jones, Richard Wosnam, Thomas Price.
1828-9-30. Richard Jervis, Owen Lloyd, David Jerman.
1831-32. Richard Lewis, Evan Kindsey, Edward George.

[1] The names of these three wardens are on the tenor bell.

1833-4. John Pryce, Edward Evans, David Jerman.
1835-6. John Edwards, David Jerman, Evan Lewis.
1837-8. Thomas E. Lewis, John Ingram, Evan Lewis, David Jerman.
1839. Edward Hughes, Evan Mills, Evan Lewis, Thomas Jones.
1840-2. Edward Hughes, Evan Lewis, David Jervis, Edward Lewis.
1843. J. M. Jones, Jeremiah Owen, Thomas Kinsey, William Parry.
1844-5. Richard Lewis, David Evans, Thomas Kinsey, William Pugh.
1846. Richard Lewis, Thomas Lewis, George Mears, Edward Hughes.
1847. Richard Marpole, Thomas Lewis, Edward Lloyd, John Smith.
1848-9. Owen Lloyd, Edward Lloyd, David Kinsey, William Lefeaux.
1850. William Cleaton, Thomas Hayward, William Lefeaux, Owen Lloyd.
1851. Robert Smith, Thomas Jerman, William Cleaton, Thomas Hayward.
1852. William Cleaton, Thomas Hayward, Thomas Jerman, Richard Thomas.
1853. William Cleaton, Thomas Hayward, Thomas Jerman, Evan Thomas.
1854-6. Thomas Hayward, Evan Thomas, David Davies, John Lewis.
1857. Lawton Marshall, Thomas Hayward, T. E. Marsh, David Davies.
1858. T. E. Marsh, William Owen, John H. Holmes, Richard Mills.
1859. William Owen, T. I. Jerman, J. H. Holms, Richard Jones.
1860. William Owen, T. I. Jerman, Richard Jones, Thomas Hamer.
1861. Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, William Pugh, Richard Mills, Thomas Hamer.
1862-3. William Pugh, David Kinsey, Thomas Hamer, Richard Jones.
1864. Thomas Hamer, Richard Jones, Thomas I. Jerman, W. H. Benson.
1865. Thomas Hamer, Richard Jones, Edward Rees, David Kinsey.
1866-8. Thomas Hamer, Richard Jones, W. H. Benson, William Pearce.

1869. Thomas Hamer, Richard Jones, John Jenkins, David Marshall.
1870. Samuel Ikin, John Kitto, Richard Jones, Richard Woosnam.
1871. Samuel Ikin, John Kitto, Richard Woosnam, Edw. Rees.
1872. Reappointed.

A TERRIER or particular of all the buildings, lands, tithes, dues, duties, books, and plate belonging to the vicarage of the parish of Llanidloes, in the deanery of Arwystli, and diocese of Bangor, in the county of Montgomery, 13th of July, A.D. 1722.

Imprimis, the parish church, whose dimensions are in length 41½ yards, and in breadth 17 yards.

Item, the churchyard, being near triangular, in circumference 127 yards, hath three gates, and is fenced with a stone wall on the south-east side and a part of the west side, and on all other sides with posts and rails.

Item, the manor or vicarage house, being two bays and one cut end of buildings, floored with boards, except the kitchen, which is a flagged house,[1] and is in length 12 yards, and in breadth 6 yards, and an ile on the south-west side of it in length 5 yards, and in breadth 2 yards.

Item, a garden adjoining the end of the said house, being somewhat narrow at both ends on the south-west side, and another close, formerly an orchard, which is decayed, adjoining to the backside of the said house on the upper side, and bounded with the river Severn on the north-west side and lower end, being about 40 poles or perches in the whole.

Item, the several townships of Morfodion Cefn-croes-llwybyr, Manledd, and Glyn-Hafren Iscoed, the several hamlets of Cefnpenarth, Ystradynod, and Crywlwm, being part of the tithes, are thus divided; viz. one-fourth part of all manner of tithes are payable to the vicar of Llanidloes, all the other three parts to the dean and chapter of Bangor and the vicars of Arwystli, excepting the demesne lands and house of Penyralltgoch, which only pay a modus of 2*s.* in lieu of goose, hemp, flax, ceirch march tithe, hay, and all other small tithes and Easter duties for all the family that live in that house.

Item, in the several townships of Cilfachallt, Treflyn, Brithdir, and Hengynwydd-vach, all the tithes are thus divided; viz.

[1] There were two Terriers in existence at the old vicarage in Mr. Morgan's time, one bearing the date 1722, quoted above, and the other 1762. The latter differs from the former only in a few details, which will be noted. Instead of "flagged house," the Terrier of 1762 has "kitchen which is paved with stones."

one-fourth part thereof are yearly paid to the vicar of Llangurig, and the other three parts to Thomas Powell[1] of Nanteos, Esq., the present priator.

Item, all the Easter duties throughout the whole parish are yearly payable to the vicar of Llanidloes, and every husband and wife to pay 8*d.*, every child of age living with the parents, or either of them, 1*d.*, every widower and widow 3*d.*, every servant 2*d.*, every trade master and journeyman 4*d.* Besides his Easter duties, every wedding pays 3*s.* to the vicar, and 6*d.* to the parish clerk; every christening pays to the vicar 1*s.* and 6*d.* to the parish clerk; every burial pays to the vicar 1s.[1]

Then follow a particular of the several charities, and a list of the books in the library, which will be treated more fully in the following sections.

Charities.—The following account is taken from the "Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning Charities," vol. 32, part iii, p. 274, dated 30th June, 1837:—

David Lloyd's Charity.—This charity is thus recorded on the benefaction table: "David Lloyd, D.D., by his last will and testament left the sum of £2 12*s.* per annum to be distributed in twelve pennyworth of bread every Lord's day throughout the year to the most indigent and poor in this town, at the oversight of the successors of Edward Lloyd, of Berth-Llwyd, Esq.,[2] which is always paid and distributed upon a certain tenement, called Pen-y-rhiw, now in possession (1722) of Richard Humphries of Llanidloes, shoemaker."

The earliest document produced relating to this rent-charge was a deed of conveyance of the above farm, in the possession of Mr. Marsh, bearing the date of the 5th November, 1746, in which was contained the following proviso: "Subject nevertheless to, and always chargeable with, the payment of thirteen white loaves,

[1] In 1762 they were payable to the Honourable Watkin Williams Wynn of Llangedwin, in the county of Denbigh, Bart., ancestor of the present impropriator.

[2] The 1762 Terrier gives sixpence to the clerk as his burial fee, and mentions—"one silver plate for the use of the church and communion, that will hold about three half pints, with a silver cover to it."

each of the value of one penny, of good and sufficient bread, on every Sunday or Lord's day for ever, which said bread shall be provided and placed in a convenient part of the said parish church of Llanidloes aforesaid, there to remain during divine service and sermon, and afterwards to be distributed to and amongst the poor, in the manner the same hath heretofore been and is now used to be paid and distributed."

The conveyance to Mr. Marsh bears the date the 2nd of April, 1814, and also contains the same proviso for payment of the rent-charge.

This property having been alienated from the family of the Lloyds, the heirs of Edward Lloyd no longer interfere with the charity. Mr. Marsh regularly causes a supply of thirteen penny loaves to be sent to the church every Sunday morning, for distribution amongst the aged poor, selected at his discretion, subject to the approbation of the vicar, and the donation is continued to the same persons, except in cases of bad behaviour. The parish clerk receives one of the loaves. It is generally expected that persons receiving the benefit of this charity should attend divine service.

In the Parliamentary Returns for 1786 it is stated that the same David Lloyd, D.D., by will, date unknown, gave a rent-charge of £12 12*s.* per annum for the poor, which was vested in the churchwardens and overseers. No trace is to be found of any such rent. It was probably inserted by mistake in the first return of 1786 instead of Catherine Lloyd's gift, which is stated in red letters from the second amended return, and in the insertion of which the former ought to have been erased.

Catherine Lloyd's[2] *Charity.*—On the same benefaction table it is stated that Catherine Lloyd bequeathed

[1] On the death of Mr. Marsh in the year 1861 the property passed into the hands of Mr. Horsfall, who has since sold it to the present owner, Mr. Thomas Jones.

[2] Catherine was the daughter of Sir John Witherong, Bart., and the second wife of Mr. Edward Lloyd of Berthlloyd, grandson of Sir Edward Lloyd, Knt.

by will, date not given, the sum of £100 to the use of the poor of this parish, and the interest thereof to be yearly and every year distributed by the vicar and churchwardens among the poor of this parish for ever, which said sum of £100 became a desperate debt, and the interest thereof for several years remained unpaid; but being afterwards recovered, the said principal and interest has been laid out in the purchase of several lands and tenements called Ty-yn-y-fron and Crywlwm-fach in this parish, and the rents thereof are paid yearly to the overseers in aid of the poor-rates of this parish."

No information could be obtained of the amount of principal and interest recovered and subsequently laid out in the purchase of the above property. The Ty-yn-y-fron property consists of a farmhouse and 29 acres 1 rood 9 poles of arable and meadow land, besides an allotment of 21 acres 20 poles which is let with the farm. The Crywlwm-fach property consists of 10 acres 2 roods 16 poles, and an allotment of 11 acres 3 roods 1 pole. The allotments are used as sheepwalks. Ty-yn-y-fron, with its allotment and Crywlwm-fach, are let together at £30 a year to Edward Jones, a yearly tenant, who is allowed a deduction of £5 on producing lime bills to that amount for manuring the land. The Crywlwm-fach allotment is let to Owen Davies, a yearly tenant, at £3 15*s.* per annum. The whole of the rents of this charity have hitherto been applied to the poor-rates.

The house standing on Ty-yn-y-fron, about twelve years ago, was in such a dilapidated state that the parish made an arrangement with the tenant, David Jerman, that he should continue the estate for five years free of rent upon condition that he should rebuild the house, at a cost of £65, on the same site, according to a plan and valuation there given, and that he should hold the estate from the end of the five years at £13 a year. The house is in a good and tenantable state, and the parish hitherto has paid the repairs.

It is supposed that this property, if sold, would

realise about £400. The carrying of these rents to the account of the poor-rates is evidently a misapplication, which ought immediately to be corrected.

Evan Glynne's Charity.—From the benefaction table it appears that Evan Glynne of Glyn, Esq., left by will the sum of £2 12*s.* per annum to the poor of this parish, to be paid out of a tenement called Crywlwm, which belongs to the estate of Glyn, and is to be yearly distributed. The rent-charge is regularly paid by the tenant of the property to the vicar and churchwardens, generally on New Year's Day, and is by them distributed in small sums, varying from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, to aged and infirm poor persons.

Jenkin Bowen's Charity.—The tablet also records that Jenkin Bowen of Welford, in the county of Gloucester, D.D., left by his will a yearly rent of £14 to the poor of this parish, paid out of the tenement of Cefngwilgu, and to be distributed by the vicar and churchwardens successively for ever, at the oversight and approbation of Edward Owen, of Pen-yr-allt-goch, his heirs and their survivors.

This property, which is a farm in the parish, lets for £60 a year to Stephen Higgs, and lately belonged to Wythen Jones, Esq., formerly of Rhiewport, near Welshpool, a lineal descendant of the Bowen family. The tenant regularly pays out of his rent the sum of £14 to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish, by the direction of the proprietor of the estate, who is generally present on that occasion. Three pounds are appropriated to the education of four poor children, and the remainder is distributed among 131 poor and aged people, and persons of large families, in small sums varying from 1*s.* to 5*s.* without reference to their receiving parochial relief. A question was raised during the investigation whether the whole of this property did not belong to the charity, and Wythen Jones, Esq., was not merely a trustee. It appears that the estate was let until the year 1821 at £14 per annum, the whole of which was paid by Wythen Jones, Esq., to the charity,

but since that time it has been let at increased rents, and is now let at £60 per annum in consequence of a large outlay by him in erecting a new farmhouse and buildings. The surplus has been retained by Mr. Wythen Jones to his own use.

According to the *Parliamentary Gazetteer*, the total amount received from the above charities in 1837 was £53. In 1862 it amounted to £34 10*s*.

A Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Lending Library of Llanidloes Church.

"On the 8th day of November, 1688, Arthur Weaver of Morfield, in the county of Salop, Esq., bestowed the works of the learned and pious author of 'The Whole Duty of Man' upon the churchwardens of the parish of Llanidloes and their successors, to be by them lent." The above gift appears to have formed the nucleus of what, for the time and place, seems to have been a little library of some importance.

Books bestowed in 1699 :—[1]

1. An Exposition of the Creed, by John (Pearson) Lord Bishop of Chester.
2. Thirty-six Sermons, by Robert Sanderson, late Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
3. A Course of Lectures upon the Church Catechism, vol. 1, by Thomas Bray, D.D.
4. A Discourse of the Pastoral Care, by Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Sarum.
5. A Collection of Articles, Canons, Injunctions, etc.
6. A Discourse on several Texts of Scriptures, by Henry Moor, D.D.
7. An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, by Bishop Hopkins.
8. Dr. Burnet's Exposition upon the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England.
9. A Defence of the Book entitled "A Snake in the Grass."
10. An Account of the Societies for the Reformation of Manners in London, etc.
11. A Practical Essay of the Contempt of the Word of God, by William Nicholls, D.D.
12. An Answer to the Dissenter's Plea for Separation, or an Abridgement of the London Cases.

[1] The donor or donors of these works are not mentioned in the Register.

13. The True Nature of the Divine Law, etc., by Samuel Du Gard.

14. A Help or Exhortation to Worthy Communicating, by John Kettlewell.

15. A Short Discourse upon the Doctrine of our Baptismal Covenant, being an Exposition upon the Preliminary Questions and Answers of our Church Catechism, by Thomas Bray, D.D. 2 vols.

Dr. Moore's Discourses, lent to the Rev. Mr. Lewis Pryce.

The London Cases abridged, lent to Thomas Clun, armiger.

A Collection of Articles, etc., lent to — Griffith, rector of Penstrowed, February, 1709.

Bishop Pearson on the Creed, and Bishop Burnet on the Articles, lent to Mr. Bennet, vicar of Trefeglwys, July 9, 1720.

These entries of books lent were beneath the catalogue, and no further entries were made at a later period in any of the registers.

All the above works were set down in the Terriers of 1722 and 1762; but on searching the old church chest or coffer, which was formerly kept in the gallery of the church, but has been lately removed to the belfry, the writer found only three works remaining; viz:

1. The Whole Duty of Man, folio, 381 pp.; The Gentleman's Calling, written by the author of the preceding. These works were bound in one thick cumbrous volume, and were printed at the sign of the Bible in Chancery Lane, 1687. The Whole Duty of Man was, according to the Terriers of 1722 and 1762, "chained upon a desk near the altar in the chancel of the said church."

2. A thick folio of 1,352 pp., containing five books, or twenty controversies on theological questions. Title-page and 250 pp. wanting.

3. The work numbered 10 in the catalogue. This volume, following the old custom, has a "title-page as long as an ordinary preface;" it was printed at the "Three Pigeons, Cornhill," 1699.

(*To be continued.*)

HERBERTIANA.[1]

The junior branches of the Herbert family in the following pedigree are not to be found in any of the published genealogies of that house.

This pedigree has been compiled from family deeds and papers at Peniarth; a note of the *Inquisitio post mortem* upon the death of Samuel Herbert; a funeral certificate upon the death of Matthew Herbert, printed below; a monument to the memory of Edward Herbert, in St. John's Church, Chester; a pedigree in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, of Hengwrt, in *Peniarth MS.*, No. 6, etc.

W. W. E. W.

[1] Continued from vol. v, p. 392.

Herbert of Dolgûog (From Peniarth MSS.)

Matthew Herbert of Dolgeog ∓ Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Fox of Bromfield, Knt., living in 1637.

1. Dorothy, dau. of Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph. ∓ Francis Herbert of Dolgeog.
   - Richard Herbert of Dolgiog, married Florence, dau. of Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury. They are represented by Edward James, now Earl of Powis.

2. Abigail, dau. of William Garton, of the co. Sussex.

1. Richard Owen of Morben, co. Mont., *ob. circa* 1627. ∓ Margaret, dau. and heiress of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, *ob.* 4 Oct, 1667. A copy of her will at Peniarth.
   - Lewis Owen of Peniarth and Morben, M.P. for Merionethshire, *ob.* 26th Jan., 1691-2. His will at Peniarth. ∓ Jane, dau. of Sir Richard Lloyd of Esclusham, Knt., by Margaret, his wife, dau. of Ralph Sneyd of Keel, co. Stafford. Sir Richard Lloyd was knighted by King Charles I at Wrexham. He was Governor of Holt Castle, and Chief Justice of the Brecon Circuit.
   - Other issue.

2. Samuel Herbert, died 26th February, 11 Charles I, *inq. cap.* Carno, 21 Apr., 12 Car. v. br. diem cl. *extr.*
   - Matthew Herbert, of the age of three years and two months, at the death of his father, *inq. post mort.*, died at Wrexham 5th Jan, 1658, unmarried.
   - Edward Herbert died in 1688. Monument to him in St. John's Church, Chester. I believe he died *s. p.* ∓ Judith, dau. of Richard Oakeley of Oakeley, M.P. for Bishop's Castle.

Margaret, *s. p.*

Francis Herbert of Dolgeog, Esq., in a deed at Peniarth, dated 29th May, 11 Charles I, nominates his trusty and well-beloved brother, Samuel Herbert of Peniarth, gent., to take possession for him of a tenement which he had purchased in the parish of Llanegwyn.

From a Pedigree at Peniarth, confirmed by the Family Deeds, etc., etc.

"Mathew Herbert (y^e^ deceased) was y^e^ sonne of Samuel Herbert, who was y^e^ second soune of Mathew Herbert of Dolgeog, who was y^e^ 2d sonne of Edward Herbert of Mountgom., esq^r^.

"The mother of Mathew Herbert y^e^ p^r^sent deceased was y^e^ daughter and heir of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, who was the eldest sonne of Griffith Owen, who was y^e^ 4th sonne of Lewis ap Owen (called y^e^ Baron) of plas yn dre in Dolgelly.

"The mother of Samuel Herbert was the daughter of S^r^ Charles Fox of Bromfield, near Ludlow. * * *

"The crest of Mathew Herbert was y^e^ sheafe of arrows.

"If I remember I have seen an escocheon made at y^e^ funerall of Samuel Herbert with the 1 coate party p' pale 3 lions, y^e^ 2d a chevron betweene 3 speares heades, y^e^ 3d a lion rampant, y^e^ 4th 3 cockes, the colours I do not remember.

"Samuel Herbert did not then give the coate of S^r^ Charles fox."

The above is an extract of what appears to have been the funeral certificate of Matthew Herbert, in *Harl. MS.*, 1973, p. 109. There is more of it, but relating to the Owen of Peniarth family.

Seal of Francis Herbert of Dolgeog, in the county of Montgomery, gent., last day of February, 1619.

Quarterly—

1. Per pale *az.* and *gu.*, three lions ramp., *ar.*
2. On a cross.. five mullets.
3. A chevron between three...spearheads.
4. A lion rampant.

With a mullet for a difference.

Sheriffs patents—William Herbert, Esq., Mont., 18 Nov., 11 Eliz.; Edward Herbert, Knt., 5 Nov., 2 James I.

At the present moment there is a stone in the house
H
of Dolgûog with the initials F A engraved thereon.
1632.

There is a bundle of letters extant (fifty-four in number) from Francis Herbert to his wife Abigail, *née* Garton.[1] He generally dates his letters from "Oakeley Park" to his wife at "Dolgeeogg"—they range from 1632 to 1641. He addresses her in a very quaint manner, sometimes beginning "Cheeckin," sometimes "My deare Hart," once "Mrs. Playne Dealinge," and several times "Mrs. Herbert."

In one letter he alludes to some accident to his knee which he regrets prevented him seeing a friend staying at "Dolgeeogg," and requests his wife to entertain him well, and promises to repay her anything she may disburse for the entertainment; this looks as if they had distinct purses. He says he would borrow a coach. "And truly could a coach come to my house I woulde have borrowed one rather than have fayled him." From this it is evident Dolguog was inaccessible to any vehicle.

The following letter is a specimen :—

"Mrs. Herbert,—This boye I sende unto you only to knowe in whatt forwardness you are to undertake your jorneye agayst Whittsentyde, whoe you must dispatch so as hee maye bee heere back agayne on Frydaye beetymes, to the ende I maye prepare men and horses for you to sett forth from hence on Mondaye, whoe maye bee with you on Tuesday, and you sett forward on Wensedaye; to Rhusayson on Wensedaye

[1] "*A Pedigree of the Gartons.*—John Garton of the manour of Garton in Yorkshire, was seized of certain lands, and Septimo of Edward the First was questioned for not receiving the order of knighthood as they now in Charles his reyne. The Lordshipe was found by inquisition to be then but ten pound the yeare, yet he was found to be seised of other lands in right of his wife Angelina to the value of thirtie pound, but because he had noe children by her he was acquitted of the fine. Abigaile the daughter of William Garton, second sonne of Sr. Giles Garton of Willanington in the countie of Sussex, Knight, is lineally descended of the said John Garton."—(*Powis Castle MSS.*)

night, to Mountgomery on Thursedaye, and hither on Frydaye or Satturdaye, God willinge.

"I doubt not but you have ordered your affayres nowe, that those things can bee no lett unto you, and that you have such servants as you maye intrust for awhile, in your absence, towards Harvest, God enablinge you, you maye make a visiting jorney off them. Iff you have not allreadey turned oute the yonge mare, its nowe highe tyme for you, the sooner the better, but that your jorneye is for neere hande, for that you will have non will carrye you safyly, but then, in anye case, lett her hooffes bee anoynted with some hogge grease or the other liquor that hath not salte in it, and lett her and the black nagg bee sent on Satturdaye next to Aber Angell to George the smith to bee shodd; and lett soṁ one use to ride her with a woman's furniture, two or three dayes, beefore you sett oute. Send me woorde what furniture you wante, and what elp you shall neede to bee sent you hence.

"I pray you sende mee woorde by this boye wheather Mr. Pughe bee gone for London, and wheather hee weare att the Assizes in Mountgomeryshire.

"Your newe chambere, the boyes and I lye in, to season agaynst your cominge, which I doubt not but will bee as warme and pleasing to you as wheare you are; thus in hast, with my love coṁended to you, and the boyes blessing come (?) of you I rest,

"Your lovinge husbande,

"F. Herbert.

"Bromfield, this Mundaye night,
the last off Maye, 1641.

"As to gathering off llanegren wooll and lambe, wee have writt to Harry Owen, whoe must sell both as hee maye, for keepe the wooll we will not; then for setting off the corne its tyme innough. This inclosed perticuler is neere as I remember the . . . I sende you for gathering off my rents att . . . tyde, but for that you maye sende for Rowland ap Richarde to you, and cause him to copy off it, and tell him that I must have him take the paynes for mee, for that his grandfather is nowe oulde, and hee shall find that I will one waye or other consider him for it."

[*Outside address.*]

"To my beloved wiffe Mrs. Abigaile Herbert, coṁende these. Att Dolgiogg."

[*Seal, a bundle of arrows in saltire.*]

The above correspondence does not extend to the period of the Civil War.

In the catalogue of gentlemen who compounded for their estates, is the name of "Herbert, Francis, of Dolgiog, Mountg., £0318 00*s.* 00*d.*"[1]

Francis left two sons; (1) Sir Matthew Herbert, Bart., and (2) Francis Herbert, the father of Richard Herbert, who married his kinswoman, Florence, heir of the line of the Lords Herbert of Chirbury, of the first creation.

Richard Herbert, Esq.

The following passage from Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, relating to Sir Matthew Herbert, Bart., gives an interesting account of his nephew, Richard Herbert:

"1655. Matthew Herbert of Bromfield and Oakley Park, Knt.,[2] was eldest son of Francis Herbert of Dolgiog, in Montgomeryshire, son of Matthew Herbert (uncle to the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chirbury), by Margaret, sister of Francis Foxe of Bromfield. The new edition of Collins makes the present sheriff to have been created a baronet in 1663, but it was on the 18th Dec., 1660, that this honour was conferred on him. He died without issue. His brother, Francis Herbert of Oakly Park, was father of Richard Herbert, who, if the sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. John Slade, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, and Vicar of Bromfield, may be credited (and there is no reason to dispute it), was a pattern of every moral excellence. 'His life was according to the design of the Gospel and the character of a true Christian, for it was sober, righteous, and godly. He was a man exceeding humble, notwithstanding the great temptations he had to be proud, both upon the account of birth and fortune. He was, it is well known, of an ancient and honourable family, and he had, Providence so ordering it, a large and plentiful estate. But notwithstanding he was so great in the eye of the world, he was little in his own, he was so humble and lowly. He was likewise very discreet and reserved, not apt to be familiar with every one, and

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 474.

[2] "The crest of Matthew Herbert was the sheafe of arms. If I remember I have seen an escutcheon made at the funeral of Samuel Herbert, with the coat—Party per pale three lions; y^e^ 2nd, a chevron between three spear bendes; y^e^ 3rd, a lion rampant; y^e^ 4th, three cockes, the colours I doe not remember."—From *Harl. MS.*, 1973, apparently part of an old letter.—(Peniarth MS., No. 5, page 182).

with whom he was so, it was not suddenly, but after he understood them and their humour. He was a man of few words, but they were wise and to the purpose. His calmness and moderation of affection were very remarkable, and though he knew how to be angry, yet he seldom practised it, for he so ruled his passion, that it was a hard matter to discover any in him. His righteousness appeared in his dealing and carriage towards men, giving every one his due. He was a loyal, faithful, obedient subject to the king, whom he served in the office of a magistrate, and a soldier, as a justice of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant. He thought of nothing too much either to do or to give for his sovereign, being always ready to serve him in person and goods.' The preacher then extols Mr. Herbert's impartiality and diligence as a magistrate. 'How many were beholding to him for justice? how many for counsel? how many for peace? For partly by counsel and partly by authority he reconciled many differences and prevented more. His deportment in his office was grave, and something severe to awe unruly people, but his carriage at other times was sweet and affable. He despised no man, but would speak to the meanest, and hear the meanest speak to him again. He was a good commonwealth's man, improving his estate, and maintaining other men's, by keeping them at constant work all the year. He was to his lady a most loving husband, to his children a tender father, and to his servants a mild master. But that which was most commendable in him was his piety towards God. He was never heard to take God's name in vain. He loved the house of God, and for a testimony hereof, he bestowed the adorning of his chancel, and an augmentation to the vicarage. The beautifying of this part of the house of God was a work commendable in itself, more for the time, in that he did it before he repaired his own house; and for an augmentation to this vicarage he has given and settled by will the tithes of two townships in this parish, viz., Lady-Holton and Aill Holton. He was a constant guest at the Lord's Table. As for his private worship, it was daily and devout. Besides the common prayer in his family, he used private in his closet. He read three chapters of the Holy Scripture every day, and the whole Bible every year. This course he began at eighteen years of age, and continued till his death, when he was about forty-seven. In his last sickness he sent for me, confessed his faith before me, desired God's pardon and the Church's absolution, both which I trust he had. After this his sickness increased, nature decayed, and he died of a fever, a fiery disease, which, we hope, proved to him like Elias's fiery chariot, that conveyed him up to heaven.' "

It is unsafe to rely implicitly on the praise contained in funeral sermons, a mode of posthumous flattery happily become obsolete; yet the topics of commendation in this discourse are so judiciously chosen, and of such individual application, as to warrant the belief that they were more than the effusions of the pulpit, and that Mr. Herbert was indeed possessed of qualities, which, rare in every age, are still more so in the present, though on their continuance and increase the stability of our institutions, and the moral superiority of the people, so mainly depend.

The subject of this funeral eulogy married Florentia, granddaughter of the celebrated Lord Herbert, and had issue (1) Francis (father of Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis), and (2) George Herbert, who, in 1693, married Martha, daughter of John Newton of Heightley, and relict of Richard Owens, a younger brother of the family of Owens of Rhiewsaison, and had issue Francis Herbert, Member of the Parliament for Montgomery, to whom the third barony of Herbert of Chirbury was limited, in default of heirs male of his uncle Francis;[1] and who by Mary, daughter of Rowland Baugh, and Mary, daughter and coheiress of Thomas, Lord Folliott, had issue George, Henry, and Folliott Herbert, and Mary, wife of Captain Frederick Cornewall of Diddlebury, co. Salop, and mother of the Right Rev. Folliott Herbert Walker Cornewall, Lord Bishop of Worcester.

G. S.

1696. Francis Herbert, Esq.[2]

Francis Herbert of Oakly Park, in the parish of Bromfield, sheriff of Shropshire in 1696, and of Montgomeryshire in 1710, was son of Richard Herbert of Dolgiog, in Montgomeryshire, by Florence Herbert, sister and heir of Edward and Henry, successively

[1] Florentia Herbert, baptized at Bromfield, 1673, was a daughter of this Richard Herbert, also, I presume, Frances, wife of Francis Plowden, whose daughter Florentia was baptized in 1684. This seems to be the same Mr. Plowden who afterwards married the sister of the Earl of Stafford.

[2] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire.*

Barons of Chirbury, grandsons of the celebrated Lord Herbert. Francis Herbert, by Dorothy, daughter of John Oldbury of London, merchant, was father of Henry Arthur Herbert, created Earl of Powis in consequence of his marriage with Barbara Herbert, niece and heir of William, third Marquis of Powis.

John Herbert of Cemmes.

Sir Richard Herbert[1] ∓ Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas ap Griffith.

Sir Richard Herbert ∓ Ann, daughter of David ap Einion.

Edw. Herbert of Montgomery.	Wm. Herbert of Aberystwith.	Oliver Herbert of Machynlleth.	John Herbert of Kemmes, *m.* dau. and heir to Robert Gwillym Derwas

Note—Was this John legitimate? According to Lewys Dwnn, i, p. 312, he was *not*. It is thought that it is stated otherwise in a MS. in the British Museum.

Margaret Herbert, *m.* Rev. Llwyd Blayney; 2ndly, Hugh John Bevan Goch.	Anne Herbert, *m.* Humphrey John Wyn ap Reynallt.	Elizabeth Herbert, *m.* Richard John Meredith.

..... dau. of Llewelyn ap David Lloyd. ∓ Griff ap Gwilym[2] ap Gr. Derwas. ∓ ..... dau. of Howel ap Rees ap Howel Vychan.

Robert ap Griffith ap Gwylim ∓ Mabli, dau. of Morris ap Owen.

Elizabeth ∓ John Herbert.

Herbert of Kemmes.

2. Jane, dau. of Sir Lewis Orwell, relict of Edward, last lord Grey of Powis. She was not *wife* of Lord Grey, he died 5 Edw. VI. ∓ John Herbert of Kemmes, 2nd son of Sir Richard Herbert, by Anne, dau. of David ap Ievan ap Llewelyn Vychan. ∓ 1. Elizabeth, dau. of Griffith ap Gwilym Derwas.

Edward Herbert ∓ Etc.

Elizabeth ∓ Lewis Anwyl (Wm. Lewis Anwyl), Sheriff of Montgomery 1625. Etc.

[1] *Peniarth MS.*, No. 5, p. 152. [2] *Hengwrt MS.*, 96, p. 404.

[3] From Mr. George Morris's pedigrees, a brother of Joseph Morris, in the possession of T. C. Eyton, Esq.

Copy of a letter at Porkington, from Edward Herbert of Kemmes, to his granddaughter, Mrs. (Katherine) Wynne of Glyn in Merionethshire.[1]

"Lovinge Granddaughter.—My truest love and prayers for yo^{r} health &c. I was importuned by my nephew and your unckle, John Williams, whose letter you shall find herein closed, to moue you in the behaulfe of Doctor Cheadle his request. I could not denie though I doubted of anie good successe therein, and therefore will not further intreat your fauours for him, than may stand with your owne good pleasure. Itt maie be he hath formerlie falsified with you, and thereby deserved your disfavour. I make noe question but the proceedings of bothe parties are truelie discouered vnto you, and therefore I whollie referre my request to your consideration; with my blessinge. I remaine,

"Your lovinge grandfather,

"Maes Machreth, the xiiijth Junii, 1637." "Edward Herbert."

[1] See extract from a MS. at Porkington in the autograph of Lewis Anwyl, Esq., who was the son of Lewis Anwyl, Esq., and the ancestor of J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. (*Mont. Coll.*, iii, 375).

(*To be continued.*)

ON THE TWO RECUMBENT FIGURES IN MONTGOMERY CHURCH.

The south transept of the parish church of St. Nicholas at Montgomery, known as the Lymore Chapel, was evidently a private chapel. It is lighted from the south by one central lancet window, and from each side by a smaller one of the same character; and that it once contained an altar under the larger window is evident from the fact that, on the north side there is a small hagioscope light about eighteen inches by twelve inches, from which the altar might have been seen, and that there is a piscina projecting from the south wall. Although it still bears the name of the Lymore Chapel or Chancel, it ceased to be used for sacramental or other purposes since the Reformation. It now contains three fine monuments, viz., (1) a large alabaster canopied tomb of Richard Herbert, father of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and of his well-known brother George, the poet and divine; and (2 and 3) two recumbent armoured figures lying side by side on the east side of the larger monument, but without inscription or legend of any kind to denote whom they represent.

The large tomb, although erected by the widow of Richard Herbert, contains full length figures of both, and under the outer figure, and nearly on a level with the floor of the chapel, is a third, a singular representation (in alabaster, and also life size) of a corpse in its shroud.

The following is a copy of the legend on the canopy above the figures:—

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Herbert, Esquire, whose monument was made at the cost of Magdalen, his wife, daughter

of Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall, in the county of Salop, Knight, deceased, of Dame Margaret, his wife, daughter and sole heir to Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, late Lord Chief Justice of England, one of the executors of the late Kinge, of most famous memory, Kinge Henry the VIII.—Ano. Dom. 1600."

It is, however, to the two other effigies that we more particularly desire to direct attention, as there has been, and still is (as to one of them at least), a doubt as to whom they represent. We will shortly describe each.

The body of the older one appears encased in chain armour extending to and covering the neck, while the head, all but the face, is covered by a headpiece or helmet, encircled by a finely carved ornamental device representing a chain. The head rests upon a crown or headpiece surmounted by a plume of feathers, together about eighteen inches in length. The armour of the breast and body is covered with a representation of a shield of arms, which is afterwards alluded to. The thighs, knees and legs are also encased in armour; the hands are bare and placed in an attitude of prayer, and the feet rest upon an animal, apparently a dog.

The more modern of these two effigies differs from the other in many respects. The head is uncovered, but with long hair flowing down to the shoulders, and rests upon a helmet which, although broken, bears in fine relief the feet and claws of the falcon, or some other wild bird. The expression of the face is remarkable; a firm mouth with a contracted brow strongly indicative of pain. The face of this figure is shorn, while that of the other has hair on the upper lip.. The body, legs and feet are encased in armour. The hands are also in the attitude of prayer, and upon each hand are five rings, two on the middle finger and one on each of the other three; the feet also rest upon an animal similar to that previously mentioned. Round the neck and resting on the breast, is a chain resembling the insignia of an order of knighthood, but what it is we cannot determine.

For mediæval figures we have rarely seen any bearing, more essentially, evidence of a master hand, whether as regards proportion, minutiæ of detail in sculpture, or, as regards the later figure, the marked expression of the face.

As we have before said, there has hitherto been a doubt as to whom the figures represent.

Mr. Henry Godwin of Newbury, the author of the *English Archæologist's Hand-book*, writes thus of each:

"They seem effigies of the early part of the reign of Henry VI, before the *condiero* or elbow pieces became so absurd; but this absurdity itself was only a military foppery in those days. There is hardly a piece which does not tally with my description of the armour of the fifteenth century (1464)."

"The later one," Mr. Planché thinks, "is of the date of Henry VII, and the other a century earlier, either Richard II or Henry IV." He also thinks "that the long hair of the later figure shows it to be of Henry VII's reign, the hair being then worn long, whereas in Henry VIII's time it was polled."

In 1872, J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., inspected the monuments, and, for the first time, suggested that, in his opinion, the elder one of the effigies was decidedly that of an Earl of March.

He states that "the beautiful seal[1] of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, appended to a deed belonging to Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., dated 45 Edward III, represents the shield of

> Barry of six *or* and *azure*, an inescutcheon *argent*, on a chief of the first, three palets between two gyronnies of the second,

suspended on a tree and supported by two lions, having their heads enclosed in helmets surmounted by lofty plumes of feathers issuing from coronets. Legend,

[1] A woodcut of this seal is given in Dashwood's *Sigilla Antiqua*, 2nd series, 1862.

S. EDMVNDI DE MORTVO MARI COM' MARCH' D'NI DE CLARE.

"Now the effigy has on its breast the Mortimer arms, and, in addition, has the head supported by a helmet ensigned with a crown and plume of feathers."

Since Dr. Howard inspected it, it has been observed that the small centre escutcheon has a bend upon it, which may be a difference. Dr. Howard adds that he could not find any other clue to the other or later effigy.

With reference to the later effigy, Mr. William Wilding of Montgomery has formed an opinion that it is that of Sir Richard Herbert, Knight, the first of that family who settled in Montgomeryshire, a younger son of Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrooke, in Monmouthshire, and great grandfather of Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

He founds this opinion upon passages in Lord Herbert's autobiography,[1] in which Lord Herbert expressly

[1] The following extracts from the autobiography of Lord Herbert of Chirbury are what Mr. Wilding relies upon—

"My father was Richard Herbert, Esq., son to Edward Herbert, Esq., and grandchild to Sir Richard Herbert, Knt., who was a younger son of Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook in Monmouthshire, of all whom I shall say a little. And first of my father, whom I remember to have been black haired and bearded, as all my ancestors of his side are said to have been, of a manly or somewhat stern look, but withall very handsome and well compact in his limbs, and of a great courage.

* * * * *

"My grandfather was of a various life, beginning first at court, where after he had spent most part of his means he became a soldier, and made his fortune with his sword at the siege at St. Quintens in France, and other wars. He died at the age of fourscore or thereabouts, and was buried in Montgomery Church, without having any monument made for him, which yet for my father is there set up in a fair manner.

"My great grandfather, Sir Richard Herbert, was steward in the time of King Henry the Eighth of the Lordships and Marches of North Wales, East Wales, and Cardiganshire, and had power in a marshal law to execute offenders; in the using thereof he was so just that he acquired to himself a singular reputation, as may appear upon the records of that time kept in the paper chamber at

mentions (1) the canopied monument of his father and mother who, as he says, were both buried in Montgomery church; and (2) the fact that his grandfather, Edward Herbert, Esq., although buried in the same church, had no memorial erected to him; and (3) that his great grandfather, Sir Richard Herbert, "lieth buried likewise in Montgomery, *the upper monument of the two placed in the chancel being erected to him.*"

What "upper" may mean, and whether "chancel" means the south transept or "Lymore Chapel," may be doubtful; but looking at the fact that there are but three monuments (except mural tablets) in the church, all of which existed in Lord Herbert's time, and are expressly mentioned by him, and that there is no record or trace whatever of any other monument; and, further, that the style of armour of the later of the two figures, according to Mr. Planché, is that of Henry VII, in whose reign Lord Herbert's great grandfather lived, all tend, Mr. Wilding thinks, to prove that this monument is that of Sir Richard Herbert, the first of the family who migrated from Monmouthshire.

Alluding to the theory that each figure represents a member of the Mortimer family, Mr. Wilding remarks, "that if this be so, all trace of the monument of Sir Richard Herbert, of which Lord Herbert so distinctly speaks, has wholly disappeared."

The Rev. W. V. Lloyd is of opinion that the effigies in Montgomery Church are those of members of the Mortimer family, Earls of March. He says "that Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, assigns to Ralph de Mortimer, sheriff in 1273, the same arms as those described by Dr. Howard as being on the earlier of the Montgomery effigies. The age assigned by Messrs. Planché and Godwin to the armour worn by the above effigies is, at the latest, that of the reign of Henry VII, and the earlier effigy that of the reign of

Whitehall, some touch whereof I have made in my *History of Henry the Eighth*. He lyeth buried likewise in Montgomery, *the upper monument of the two placed in the chancel being erected for him.*"

Richard II or Henry IV. Mr. Planché tells us that the later effigy, with *long hair*, must have been that of a person who died, at the latest, in the reign of Henry VII. Dying at a later period he would have been represented with his hair 'polled.' Now the first Herbert that was ever likely to have been buried at Montgomery was Sir Richard Herbert, the great grandfather of Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Between the 9th of November and Christmas of 1535, 27 Henry VIII, Bishop and Lord President Rowland Lee, in giving an account to Cromwell of the condition of the military stores of Ludlow Castle, says 'ther be also, in sir Richard Herbert's custodye, two hundreth harnesse lyeing roting, and he *being now sicke*, I sent to him to knowe the truthe' (Wright's *History of Ludlow*, p. 381). Although 'sicke' in 1535, Sir Richard lived probably until 1540, therefore the latter effigy with *long hair*, worn at the latest in the reign of Henry VII, was not his.

"We know that the Mortimers, Earls of March, were also Lords of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedewen,[1] and

[1] The following charter, which by the kindness of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., we are enabled to print, testifies to the connection which the Mortimers had with the district:—

"Edmundus de Mortuamari Comes Marchiæ & Ultonie Dominus Wigmor & Clare omnibus ad quos pr'sentes litere p'uenerint salutem. Sciatis q'd tam pro bono & laudabili seruitio quod dilectus serviens noster Meredith ap Adda Moell nobis impendit quam pro bono & fideli gestu ipsius Meredith & Antecessorum suorum legeancia penes dominum Rogerē & progenitores suos ac nos & antecessores nostros super partes Marchiarum walliæ concessimus eidem Meredith oi'a terras t'enta prata & boscos in Aberhauesb infra dominium n'rum de Kedewyn & o'ia terr' tenementa prata & boscos in villis nostris de Gwenrewe & Coytref infra dominium nostrum de Kery in manibus nostris tanq'm escaet' & forisfactur' existencia Habendum & tenendum omnia predicta terr' tenementa prata & boscos in villis nostris de Gwenrewe & Coytref infra dominium nostrum de Kery pr'd. & omnia predicta terras tenementa prata & boscos in Aberhauesp infra dominium nostrum de Kedewen vt predictum est in manibus nostris escaet' & forisfactur' existencia cum omnibus suis libertatibus franchesiis et consuetudinibus predicto Meredith & assignatis suis imperpetuum de nobis et heredibus nostris per redditus & servitia inde debita & de iure consueta. In cuius rei

always popular with their Welsh tenantry. It was generally to Wales the members of the family fled when proscribed, or in need of reinforcements. Edmund de Mortimer, uncle of the fifth and last Earl of March of his family, married Owen Glendower's daughter, and joined him at the head of his Welsh tenantry.

"Edmund Mortimer, the fifth and last Earl of March, was left an orphan at six years of age, and was committed to the wardship of Henry V as Prince of Wales. After having distinguished himself in the French wars, he died childless in the reign of Henry VI, 1424, aged about thirty-two years. This last Earl's nephew, Richard, Duke of York, succeeded to the Mortimer baronies, and amongst them to the lordships of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedewen. I have already given an account of the two charters of privileges and immunities granted 2nd of July, 22 Henry VI, 1444, to his tenants of Kerry and Kedewen. He lived in troubled times, and may have considered Montgomery Church, lying under his castle walls, a fit and safe resting-place for the remains of his uncle and predecessor, Edmund, fifth and last Mortimer, Earl of March, and of his grand uncle, Edmund, the son-in-law of Owen Glendower.

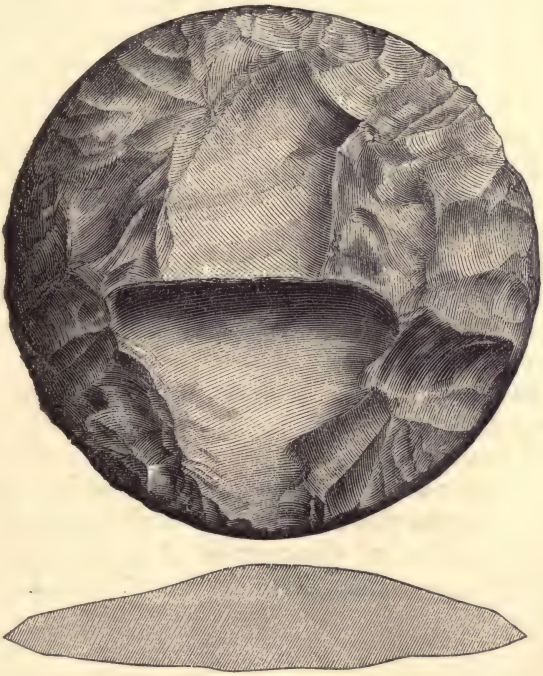
"As Dr. Howard describes one of the effigies as having on the 'breast the Mortimer arms, and in addition having the head supported by a helmet ensigned with a *crown and a plume of feathers;*' and, as the era assigned to the armour by Messrs. Planché and Godwin synchronizes with the period when the Mortimers were associated with the locality," Mr. Lloyd concludes "that the effigies under consideration were those of members of that family, the Lords of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedewen."

testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Dat. Londōn primo die Junij anno regni Regis Henrici 5 post conquestum tercio. [A.D. 1415.]"

[From a transcript, in the autograph of Mr. Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt, in *Hengwrt MS.*, 96, page 1347.]

From the foregoing it is clear that the earlier of the two effigies is that of an Earl of March, but as to the other it is not so clear; but on the whole we incline to the opinion that it was that of another member of the Mortimer family, and probably that of the last Earl of March.

CIRCULAR FLINT KNIFE FOUND IN TREFEGLWYS.



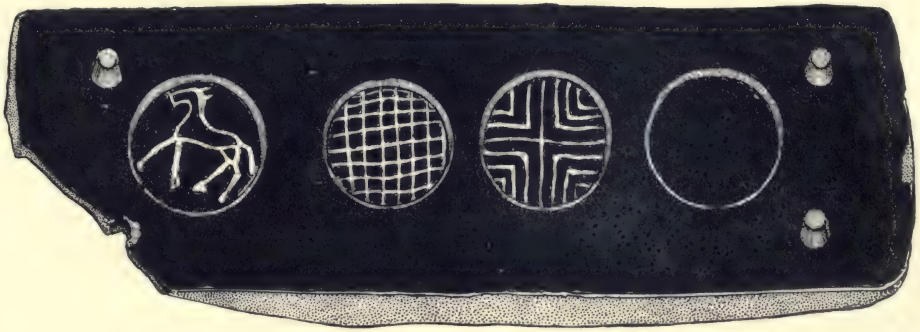
THIS beautiful flint implement, which is well represented in its full size by the above woodcut and section, was found in the spring of 1871 on the farm of Glan y rafon, situate in the parish of Trefeglwys, and belonging to Nicholas Bennett, Esq., one of our members. A labourer was grubbing up a rundel or decayed oak tree, in a coppice which is on the north side of a

field called Dolty coch, and found the flint amongst the roots of the tree, several feet below the level of the ground. A short time ago a quern was found a few hundred yards from the spot, but there are no appearances of ancient remains in the neighbourhood.

The flint is about two inches in diameter, and is pronounced to be a remarkably fine specimen of a circular flint knife,—a form of somewhat rare type. Mr. John Evans, in his work on "*Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain,*" p. 306, mentions several, and also figures two (figs. 257 and 258), which resemble this, but are not so perfectly circular. Another is engraved in the last number of the *Archæological Journal,* which we have not seen.

This circular flint knife was exhibited at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on 13th February, 1873. It was remarked that it had been formed by chipping over the whole of both faces. The whole of the periphery had been ground, so as to form a sharp edge, except in two places, where for a short distance the edge was left as it was chipped. Only a few of the roughnesses on the surface have been ground.

Mr. Bennett, of Glan y rafon, has presented this interesting flint implement to the Powys-land Museum, and it is hoped it will form the nucleus of a collection of flint and other stone implements found in Montgomeryshire. Hitherto this county, and Wales generally, have been more barren of discoveries of antiquities of this description than other parts of Great Britain.



MOULD FOR TOKENS

FOUND AT MATHRAVAL, MONTGOMERYSHIRE; 1871

RIBY.

L' POOL.

MOULD FOR CASTING TOKENS FOUND AT MATHRAVAL.

THE lithograph annexed represents a piece of slate four inches and a half long, an inch and a half broad, and a quarter of an inch thick, on which are four circular holes, sunk about a tenth of an inch, and engraved with certain rude devices: one of them is a very rough representation of a horse; two others have patterns formed with lines; and the fourth, if it has been engraved at all, is now effaced. At each corner a stud of soft lead is let into the slate. Three still remain, and there is the mark where the fourth was fixed, but that corner of the piece of slate has been broken off through the hole drilled for the fourth stud. The studs project, on the side of the slate on which the devices are engraved, about one-sixth of an inch, and have evidently been intended to fit into another stone, which would go on the top of it.

It was found in 1871, on the bank of the river Virniew, adjoining the site of the ancient castle of Mathraval, in the parish of Llangyniew, Montgomeryshire, by Mr. Robert Roberts of Meifod, Glazier, who states that it then had the appearance of having been in the ground for a long time. It is evidently one half of a mould intended for casting tokens or some rude medals. It does not appear to have any relation to the historic spot at which it was found. A rubbing of it was submitted (through the Secretary of the Powysland Club) to Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., who states that "it is probably of about the sixteenth century, and in-

tended for casting leaden tokens. Some such tokens are engraved in Akerman's *Tradesmen's Tokens current in London* (1849), plate viii." The token, fig. 9 on that plate, has on the reverse the same plain chequered pattern as specimen 2 of this mould. Mr. Evans adds —"Moulds of a similar character were in use at the commencement of this century among school-boys for casting 'dumps', with which to play instead of with money." From the present appearance of the mould, some may think it not so old as the sixteenth century, but the appearance it bore when it was found, of having been long in the ground, would place it before this century; and the skill shown in fixing the studs of lead in the stone clearly shows it was not the work of a school-boy.

Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith has favoured us with the following remarks on leaden tokens in reference to this mould:—

"Leaden tokens similar in character and probably of various dates ranging from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, have often turned up in this and other countries to the plague, and often mortification, of the numismatist or antiquary, inasmuch as many have been too hastily assumed to be antique. In "An Account of the Discovery of a Roman Building in Gurnard Bay, Isle of Wight, and its relation to the Ancient Tin trade of the Island," by the Rev. Edmund Kell,[1] notices appear with a plate, illustrating eighteen examples which are erroneously supposed to be *Roman;* five follow found at the Roman station *Medina* (Newport), one of which (fig. 20, plate 22) bears a device almost identical with that of specimen 3 of the Mathraval mould; and one from Crayford in Kent which is likewise of this age. Not one of the Gurnard Bay pieces are ancient, unless one, which, apparently representing the wolf and twins, may be so considered: it is of different shape to the others, being of rectangular form instead of circular. They mostly bear T C, more or less rudely traced, on one side, and a geometrical design, often wheel-shaped, on the reverse. Another series is from Brough, in Westmorland, and found associated *with Roman remains* washed together

[1] *Vide British Archæological Journal*, vol. 22, p. 354.

into a stream, but carefully eliminated by the owner from the *Roman* seals which also occur here[1] (and possibly, though in very limited number, at an adjacent station), and are quite unique in character and elsewhere unknown. The mediæval ones are found to bear the following devices; a plainly chequered pattern,[1] like specimen 2 in the Mathraval slate-mould; a cross patée with a pellet in each angle; a plain St. Andrew's cross, with stars and pellets in opposite angles; similar shaped cross, but of numerous lines carried out through the diminishing angles to the very rim,[1] like specimen 3 on the Mathraval mould; shape of a rudely spoked wheel; wheel-shaped, the spokes alternately straight and curvilinear; star and crescent; fleur-de-lis; animal, possibly a lion; rude monogram. These have a device only on one side. From the bed of the river Bug in Lithuania, a considerable number of leaden pieces have been at times dredged up: they are of similar general character, but, like the Roman ones at Brough, show the orifices of the ligature by which some kind of objects have been bound, and upon which these leaden seals, for such they must have been, were stamped. Indeed, several examples are depicted with the strings still protruding from the lead on each side. These seals are rude and unshapely, mere discs, presenting letters, human faces, or birds, but the prevailing devices are crosses and geometrical designs in great variety. One of the devices, a cross patée with a pellet in each angle, is a counterpart to the one from Brough, described above. Certainly, these leaden seals must date earlier than the mediæval English examples named.

We may add that Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith considers the mould to be not later than the sixteenth century. The leaden articles from Gurnard Bay were subsequently (13th February, 1867, *see British Archæological Journal*, vol. 23, p. 97) pronounced by Mr. H. Syer Cuming and other antiquaries to be children's "dumps," productions of the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth centuries, but others were of a different opinion. Mr. Cuming on that occasion exhibited one half of a mould for casting "dumps," which is described as "a block of free stone about three inches square and an inch and a quarter thick; the smooth surface incised

[1] These two medals have been acquired for the Powysland Museum.

with a die an inch and a half in diameter, bearing a heart transfixed laterally by an arrow," and stated that "this curious object was the work of the seventeenth century, and was recovered from the Thames, near the site of old London Bridge."

The Mathraval mould was presented to the Powysland Museum by E. S. R. Trevor, Esq. (one of our members) on the 6th March, 1873.

WELSH POETRY, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF LLANGURIG.[1]

By HOWEL. W. LLOYD.

In the last poem we have seen that, while the virtues of two of the four brothers of Llangurig are commemorated, those of Jenkyn are the most fully and prominently dwelt upon. It appears from the genealogies that William, the fourth brother, died unmarried, and that the second brother Owen, though married, is not known to have left any surviving issue. Thomas, the eldest son of Ieuan of Clochfaen, having been provided with an inheritance at Crugnant, Owen would naturally have been succeeded at Clochfaen by Jenkyn, the third brother. Which of the three, together with Jenkyn, survived the other two, does not appear, as his name is not found in any extant portion of the poem. If an inference may be drawn from the fact that the one was unmarried, and the other left no heirs, that they died early in life, Ieuan must have been the other survivor. It has been already remarked, how deeply to be regretted is the fact, that a poem so interesting from its political and social allusions should have come down to us in so very dilapidated and fragmentary a state.

This is to be lamented the more, because, more than any other of the poems, it furnishes contemporaneous evidence not only of the high estimation in which the Clochfaen family and its kindred branches were held at that time in their own immediate neighbourhood, and far and wide beyond it; but also of the causes which occasioned their being regarded by the classes below them, as in a peculiar and special manner their patrons

[1] Continued from vol. v, p. 49.

and defenders. The devotion and affection rendered them did not spring from mere feelings of clanship, nor were these wholly the fruit of the ordinary service paid in those days by inferiors to their superiors in education and worldly position. This is shown especially in stanzas 8 to 16, wherein not only are the virtues ascribed to Jenkyn particularised in a way that differs pointedly from the common-place generalities of Welsh encomiastic poetry; but facts and events are referred to as having become special occasions for their exercise. Paraphrased in plain prose, these stanzas are very significant, and may, without much risk of error, be referred to the year 1549, when the celebration of the Mass was abolished throughout the kingdom by Act of Parliament. By a slight amplification of the text he seems to say, "In thy mansion—the bright mansion of the Clochfaen—O Jenkyn, son of Morys, by thy favour, and under the protection of thy men-at-arms, are we driven to solemnise in the privacy of thy mansion the holy rites of our ancient faith, deprived as we are of our parish church. To thee do we look to put down the evil that has come upon us. Thus will the rectitude of thy life be eventually rewarded by God, and the wickedness of the evil-doers be brought to nought. In thy talent, energy, constancy and goodness lies, under God, our strength. Thou hast not oppressed us, like others, in the pride and arrogance of their hearts, nor abandoned thy faith in the hour of trial and danger at the beck of the proud nobles of Edward's court. The poor, who suffer elsewhere from the plunder of the religious houses, and the enclosure of the abbey lands, on which every poor family had been privileged to graze its cow, are fed daily from thy table. To a bitter condition, in sooth, has the country been reduced for the mere gain of Henry VIII and his profligate and unprincipled courtiers. Still we have no hope that this wretched state of things will be reversed till their madness has run its course. And thou, too, Cyricus, holy martyr, and patron of our district, who

reignest with Christ in heaven, bestow on us thy blessing, and aid us with thy powerful prayers! So shall we be strengthened to endure with fortitude the assaults upon our holy religion with which it has pleased God to try our faith, in patience waiting for the time when this tyranny shall be overpast, and the consolation we shall obtain by the restoration of our rites and altars."

The Clochfaen and Llangurig families were content to dwell in comparative obscurity among their own people, at the head of whom they held themselves in readiness to place themselves at the call of duty. Driven from their parish church, their mansion became, as it were, a church in the catacombs among the mountains of Plinlimmon, for all those who loved the ancient ways and walked in the old paths.[1]

In the poem now to follow Jenkyn alone is commemorated, whether because he was at the time the sole survivor does not appear from any of the lines now extant. The poem is unhappily fragmentary, and the text frequently doubtful; still sufficient remains from which to obtain, in this nineteenth century of ours, a curious and interesting glimpse of the social customs of our forefathers in the fifteenth and commencement of the sixteenth, which might otherwise have escaped notice. The occasion for its composition would seem to have been the annual "wake," or feast of St. Curig, the patron saint of the village, which was kept on the 16th of June, and continued, perhaps for some days, during the whole or part of the octave. It would seem that Jenkyn, as

[1] Strype significantly relates that the Protector's friend, Sir William Paget, advised him, among other things, "To appoint the Lord Ferrers and Sir William Herbert to bring as many *horsemen* out of Wales *as they dared trust.*"—*Eccles. Mem.*, Edward VI, 1549, edit. Oxford, 1822, vol. ii, book 1, part 1, p. 265. But we learn from Holinshed that the 1000 Welshmen, who had been landed at Bristol, "came too late to the fraie, yet soon enough to the plaie." For the city of Exeter, having been already taken by siege, "the whole countrie was then put to the spoile, and euerie soldier fought for his best profit; a just plague," as our chronicler naively adds, "upon rebels and disloiall persons."—*Chron.*, vol. iii, p. 1025, edit. 1587.

head of the chief family of the place, unless it were in a magisterial or other official capacity, presided at the fair, and considered it his prerogative at least, if not his duty, to arbitrate at the games, to prevent or extinguish brawls, and punish disorderly conduct of the kind which subsequently, for want of such a check, brought into discredit the pastimes which were otherwise calculated to provide the peasantry with harmless recreation, and led to their discontinuance. His also was the place at the head of the festive board, to which, as well as to the drinking-bout after the banquet, all contributed their quota, called the "gild." On the occasion in question a dispute would seem to have arisen with regard to a second contribution, and the discretion of Jenkyn in promoting its peaceable settlement, apparently by assuming the responsibility of the whole of the payment, is made a special subject of encomium. Obscure as is the passage, a ray of light is thrown upon it by a usage which is said still to subsist at Llangurig. On every rent-day it is customary for the landlord to allow as much liquor as he may deem proper for the consumption of the guests at the tenants' dinner. If more than this allowance be required, the additional expense is defrayed by the subscription of all the guests.

We learn from the genealogies that Jenkyn was married to Catherine, daughter of Morgan ab Rhys ab Howel of Llangurig, ab Davydd ab Howel Vychan of Gilvachwen, co. Cardigan, Esq., descended from Cadivor ab Dyfnwal, Lord of Castel Howel, Gilfachwen, and Pant Streimon. It is this lady, with "mind on hospitable thoughts intent," who is commemorated in the poem. In the manuscript the latter is entitled vaguely, like most of the others, *A Poem to the Family of Clochfaen in Llangurig.* From the fact that there are no titles prefixed to the poems in Huw Arwystli's autograph in the quarto volume at Peniarth,[1] it may be inferred that those in the *Llyfr Ceniarth* were not

[1] *Peniarth Catalogue*, No. 250.

copied by the transcriber from the originals before him, but supplied from his own resources, an hypothesis which accounts sufficiently for their general looseness and inaccuracy.

CYWYDD I GENEDL Y CLOCHFAEN YN LLANGURIG.

Gwr â maint a grym yntaw,
Y'th menter[1] wrth y maint draw,
. . . . tan y fron
. llwyd winau 'n[2] lle dynion,
. . ystryw[3] yw dy wraidd,
Siancyn wyr Siancyn[4] iraidd;
Breuddewr wyd, o bai ryw ddig,
Breugyw eryr Bro Gurig;
Mur ranwydd mawr yr hen weilch,
Mawr yw 'r balf am warrau beilch;
Llin edn[5] Howel, llawn odiaeth,
Llwyd, trwy waed Ieirll, draw y daeth;
O daw rhywiau[6] da i 'r hëol,
Edn i edn Tanwr wyt—aent ar ol.
Duw a 'i rhodd, Ffwg[7] dewriad ffon,
Doraeth[8] hynod wrth Einion.
O Gerri dau[9] gwraidd wyd,
Craig yn ol carw gwineulwyd.[10]
Dewr o ddyrnod oedd arnynt
D' aros, llid gweilch Rhys Llwyd gynt.
. . o' th wobrwyaeth[11] briawd,
I ddai Rent,[12] les iddyn', tylawd.
Cathrin lân cydranai wledd
I' th fyw, Eryr, a' th fawredd.
Porthiant ŷd i 'th parth hwnt oedd,
A mawr, sad, o 'r Mars ydoedd.
. bob peth i 'r wyneb wych
. . . . . .

[1] "Menter" is not found in the dictionaries. An ancient Welsh melody, still in use, bears the title of *Mentre Gwen*. It would seem to be a corruption of the English word "venture," itself perhaps corrupted from the Welsh "antur;" *pace* Dr. Johnson, who deduces it from the French "avanture." But whence comes this last, unless from the Celtic?

[2] 'r, L. C. [3] ystriw, L. C.

[4] *i. e.*, Jenkyn Goch. [5] eow, L. C. [6] rhiwiau, L. C.

[7] fwg, L. C. [8] doreth, L. C.; ynod, L. C. [9] dai, L. C.

[10] gwinelwyd, L. C. [11] obrwayth, L. C.

[12] For "y deuai Rhent."

. . . . . .
Ni roed, eurner wyd arnyn',
Win, fedd, er anfodd un.
Triniwr[1] beilch dy ran o 'r bri,
I was gwaedwyllt nis gadewi;
Ni fagech law fwg awch[lym]
Yn y ffair, on 'd pherid[grym];[2]
Gwr [h]ynod a gyrr wenwyn,
Cadwed yr ael gydâ i drwyn.
Ni thynwyd arf o' th wain di,
Heb roi bâr obry i 'w beri.
O rhoed hwynt fâr, rhaid hwyn' fu,
Erchi 'r enaid, a chrynu.
Ni thrwsiwyd, o' th nawfed ach
Un a chalon uchelach.
I' th dai odiaeth diodydd,
A bwyd i bawb, o daw bydd.
Braidd[3] a' u nych, a 'r breuddyn chwyn[4]
Etto i yfed i 'r terfyn.
Troi gwirod traw ag agos,
Yn rhawiau [w]naen 'r hyd y nos;
Ai da hyn, wedi hynny,
Roi i gytild[5] gwraig y ty?
Talwyd un gild,[5] dyled yw 'n gwaith,
I gael talu gild[5] eilwaith?
Da genyd ei digoni,
Dalu dy hun ei dyled hi,
Ni chawdd[6] gair, iechyd gwerin
I 'w addoli ar dy ddeulin[7]
Gwr ni ddwg graen weddw wych
. . . . . .
. . . . . odiaeth
. . . ar warr dy waith
. . . os dymunwn
. . . . aur ar dwn.

Huw Arwystli ai cânt, Mehefin 15*ed.*, 1600.[8]

[1] Triniwr, L. C.
[2] The last two syllables are supplied from conjecture.
[3] Beirdd, L. C.; ai, L. C.
[4] chwyrn, L. C. The sense of this couplet is obscure.
[5] tild, L. C., and "gilt" in next line.
[6] hi chawd, L. C. [7] dai lin, L. C.
[8] This date is clearly apocryphal. David Lloyd of Clochfaen, Jenkyn's son, was Mayor of Llanidloes, Escheater, and Justice of the Peace in 1574. See *supra*, vol. ii, p. 194.

ODE TO JENKYN AB MORYS OF CLOCHFAEN IN LLANGURIG.

Man of stature, and of strength,
Thy daring is proportionate to thy size,
Three imperfect lines.
Jenkyn, thou grandson of Jenkyn the Sturdy,
Thou art ready and resolute, if there be any provocation,
Thou spirited fledgling of the Eagle of Curig's Land.
Thou huge rampart of the domain of the ancient Falcons.
Mighty is thy talon's clutch of the necks of proud ones.
Wondrously perfect is the line of Howel
Lloyd, that hath come down from afar, through the blood of Earls.[1]
If families of high birth enter the street
Thou art a pullet of the Fire-bearer's[2] pullet—let them give place.
Thy staff hath the stoutness of Fulk's[3]—it is God's gift.
Distinguished on Einion's side is thy race.
From Kerry thou possessest two roots,
Who art a rock in the path of a tawny stag.
Stout, if a blow from thy fist fell upon them,
Would be those who await thee, whose wrath is that of Rhys Lloyd's falcons of old
. . by thy special donation
Has rent come to the poor for their benefit.
The fair Catharine[4] hath distributed the banquet,
For thy support, O Eagle, and for thy greatness.
There was provision of corn for thy party yonder,
And great and powerful was it over the March.
. everything fair to the view,
An hiatus of two lines.
There hath not been given—so bountiful a lord art thou over them—
Wine or mead to the discontent of any one.
A marshaller of proud ones, thou wilt not leave

[1] Tudor Trefor, Lluddoccaf, and Caradog, who were successively Earls of Hereford and Gloucester.

[2] Madog Danwr.

[3] Sir Fulke Fitz Warren, a Lord Marcher, son and heir of Sir Warren de Weaux, a nobleman of Lorraine. He attacked, defeated, and slew Sir Meurig Llwyd, Knt., Lord of Whittington, and took possession of his castle and lordship, which were confirmed to him by Henry III.

[4] For the pedigree of Catharine, wife of Jenkyn Goch, see vol. ii, p. 271.

Thy meed of honour to a hot-tempered servant.
Thou wouldst not support a hand as sharp as smoke
In the fair, wert thou not compelled to it:
A man of mark will dispel mischief;
Let such a one use his nose to guard his eyebrow.
Never hath weapon been drawn by thee from its sheath,
Save when necessitated by offence given from below.
If they have given thee offence, of necessity they must
Tremble, and beg for their lives.
Never was equipped, since thy ninth ancestor,
One of higher mettle than thou art.
At thy mansion is the very best of drink,
And of meat, for all who enter it.
Scarcely will it pain them, when the gallant gentleman urges it,
Again to drink on to the end.
They would toss off the liquor, far and near,
In shovelsfull, all the night long.
Is it a decent thing that, after this,
All should pay their quota to the goodwife?
One contribution[1] has been paid; is it a duty on our part
To have to pay a contribution a second time?
Thou wert pleased to satisfy her,
By paying her due thyself.
There is no offence in a word—the weal of the populace
Is to be worshipped on both thy knees.
A man who will not bear a smart widow's temper

The poem concludes with one blank, and three imperfect, and (in their present state) unintelligible lines.

The next poem appears in the *Llyfr Ceniarth* in the shape of two disjointed fragments, the latter of which is found tacked on to that printed above,[2] commencing

"Da fu Duw, a difai dyn,"

and relating to Ieuan of Clochfaen, the eldest of the "four brothers." Its concluding lines prove it to be part of an elegy on Owain, the second brother. The other fragment, which terminates abruptly in an *hiatus*, is as plainly the commencement of an elegy on the same Owain. Taken together, the two fragments be-

[1] "Gildio, *compotationum expensas persolvere.*—Davies's *Dict.*"
[2] P. 76.

come intelligible, and form a tolerably harmonious whole. Gwenllian, the wife of Ieuan, appears as Owain's sister, and swoons away with grief for her brother-in-law. The fragments which may have originally formed but one elegy, or may be separate portions of two by different authors, are here thrown together under the title of one of them, viz. :—

CYWYDD MARWNAD OWAIN [AB MORYS][1] AB SIANCYN GOCH O LLANGURIG.

Gwae ninnau, Duw gwyn! o'n dig,
Gae 'r bryn cwyr ger bron Curig.
Du oedd wyneb dydd Ionawr
I gwyno mab Gwinai mawr.
Doe fu torri daear a phren,
Rhoi daear ar iad Owen :
Yn ol y corph wylo y caid,
Dydd angladd deuddeng wlad ;
Oerodd y wlad ar ddwy lys,
Heddyw i farw hydd Forys ;
E fai três ar[2] fôr trosoch,
Wers gan gwymp wyr Siancyn Goch :
Oeriai 'stîl[3] grêf Arwystl gron
O frig Ceri i fro Caron.[4]
Gwae 'r Creyddyn! garw ceryddwyd!
Gwae drasau llin gwaed Rhys Llwyd!
Pan edrychwyd paun drechach ?
Pa un oedd well pan yn iach ?
Mentrai wyneb y trinoedd,
Mwy na deg mewn adwy oedd.
Ni ddoe Arthur oddiwrthaw,
Ban fai drin heb anaf draw,
Nid ae gâwr ond a gurwyd,
Dan hawl law edn Howel Llwyd.
Cyn o' i farw cae neu fûr oedd,
Adwy fry wedi ei farw ydoedd.
. . chladdiad wych luddwr
. well ag arf yn lle gwr.

[1] The bracketed words are omitted in L. C.
[2] Tressai, L. C. [3] Anglicè, "steel."
[4] *i. e.*, from Kerry in Montgomeryshire to Tregaron in Cardiganshire.

Bydd waeth-waeth[1] oes byth weithian,
Gladdu glaif[2] neu gleddau glân,
. . lwyddiant y flwyddyn,
. . leinw hap ymlaen hyn.
. fod gwlaw Ebrill tawel,
. aid â' i ffrwd cyd y ddêl
E ddaw rad oedd sôr hoywdeg,
O flaen twrf oleuni teg;
Anian 'r heulwen, yn rhylew,
Aiaf garw hwnt a fag rew;
Cynnydd ai, cyn ei ddiwedd,
Ar Owain wyrch yr un wedd:
Y dyn oedd a dawn iddaw,
A' i olud tros y wlad draw,
Ar hoel ddoe 'r haul oedd wen,
A niwl yno[3] 'n ol Owen.
Galw ar ei fedd gwelir fi,
Ynte Owen yn tewi.
Gwae 'r tir isod, gwae 'r trasoedd,
Gwae wlad gwalch goludog oedd,
Gwae dri brawd a geidw 'r brodir,
Gwae 'r tir o hyd agor tir;
Gwae ninnau 'n llwyr gynne 'n llas
Gwae erioed gweled gwr dulas;
Mawr weled [y] mor-filwr
Mwy bo 'n gael meibion y gwr,
. . . . . .
Mor oer [i 'n] ucho, Mair wen!
Here a leaf is torn out of the MS.
Oer oedd unllef roe ddoe [wan]
Yn ei llewig Wenllian.
Câr gwiw hael, carw Gwehelyth,
Tra[4] chwaer oedd fyw, ni chwardd fyth.
Merched hyd nef yn llefain:
Mae 'r ia neu[5] rew ymronnau rhain.
Och! heb wleddoedd chweblwydd[yn]
Och! brydded, och! briddo dyn;
Och! oferedd, och! farwn;
Roi ar Dduw[6] Saint air dros hwn;
Och! drymed ucho dramwy;
Och! mwy nag ym min[7] Gwy.

[1] Wyth, L. C.
[2] O 'r glais, L. C.
[3] Yw 'n ol, L. C.
[4] Na, L. C.
[5] Ne, L. C.
[6] Deany, L. C.
[7] Ymin, L. C.

Och! yngan; och! a gwynwn,
A mwy fyth am y fath hwn!
Och Dduw 'n glain wych duai glew nerth!
Och, drom am na chaid ei werth!
O 'r llif pa well, er lles pen,
Na chrio oni cheir Owen?
Aed—bu ewyllys Duw bellach—
Owen i nef wen yn iach.
Huw Arwystli a' i câut, Ionawr 8ed., 1500.

The following is an attempt at a metrical paraphrase, rather than a translation of the foregoing poem. Care, however, has been taken to adhere to the substance of the original by avoiding, as far as possible, the introduction of new ideas. It may serve, by comparison with the prose translations, to convey a notion to the English reader of the extent to which the genius of our bards has been cramped by the strictness of their metrical rules.

ELEGY ON OWAIN AB MORYS AB JENKYN GOCH OF LLANGURIG.

Woe to us, blessed God! because of thine anger towards us,
Bearing is all the hill-side sad tapers of wax before Curig.
Lo! the January day hath dight its visage in blackness—
Mourns the day itself for the son of Gwinai the mighty![1]
Yesterday hath there been cutting of earth and of wood for the laying
Over the temples of Owen the earth, as he lay in his coffin.
Full twelve lands made wailing that day, as they followed his body.
In cold sorrow is steeped the country for two of its mansions,[2]
—Sorrow that death hath snatch'd the noble scion of Morys.
Now should the ocean chant a funeral dirge for Owen,
"Fall'n is the grandson of Jenkyn the Red" should be its burden.
Cold is the heart of steel that beat high for the round Arwystli,
From the heights of Ceri as far as the region of Caron.[3]
Woe is Creiddyn now! chastised hath she been severely!

[1] This may be the name of an ancestor; or it may mean "the excellent auburn-haired youth," if the word be read as "gwinau."
[2] Clochfaen, namely, and possibly, Llys Gelyddon.
[3] Literally, "hart."

Woe is the line of Rhys Lloyd's blood, and all of his kindred!
When hath there ever been seen upon earth a more powerful gallant?
What man better than he, when whilom in health and in vigour,
Boldly the hero would face the foe when arrayed for battle?
Not ten men in a pass, if they met, could overmatch him;
If King Arthur himself had fought him in single combat,
Not King Arthur himself had ridden scatheless after.
Surely a giant were worsted, if giant had dared to attack him,
Under the process[1] made by the hand of Howel Lloyd's pullet.
Like to a fortress or rampart was Owen before his departure;
Now is the rampart a breach, for Owen lives no longer!

Two imperfect lines.

Worse shall the world wax now, for the bright blade of Owen is buried!

Four imperfect lines.

Then shall that which was gloom be changed into lively enjoyment,
Just as the light serene oft-times is foreshadowed by tempest;
'Tis the bright sun's nature, by anticipation, to nurture
With its pervading force, the frost of the rugged winter;
So, overcasting the time, in similar manner, hath increase
Haply befallen Owen for a season before his departure,
Owen gifted with talents, of wealth far and wide the possessor.
Yesternoon on the street the sun with its rays fell brightly;
Owen is gone, and to-day it is buried in gloom for Owen!
Lo, I am here, on his grave, and calling—but Owen is silent.
Woe to the earth beneath, woe, woe to his kindred above it!
Woe to the country around, that rejoiced in the wealth of the rich man!
Woe to the Brothers Three, the defenders now of the district!
Woe to the earth itself, for the earth it is constantly opened!
Woe to us all beside, for we all have been slain with sorrow!
Woe that we e'er should have gazed on the livid corpse of the hero!
Great have we seen the soldier by sea, may his sons be yet greater!

Hiatus of one, or three lines.

Mary, blest Virgin Mother! how grievous it is to bewail him!

Here follows an *hiatus* of several lines, and a leaf

[1] The word "hawl" seems to be here a figurative expression derived from a process of law.

has been torn from the MS. The last line has certainly the appearance of being a closing one, and if so, the above lines must have formed a separate elegy, and the following fragment have been part of another. In that case, probably, each was composed by a different author.

Faintly Gwenllian hath uttered a cry, ere she swooned in her sorrow,
Cold on our hearts hath it struck,—that cry of sorrow for Owen!
Owen, the pride of his race, her noble and generous brother;
Ne'er will his sister smile, while she bides in the land of the living.
Up to the Heaven above hath ascended the wailing of maidens,—
Frozen with grief are[1] their bosoms! six years are we left without banquets.
Woe for the burial! Woe the world's vanity! Woe is the Baron!
May the Saints offer their prayers for the peace and repose of his spirit!
Woe for the greatest on Wye that we heavily make lamentation!
Woe for the tidings abroad! and the grief that it daily grows greater!
Woe to us, God! that the lustre which shone in our jewel is darkened.
Woe to us! heavy the grief that its worth is departed for ever.
What, for the loss of our Owen, save rivers of tears can console us?
And—to the Will divine sith nought now is left save submission,
Speed him to Heaven with prayers that God may receive him to glory.

The statement appended to this poem that it was composed by Huw Arwystli on the 8th January, A.D. 1500, would seem to be possibly entitled to greater respect than others of a similar character. It is scarcely conceivable that so circumstantial a date should have

[1] This, perhaps, may refer to the eldest of Owen's sons, who may at this time have wanted six years of his majority, and not have lived to attain it.

been the deliberate invention of the transcriber: hence it is reasonable to infer that he found it in the original manuscript from which he copied. But it is by no means equally probable that the author's name likewise was subscribed there; it does not therefore follow that Huw Arwystli wrote it, and it is almost inconceivable that he should have done so at a date so exceedingly early. It is reasonable, then, to conclude from this date that Owen died at an early age; a fact which is supported by the internal evidence of the poem, since it is stated broadly that his three brothers survived him. It is clear, however, from the context that he had attained to the vigour of manhood, and had even achieved some exploits by land, and also by sea, if as much may be inferred from the strange epithet "sea-soldier" (môr-filwr) which is applied to him. This he would probably have done in the service of Henry VII, before and during the expedition which led to the victory on Bosworth Field, and the expression would seem to point to his having been engaged confidentially in the service of that monarch when an exile on the Continent, and aided him perhaps secretly to visit from time to time, as he is known to have done, his adherents in the Principality. The wish expressed with regard to Owen's sons seems at variance with the genealogies, which represent him as dying without issue. They may, however, have lived for some years, yet have failed to attain their majority, as seems to be implied in the words: "Six years are we left without banquets!" Again, Owen must have survived his wife, of whose name all mention is omitted, while that of his sister-in-law Gwenllian is introduced. The vast wealth of Owen and his brothers, so frequently referred to in the poems, may be partly accounted for by the fact that they all held the Clochfaen property in common, instead of sharing it between them agreeably to the old Welsh custom of gavelkind. It would be interesting to know whether this arrangement was the effect of their father's will, or of the spontaneous abandonment by each of their distinctive rights.

Of the remaining poems in the Ceniarth manuscript relating to Llangurig, three only, two of which are mere fragments, contain any direct reference to the families of the resident gentry. The others were written in honour of Saint Cyricus, its patron saint, and, containing as they do some curious information calculated to throw considerable light on the vexed question of the origin of the ancient devotion to that martyr and his mother Julitta in the principality, which extended to a far greater portion of it than the mere confines of Plinlimmon, they may appropriately form the subject of a separate article. Of the three former poems, the only complete one, subscribed by Huw Arwystli, contains eighty-six lines, and bears the title of "A poem (*Cywydd*) addressed to the families...in Curig's Parish." But, as in the midst of these occur more than one *hiatus*, and the latter part, commencing from the forty-first line, is encomiastic of a parson of Darowen, Sir Lewis by name, with the view to obtain of him the gift of a horse, it is probable that they are no more than the "*disjecta membra*" of two separate compositions. The poem commences thus :—

"Apla' yw lle cerdd plwy' [Curig.]"
"The parish of Curig is the seat of most skilful song."

The only important lines which it contains germane to our subject are the following :—

"Ni adawodd Duw un dydd dig
Wahanu 'r ceirw yn nhir Curig.
Glana' gwaed lle 'r glân gwawdyr,
Ceirw 'n gad yn crynhoi gwyr.
Llu 'n glwyd gref yn llanw gwlad gron,
Llewod unoed Llwyd[1] union ;
Gwyr oll yn bwrw gair well-well,
Gwyr, mi wn, da, ni goreuwell."

"God hath not suffered a single day of wrangling
To disunite the stags of Curig's land.
Purest is the blood where the panegyrists are pure ;

[1] Or "grisly lions."

Stags [are they] who array their men in battle.
A host like a strong round shield, filling the land,
Lions in even line are the Lloyds, equal in age,
Men all growing ever in public esteem,
Men so good, that none I know are better."

Of the two more fragmentary poems one breaks off in the middle, consequently the author's name is missing. It bears the title of "An Ode to the Families of Clochfaen." As much of its contents differ little in substance from those already given, an extract or two from it will suffice. In the first will be found an allusion, which it could be wished were less obscure as to its time and object, to an aid in men given to "the Saxon" by the family of Morys, *i. e.* probably the Four Brothers. It begins, in its present shape, thus :—

"Un agwedd, wrth fynegi,
A Mursen feinwen wyf fi;
Chwer[th]in, a thro[i] mîn i 'r medd
Wylo blin y 'r ail blynedd.
E ŵyr Duw y roed Ieuan
Ymwrw 'n oed dydd ym mron tân;
O lawer swydd hen ffordd yw lys,
Gair mawr a gai dir Morys,
Am ei roi i Sais mawr les wyr
. Ieuan werth tri o wyr."

"I bear a likeness, if the truth be told,
To a fair coquettish dame,
Who laughs, and puts her lips to the mead,
Yet weeps wearily in the second year.[1]
Ieuan, God knows, was given
To place himself, as the day waned, before the fire;
To many an office[2] is his mansion the ancient road,
The land of Morys hath gained a high repute
For its gift to the Saxon of a large aid in men.
. . Ieuan the worth of three men."

The next extract appears to relate to the choir of the Church of Llangurig, for which it was perhaps in-

[1] As this seems to have reference to a preceding passage, these lines can scarcely be the true commencement of the poem.
[2] Or, "from many a shire."

debted to the monks of Strata Florida, of which it was a vicarage. From the allusion to its wealth and liberality it may be inferred that the date of the poem is prior to the commencement of the Reformation troubles:

"Côr gloew Nef cwrr glan afon,
Gardd i holl gerddwyr yw hon.
Aml yw 'n gwîn am lân ganiad,
Aml un gael aur ymlaen gwlad.
. le trym i dylawd dramwy,
. teg yw i mi deutu Gwy."

"A resplendent choir of Heaven is in a nook of the river's bank,
A garden for all minstrels is this.
Abundant is our wine for the sacred song,
Many a one obtains gold in sight of all the land.
. a spot delightful for a poor man to traverse,
. fair to me are both sides of the Wye."

The following extract is from a poem which is interesting for more reasons than one, It furnishes the solitary instance of a poem by Huw Arwystli, addressed to a member of the Clochfaen family, which has been found elsewhere than in the Ceniarth MS., being taken from No. 250 of the Collection of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, to whom the writer is indebted for the kindness of copying it. And it furnishes a contemporaneous proof of the correctness of the pedigree (published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. for 1867, 3rd series, p. 27,) of the person to whom it is addressed, viz. Rhys ab Morys ab Llywelyn of Llangurig, who was the younger brother of Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen, and therefore great uncle of the Four Brothers "of that ilk." Morys, the son of Llywelyn, and father of Rhys, seems to have been the first of the family to settle in Mowddwy, having married Mahallt, daughter and possibly heiress of Howel Mowddwy, Esq. The object of the poem is to solicit the gift of a horse, which it would seem, though the passage is somewhat obscure, was to be ridden by the poet to Arwystli, where he proposed to apply it in some way, which is not made apparent, to the payment of his debts. Of the animal

no more need be said than that, to judge from the qualities of shape, speed, mettle, and trotting and leaping powers ascribed to him by the bard, he might have shamed all competitors in the hunting-field, if he could now be brought out for a day with the Cheshire, or with Sir Watkin. Surely the bards must have deemed themselves seised of some poetical copyhold, entitling them to claim as a heriot for their verse the very pride of the stable.

CYWYDD I RYS AP MORYS AP LLEWELYN O 'R CLOCHFAEN YM MRO CURIG, I OFYN MARCH.

Y llew îr braf oll o 'r brig,
Brau a gerir bro Girig.
Braich a chledd, amgeledd gwlad,
Rhys, aer Forys, îr fyriad.
Wyr Llywelyn, dir yn rhodd,
Penaeth gŵr, pwy ni 'th garodd?
Gwr yn ara', od aeth grym, ydwyd,
Glân fettel llew Howel Llwyd.
O 'r âch Benwyn wych benaeth,
Natur îr ynot yr aeth;
Llwythau 'r gwydd pob lleithigaur,
Gwaed Trefawr yn goed hen aur;
Gwaed Philip iwrsib aeth
Fychan, tarian anturiaeth.
O Gydewen gwiw dywys
Llwyth Blaenau trasau it', Rhys;
Tref a gwlad marchnad am Wy,
Aig meddiant Howel Mawddwy.
Dy briod eigyr obrwyawl,
Ammhech,[1] a gyd ffydd a mawl;
Lloer Siancyn, tryff i 'n at ras,
Nid o wr a hardder ei hurddas;
Wyr Rhys Llwyd hardd i fardd fydd,
O' i law wîn a llawenyd.

TRANSLATION.

Thou lion, brave and vigorous, for thy activity
Art thou beloved by all on the upland.

[1] This word is doubtful. As copied from the original it is "awmech."

Thine arm and thy sword are thy country's protection,
Rhys, heir of Morys, thou hast a powerful arm.
* * * * *
Grandson of Llewelyn, unwearied in bounty,
Chieftain of men, by whom art thou not beloved ?
* * * * *
A man of deliberation, when force hath assailed thee,
A lion of Howel Lloyd's pure metal.
A noble chieftain from the race of Benwyn.
An energetic nature hath entered into thee ;
A tribe whose every scion hath a golden seat,
Of the blood of Trevor, a forest of ancient gold.
Of the blood of Philip . . . .
Fychan, a very shield in daring.
Thy descent, Rhys, is nobly deduced
From the tribe of Blaenau of Cydewen,
From the town and land of merchandise on the Wye,
Is the fount of the possession of Howel of Mowddwy.
* * * * *
Thy bride was a maiden who requited thee,
Faultless in virtue and fidelity,
As from the moon is her favour turned towards us,
Her dignity is not enhanced by that of Jenkyn her father.[1]
The grandson of Rhys Lloyd will be liberal to the bard,
From his hand come wine and gladness.

The next and last extract is from the last part of a long poem, in which is related the Legend of S. Curig, to which it does not seem properly to belong. The state in fact of the whole of these poems is suggestive of fire, mice, moth, everything in short that could have rendered the work of the copyist one of extreme labour and difficulty. The lines are so genuine an outburst of love and affection for the spot that, independently of the other evidence already adduced for the fact that the birthplace of our bard was in its immediate neighbourhood, the language is so far removed from the dry conventionalism ordinarily characteristic of Welsh encomiastic verse, as to have left no room for doubt, if any had previously existed :—

[1] "Rhys was married to Margaret, daughter of Jenkyn ap Rhys Lloyd of Llangurig,"—*Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 27.

"P'le well un plwy' ni ellir,
Plwy' Cirig nid tebyg tir;
Hiatus of a line and a half.
Fy nhir eisoes, fy nhrysor,
A 'm maes ŷd gynt, a'm 'stôr,
Fy lluniaeth, a 'm llawenydd,
Fy lles erioed, fy llys rydd,
Fy aml wîn, fy melynaur,
Fry yn mhwrs fy arian a 'm aur;
Fy llun, fy mhob peth, fy lles,
Fy holl iechyd, fy lloches.
* * * *
Llaw Dduw, a 'i barch llwyddo y bydd
Llu ein genedl yn llawn gwinwydd;
Ni aned neb ond unwr
. o waed Himp y Tanwr.
Canwaith, fel y cae weiniaid,
Yr aeth fry i help wrth fy rhaid.
Fy helpu 'n rhydd, rhag dydd dig,
Y ceir carwyr côr Curig:
Na ddont i lawr, ydynt lân,
Y gair da a gai rodd Ieuan."

"Nowhere can there be a better parish,
There is no land like the parish of Curig.
Long since my own land—my treasure,
My cornfield, and my storehouse in time past,
My maintenance and my joy,
My gain since time began, my free mansion,
My abundance of wine, my yellow gold,
My silver and gold laid up in my purse,
My picture, my profit, my all,
My whole safety, and my retreat.
* * * *
The hand of God, because we revere Him, will prosper
The host of our race, as prolific as the vine;
Yet not a man, save one, hath been born
A true graft on the blood of the Fire-bearer!
A hundred times, when he knew us to be poor,
Has he come to help me in my need.
My generous helpers, against the day of wrath,
Are the lovers of the choir of Curig.
Let them not be brought low, for they are pure,
'Tis Ieuan's gifts that bring him good repute."

A few remarks may be added in conclusion on the

frequent occurrence in these, and most others of the Welsh poems of the same period, of the blemish in poetical composition known as confusion of metaphor. From a comparison of the heroes of the poetry with oaks or vines, we are stunned by the suddenness and rapidity with which they appear again as stags, falcons, eagles, swans, or lions, and this occasionally in the midst of actions grotesquely incongruous with the representative qualities of the birds, trees, or quadrupeds with whose nomenclature they happen to be associated. In such cases a covert allusion might be suspected to the science of heraldry, and to the armorial bearings of the respective families, but this when it happens to occur is by way of rare exception rather than the rule. Yet from the high repute attained by the authors of these apparent monstrosities it would seem that the literary palate of the contemporary Welsh "public" was rather tickled than offended by them. The explanation would seem to lie in the fact that the sensitiveness of both reciter and recipient became deadened by constant repetition. The discordant epithets thus in process of time came to be regarded as synonyms, a certain number of which appeared necessary to the perfection of every panegyric; and the ideas which would be naturally appropriate to each figure of speech, though lost in the outward framework of the words, were found to be sufficiently suggested to the mind by a species of mental reservation. As a necessary but lamentable consequence it was forgotten, in process of time, that metre and alliteration are but secondary adornments of poetry, admissible only in strict subordination to originality of conception clothed in appropriate imagery. Hence, by a not unnatural transition, the former in too many instances have been found gradually to usurp the place of the latter, and at length to supersede them altogether, while skill in alliterative consonancy came to be pursued as the end rather than as a means for the conveyance of poetical force and beauty. Thus the original play of fancy and imagina-

tion, for which the Cymric mind had abundantly shown its capacity in the works of the earlier bards, became cramped and exhausted, until the very existence of the art became imperilled by its ultimate reduction to the mere study of alliterative surprises and a paltry playing upon words.

ARCHAIC WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By the Rev. ELIAS OWEN, B.A.

No. IV.

After the appearance of my last instalment of words, I received a letter from my friend the Rev. R. Harries Jones, M.A., vicar of Llanidloes, calling my attention to the fact that the words I had given as provincialisms of Montgomeryshire were likewise common in Lancashire. I have no doubt—though I have not the means of verifying what I now advance—that all, or nearly all, the words current in Montgomeryshire are likewise to be heard, though slightly changed, perhaps, in Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, or that they are co-extensive with the limits of the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde. I am aware that several of the words which I have given in my lists are likewise to be found in various parts of England, and they may be considered as the lingering remains of a language spoken by a people having a common origin. I believe it was a fancy of Iolo Morganwg's that all the words ever spoken in England and Wales by the inhabitants thereof might still be discovered amongst the people.

But to return to Mr. Jones's letter. It is certainly singular that the dialects of Lancashire and Montgomeryshire should at the present day resemble each other so strongly. We have only to take *Tim Bobbin*, and open any page, and we shall find that these dialects are substantially one. The following sentence

will serve as an illustration: "Well, on if I *dunnaw* try thee, titter or latter, *ittle* be o marvel." *Dunnaw*, in Montgomeryshire becomes *dunna; ittle* (it will) is the same in both counties. The above quotation will likewise serve to show certain points of dissimilarities between the speech of both counties. I may, however, say, that a Montgomeryshire man would immediately understand the extract just given when spoken by a Lancashire man. The points of difference are, that *on* for *and*, and *o* for *a*, become respectively in Montgomeryshire *an* and *a;* and *titter* and *latter*, above used, are not to be met with in Montgomeryshire. It seems, though, that *an* for *and* is not uncommon even in *Tim Bobbin*. I find therein such expressions as the following, "An I con tell thee." In agreement with the contraction *ittle* we have *thattle* (that will) in both counties. The points of resemblance, though, are really so many that a paper might be written thereon, and perhaps in some future number of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* such a paper from the pen of one who has resided in both counties, and who is highly qualified for such an undertaking, will appear.

Affront, to offend. "I *affronted* him unknowns" (I offended him unwittingly).

> "Good my liege,
> Your preparation can *affront* no less
> Than what you hear of."
>
> *Cymbeline*, act iv, scene 3.

Commonly, *affront* signified confront, face. In this latter sense it is used in *Hamlet*.

> "That he, as 'twere by accident, may here *affront* Ophelia."
>
> *Hamlet*, act iii, scene 1.

And in the same sense it is used by Milton.

> "And with their darkness durst *affront* his light."
>
> *Paradise Lost*, book i, 391.

It appears, from Shakspere's unsteady use of the

word, that it was in his time employed in the double sense of to offend and to confront. Piers Plowman uses the word in the sense of to offend. In Montgomeryshire it always carries the meaning which I have given above.

Aukurt, awkward. "He has an uncommon *aukurt* gait." Perhaps *oc-kerd* represents the sound of this word better than *aukurt*.

Affeerd, afraid.

Afore, before. Occasionally this word is shortened into 'fore. "I can do it 'fore thee."

Bytak, a small farm, generally held with a larger one by the same tenant. The bytak usually consists of a few acres of ground with a hovel thereon. The word is common in Welsh-speaking counties, as well as in the English-speaking parts of Montgomeryshire.

Backstone, an iron pan upon which oatmeal and other cakes are baked. A backstone cake is one which has been baked upon this kind of pan.

Blows, blossoms. The flowers of all plants are called blows. "The wind has blown the apple *blows* all about."

Cruds, curds. The transposition of letters is not uncommon.

Cheer, chair. The long sound of *e* is often used instead of the long sound of *a*; as breek for brake. "Take care that yo dunna *breek* it." Great, becomes greet; and there, theer, etc.

Chop, to remove a thing from one place to another quickly. "*Chop* the beesom by the pump and drive the pig out of the garden in a minute." "*Chop* yo'r top coat on and run after him."

Crack, a bad tempered person. "He's a reg'lar *crack*, hee'd jest as lief strike yo as no."

Childern, children. Another instance of transposition of letters; or, perhaps, the word should be *childer*, the plural of Anglo-Saxon *cild*.

Clicket, the latch of a door. The word *clicket* seems to be derived from the Welsh word *clicied*, a door-latch. Clicket is common in Shropshire.

Canna and *conna* are both to be met with as contractions of can not. *Canna* is current in those parts of the county where Welsh is not extinct; and *conna* in English-speaking parishes, particularly along the borders of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire.

Choked, to be excessively thirsty. "I'm jest *choked*, do give me a drop of water to drink."

Camp, a trial of strength, a feat. When a person does an act which he supposes another cannot do, he challenges him to attempt the same in the following words: "There's a *camp* for you." The word camp is Welsh, in which language it means a contest, a game, a trick, a feat, a qualification. The twenty-four games of the Welsh were called *campau;* as, *gwrawl gampau* (manly feats or qualifications), *mabawl gampau* (boyish feats), *gogampau* (inferior feats). *Camp*, in the sense of a friendly contest of rivalry, is still used by the English speaking people of Montgomeryshire. Even when no trial of strength takes place, it is employed as a term of admiration of a person's achievements. It appears from several writers in *Notes and Queries*, that *campe, kempe, or kemp* is common in the county of Londonderry, Norfolk, Northumberland, etc. I cannot say whether any of these writers are aware of the existence of the word in Welsh. The derivation of *kemp* has been discussed in *Notes and Queries* (4th series, viii, 264, 357, 444, and in ix, 119). The Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A., Cambridge, traces the word through several European languages, and suggests that it is of Scandanavian origin. The following is Mr. Skeat's note:—"Kemp. This word presents no difficulty, being simply the A. S. *camp*, Du. *kamp*, Ger. *kampf*, a fight, a contest. The spelling (with an *e*) suggests that it is, however, of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *kampe*, Dan. *kæmpe*, A. S. *cempa*, a fighter; whence, through the French, the English word, *champion*. The Icelandic has *kapp*, strife; *kappi*, a champion. The Cleveland word *kemp*, to contend, is duly entered in Atkinson's *Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect*,

One writer in *Notes and Queries* says that *kemp* is a common Scotch word. It has a singularly extensive currency, being found in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the northern parts of Europe.

Chuck, to throw.

Dither, to shake. Applied to the chattering of the teeth, or shaking of the body from excessive cold.

Daunt, to dishearten.

Duff, dough. The word dough is pronounced so as to rhyme with gruff, and not as if it rhymed with glow.

Del, deal. "A greet *del* more nor that."

Enow, enough.

Ess, coal, peat, or wood ashes.

Fiss, pl. *fisses*, fist, fists.

Gylan, *cylan*, the bank of a river. "He fell over the *gylan* into the river."

Hadlan, headland, that part of ploughed fields nearest the hedges. The breadth of the *hadlan* is a little greater than the length of a horse, measuring from the hedge. It is the space required for the turning of the horses at the end of the furrows.

Hush, pronounced *hoosh*, to push.

Hafe, half.

Hod, *hog*, a hole in the ground into which potatoes are stowed during the winter. *Hodding* potatoes is covering them over with earth for winter keep.

Mace, acorn.

Mase, p. tense of the verb to make. "It *mase* no matter" (it makes no difference).

Pikgrate, the grate on the top of the ash-hole of a kitchen fireplace.

Piclates, pikelets, a kind of tea-cake, baked on a pan and considered as a dainty.

Proffer, to offer.

Pluckin, a twitching; as in St. Vitus's dance.

Prodigal, proud.

Ratlin, the smallest or last pig in a litter.

Souse, to wet, to dip often in the water.

"Oft *soust* in swelling Tetley's saltish teare."

Faerie Queene, canto iii, 31.

Souse, to strike. In the Lincoln Rebellion (1536), to prevent the suppression of monasteries, a Welsh monk "wished he had the king (Henry VIII) on Snowdon, that he might *souse* his head against the stones." This word, in the sense of a smart blow, is current in Shropshire.

Solar, an upstairs room, the room in a house above the first floor.

Stall, to be exhausted, to come to a stand from over exertion. "That horse is *stalled* on the steep."

Steep, a rising piece of ground, an incline.

Skip, a glance. "I saw it all at a *skip*."

Steel, stall, the haft of a knife, the handle of a whip.

Trouse. The stems of the potato plant are so called in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes; but about Caersws, eight miles from Llanidloes, potato stems are called *rice*, whilst the brushings cut off hedges are called in and about Caersws, *trouse*.

Tot, a very small jug. "Mother sent me for a *totful* of milk."

Willow, to search carefully. I *willowed* everywhere for it, but cudna fine it." Perhaps this word is a corruption of the Welsh word *chwilio*, to search. I have noticed that the Welsh-speaking inhabitants of the southern parts of the county omit the letter *ch* when an initial; thus, *chwech* (six) becomes *wech*, and, in accordance with this rule, *chwilio* would become *wilio*, and the conversion of *wilio* into *willo, willow*, would thence easily follow.

Whisket, a basket. A word which is common in Lancashire; as "He whoast (heaved) his *whisket* oer't." —*Tim Bobbin*.

Witherwathering, undecided, changeable; sometimes inclining to one opinion and then recoiling therefrom, veering from one extreme to another, in an unsettled agitated state of mind.

(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA;[1]

OR

THE PUBLIC OFFICERS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

WITH BRIEF GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

By Rev. W. V. LLOYD, M.A., F.R.G.S.

Miscellanea Historica, 4 James I, 1606 (*continued*).

S'cde Jur.

Lodowicus Gwynne de Llanidloes,[2] gen.
M'edd ap Owen de Myvod,[3] gen.
Jenkinus Williams de Llanidloes,[4] gen.
Joh'es Blayney de Tregynan,[5] gen.
Thomas Lloyd de Sylvaen, gen.
Evanus David de Clochvaen,[6] gen.

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[1] Continued from vol. iv, p. 292.

[2] Lewis Gwynn of Llanidloes was the son of Morgan Gwynn, sheriff in 1582. He married Mallt, daughter of Lewis ap Howell ap Evan Goch, and heiress to her brother John, by whom he had daughters, co-heiresses, viz., Catherine, married to Matthew Price of Park, and Lowry, married to David Blayney of Maesmawr, in Llandinam, one of the coroners for the county. Lowry subsequently married Lloyd Piers of Maesmawr, in the parish of Guilsfield (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 311). Lewis Gwynn was sheriff in 1610, and a magistrate for the county.

[3] Meredith ap Owen married Ales, daughter of Robert Tanat ap John Tanat ap Evan Lloyd of Abertanat (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 277-8).

[4] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 243.

[5] John Blayney of Gregynog, in the parish of Tregynon, was the son and heir of Lewis Blayney, son of David Lloyd Blayney, sheriff in 1577. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Lloyd of Berth-llwyd. He was sheriff in 1630 and 1643.

[6] Evan ap David of Clochfaen was tenth in descent from Madog

Ric'us Evans de Llandynam, gen.
Ric'us Sheynton de Llanwonog, gen.
Evanus David de Tregastell, gen.
Jenkinus Mores de Maesmawr, gen.
Owinus David ap Thomas de Keveny Kroesluber, gen.
Maurice Matthew de Carneth, gen.
Gruffinus ap Jenkin de Stradyrod (?) gen.
Joh'es ap Edward ap Rees Lloyd de Llanvayre, gen.
Rob'tus David de Hope,[1] gen.

Names on Grand and other Jury Lists.

Matheus Morris de Kerry, gen.
Jenkinus Mores ap R's de Llanywored,[2] gen.
Moriceus ap M'edd ap Lewis de Penygelly, gen.
Joh'es Roberts de Kyffronydd, gen.
Riceus ap Ieun de Gwenawge, gen.
Hoellus ap Stephen de Llangerick, gen.
M'edd ap Howell ap Rees de Manleth, gen.
M'edd Evan de eadem, yom.
Joh'es Powell de Churchstocke, gen.
Jenkinus Mores ap Ieun Lloid de Glynhaveren, gen.
David ap Rees ap Jenkyn de Glynbrochan, gen.
Edmundus Lloyd de Mountgom'y, gen.

Ed'rus Tannat de Trewillern,[3] gen.
Joh'es Wynne de Dolarthyn,[4] gen.

Danwr, a chieftain of the tribe of Tudor Trevor, who is said to have obtained a grant of the parish of Llangurig from Gwynwynwyn, Prince of Powys (*Harl. MS.*, 1977, p. 64). Evan ap David married a daughter of David Lloyd Blayney of Gregynog, and a sister of Edward, *first* Baron Blayney of Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan, by whom he had Rhys Lloyd, the great grandfather of Jenkin Lloyd of Clochfaen, sheriff in 1713 (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, "Parochial Account of Llangurig," and the Golden Grove MSS. in the Record Office, London, "Clochfaen Pedigree").

[1] Robert ap David of Hope, near Worthen, married Catherine, daughter of David Lloyd ap John Wynne of Garth, ap Griffith ap Reginald ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret (see *Cedwyn MS.* under "Yr Hôb").

[2] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 242. He married Elen, daughter of David Lloyd Jenkin of Clochfaen.

[3] Edward Tanat of Trewylan was the eldest son of Geoffrey Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd Vaughan of Abertanat (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 151).

[4] See "Miscellanea Historica," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 274, n. 3.

Ed'rus ap David de Trewerne, gen.
Owinus Purcell de FForden, gen. (Munlin).
Lodovicus ap Cadd'r de Penyarth, gen.
Gruffinus ap Ieun Goz de Darrowen, gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Gylffyld, gen.
Moriceus dd ap Ieun de Bulcharthyn,[1] gen.

William Lloyd ap John ap Ieun de Penyarth, gen.
Carolus Mores de Llandyssel, gen.
Joh'es Lloyd de Mydletowne, gen.

The following[2], "Marian, uxor Arthuri Crowther, gen'os," occurs in Roll 861, Ministers' Accounts, 43-4 Eliz.

Miscellanea Historica, 7 James I.

Magna Sessio, tent apud Novam Villam, 9 Oct., 7 James I, "Rowland Pughe, Ar., Vic."

Nomina Officiorum et Justic Pacis, D'ni Regis Com. p'd.

Thomas Dom's Elsmere, Cancellar Anglie.
Robertus Comes Salisbury, Thesaurarius Anglie.
Henricus Northampton, Dom's privat. Sigilli Anglie.
Rad'us Dom's Eure, D'ns Presidens consilii sui Principal, et Marchie Wallie.
Richardus (Parry), Ep'us Assaphen.
Richardus Lewkenor, miles, Justic Cestr. etc.
Henricus Towneshend, miles, alter Justic Cestr. etc.
Willi'mus Herbert, miles (Powys Castle).
Edwardus Herbert, miles (Montgomery Castle).
Richardus Price, miles (Aberbechan).
Thomas Hanmer, miles.
Richardus Hussey,[3] miles (Crigion).

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[1] Maurice ap David ap Ieuan ap David ap Howell of *Bwlch Aeddan*, ap Meredith ap David ap Llewellyn ap Trahairn ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Griffith ap Beli, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr, to Brochwel ap Aeddan. Bwlch Aeddan, or the pass of Aeddan, in the township of Llanerch Brochwel and parish of Guilsfield, was doubtless a freehold held by the family of Maurice ap David in direct descent from the chieftains who gave their names to the pass and township (*Add. MS.*, 9864, British Museum).

[2] See "Miscellanea Historica," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 265, n. 4. "Maria, relicta Arthuri Crowther, sepult. 19 March, 1622 (Guilsfield Register).

[3] The first appearance of Sir Richard Hussey, knight, of Crigion,

Johannes Herbert,[1] ar. (Steward of Powys).
Owinus Vaughan, ar. (Llwydiarth).
Edwardus Price de Newtowne, ar.
Edwardus Price de Vaynor, ar.
Richardus Leighton, ar. (Gwernygo).
Rowlandus Pughe, ar. (Mathavarn).
Matheus Herbert, ar. (Dolguog).
Mauricius Owen, ar. (Rhiwsaeson).
Jenkinus Lloyd, ar. (Berthllwyd).
Thomas Juckes, ar. (Buttington).
Willi'mus Penrhyn, ar. (Rhysnant).
Caddwallader Owen,[2] sacra Theologie baccular, ar. (Llanvechain).
Carolus Herbert, ar. (Aston).
Lodowicus Gwyn,[3] ar. (Llanidloes).
Gilbertus Jones, ar. (Pool).
Rowland Owen, ar. (Machynlleth).
Morganus Glynne, ar. (Glynne).
Edwardus Price de Kerry,[4] ar. (Glanmeheli).

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on the roll of magistrates. He was the son of Edward Hussey, son of Richard Hussey of Albright Hussey, in the county of Salop, by his first wife, Frances, daughter of Edward Chamberlaine of Astley. He was lord of the manor of Nethergorther, and sheriff in 1607 (*Harl. MSS.*, *Visitation of Salop*, No. 1241).

[1] The first appearance of John Herbert on the roll of magistrates. He was probably the third son of Sir Edward Herbert, knight, of Powys Castle, and brother of Sir William Herbert, knight, created Baron Powys in 1629; to whom he was chief steward for the barony of Powys (see "Miscellanea Historica," 36 Eliz.)

[2] Lewys Dwnn accurately describes him as the fifth son of Owen ap Evan Vaughan ap Meredith * * to Gollwyn, and as "Kadwalader Owen M'r of Arts and Parson of Llan Vechan and Llanbrynmair, Justus o Corwm, and Batchelour of Divinity." He was of Oriel College, and was collated to the rectory of Llanvechan by Lord Keeper Egerton in the 43 Eliz., 1601 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 240) to the vicarage of Llanbrynmair in 1608. He died in 1617. He married Blanche, daughter and co-heir of John Roberts, second son of Robert ap John ap Morris ap Meredith of Y Park in Llanfrothen. Lewys Dwnn, *Visitations*, vol. i, p. 279, gives their issue.

[3] The first appearance of Lewis Gwynne on the roll of magistrates. See "Miscellanea Historica," 4 James I, and note.

[4] The first appearance of Edward Price of Glanmeheli, in the parish of Kerry, on the roll of magistrates. He was the son of Richard ap John ap Meredith ap Rhys ap David Lloyd of Newtown (see "Elystan Glodrudd Key Chart," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 398). He was sheriff in 1614.

Deposition taken "Apud Churchstocke in com p'd 27 die FFeb. anno Regni D'ni nri Jacobi Dei gra. Anglie, etc., septimo, coram Richardo Leighton et Rico Lloyd, armigeris, duobus Justic dicti D'ni Regis ad pacem. Signed, "Richard Leighton, ar.," "Richard Lloyd, ar."[1]

Deposition taken before "ffran. Newton, ar."[2] 7 James I.

Chief Stewards of Lordships.

Herbertus Crofte, miles, Capital. Senescall. D'ni Regis d'nii sui de Kery, Kedewen, Mountgom'y, et Halcetor.

Reginaldus Williams, ar., Sen.; Richardo Hussey, Milit., d'nii sui de Nethergorther.

Joh'es Herbert, ar., Senescall.; Willi'mo Comit Pembroke, et Willi'mo Herbert, Milit., d'mii sui de Powys.

Edwardus Lloyd, gen., Senescall.; Rogero Owen, militi, d'nii sui de Arustlie.

Edwardus Price, gen., Senescall.; Rogero Owen, militi, d'nii sui de Keveliog.

Gilbertus Jones, ar. Senescall.; Thome Purcell, ar., d'nii sui de Overgorther.

Willi'mus Penrhyn, ar., Senescall.; Edwardo Kynaston, gen., d'nii sui de Dynas.

Edwardus Watyes,[3] ar., Senescall.; ffrancisco Newport, militi, d'nii sui de Deythur.

Joh'es Regnold, gen., Senescall.; Roberti Leighton, ar., d'ni sui de Balseley.

Edwardus Powell,[4] gen., Sen.; Edwardi Price, ar., d'nii sui de Tiertreff.

Matheus Price, gen., Maior de Llanydloes.

David Vaughan, art'm magister, Maior de Caersous.

Rowlandus Owen, armiger, Maior de Machynlleth.

Thomas Aldwell et Johannes James, gen'osi, Balli de Mountgom'y.

Hugo Price (?) et Rogerus Estop, gen'osi, balli de Pola.

Johannes ap Owen et Robertus Brown, gen'osi, Balli de Newtowne.

David Lloyd et Robertus Meredith, gen'osi, balli de Llanvillinge.

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[1] Of Marrington, in the parish of Chirbury. He was sheriff in 1616 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 51).

[2] Of Heightley, in the parish of Chirbury, and sheriff in 1595.

[3] Of Burway; afterwards of Leighton, which he purchased.

[4] He was probably a son of John Powell of Ednop and Vaynor, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard ap Edward of Vaynor of the tribe of Brochwel (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, pp. 285-315).

Noi'a Inquisicionis Magnæ ad Inquirend. pro D'no Rege pro corpore com. p'd. (Grand Jury.)

Rowlandus Owen, ar. (? of Llunllo).
Thomas Piers, gen.
Thomas ap Humffrey, gen.
Meredith ap Rees, gen.
Thomas Jones, gen.
Ed'rus Wynne, gen.
Rogerus Lloyd, gen.
Owinus Purcell, gen. (Munlin, Forden.)
Willi'mus Herbert, gen.
Gruffinus Lewis, gen.
Ed'rus Lloyd, gen.
Joh'es ap Richard de Wropton, gen.
Mauricius Rowland de Bettus, gen.
Humffridus ap Owen de Machanlleth, gen.
Rowlandus Pughe, ar. vic.

Noi'a Inquisicionis Secundæ.

David Powell, gen. (Weston.)
Joh'es Price, gen.
Ric'us Lloyd, gen.
Thomas ap Mores ap John do, gen.
Gruffinus ap Edneved,[1] gen. (Cemmes.)
Jenkinus Mores, gen.
Thomas David, gen.
Joh'es ap Robert, gen.
Riceus ap John David ap Mores, gen.
Ric'us Powell, gen.
Thomas Tannatt, gen. (Coed Talog.)
Mauricius David ap Ieun, gen. (Bwlch Aeddan.)
Evanus David ap Howell ap John, gen.
Lodovicus ap Ieun David ap Owen, gen.
Jenkinus David, gen.
Rowlandus Pugh, Ar. Vic.

"7 James I. Apud Leighton, coram Carolo Lloyd de Leighton, ar., uno justic ad pacem Com. (Montgomery) p'd venit Ed'rus Lloyd de fforden, gen."

"7 James I, 28 Oct. Apud Aberbechan in Com. Montgom. coram Richardo Pryse, Milit uno Justic, etc." A deposition taken.

7-8 James I. Roll, No. 862, Minister's Accounts, the following occur:—

Rector. de Llanvair. Compus Edwar. Herbert, Mi'ts ffirmar. ibm.

"Thomas Lloyd ap Edward de Varchoell[2] (Gaervawr), in poch de Guilfield, gen'os."

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[1] His will dated in 1616. See "Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 374. The *Harl. MS.*, 1936, fo. 17, *et seq.*, styles him of "Glyntwywyn in Kemmaes," and marries him to "Margt v. Griff Kyffin of Coed Coch ap Rich. Kyffin of Bodfach."

[2] See "Miscellanea Historica," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 321, n. 4. His wife Ann was buried on the 30th of May, 1597 (Guilsfield Register).

Rector. Llanloughayron. Compus Edri Price, gen'os, FFirmar. ibm.

Rector. Berriew et Bettws. Compus Tho. Purcell, ar. FFirmar ibm.

Churchstocke et Hussington. Compus Joh'es Middleton, gen'os, FFirmar.

Miscellanea Historica, 8 James 1.

Noi'a Jur. Magna.

Rowland Pugh de Mathavarne, ar.
Rowland Pugh de Doleycorsley, gen.
Ed'rus ap Thomas, gen.
Joh'es Vaughan, gen.
Ed'rus Wynne, gen.
Owinus Purcell, gen.
Humffrus Lloyd, gen.
Morgan ap John ap Ric'dd, gen.
Joh'es David ap Rees, gen.
David ap Owen ap Howell Goz,[1] gen. (Llanwyddelan.)
Joh'es Lloyd, gen.
Thomas ap Edmund, gen.
Gruffinus DD ap John, gen.
Thomas ap Mores ap John, gen.
Ric'us David de Machenlleth, gen.
Rowlandus Owen, Ar. Vic.

Noi'a Jur. S'cde.

Ri'cus Lloyde de Marrington,[2] ar.
M'edd ap Owen de Mayne,[3] gen.
Will'ms Herbert, gen.
Joh'es ap Rob't, gen.
Ed'rus Lloyd de Garewaur[4] gen.

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[1] See Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, under "Llanwyddlan," vol. i, p. 308, for his ancestry. He was on the grand jury 41 Eliz., and as "David ap Owen ap Hoell Goz de Llanwithelan, gen." 36 Eliz.

[2] Richard Lloyd, of Marrington, in the parish of Chirbury, was sheriff in 1616. Allport (see below), is that part of the Marrington estate which extends over the border line into Montgomeryshire.

[3] Meredith ap Owen ap Meredith ap Llewelyn ap Tudor ap Meredith ap Griffith Lloyd ap Llewelyn Voelgrwn, descended from Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powys. Llewelyn Voelgrwn, like his descendant Meredith, was seated at Main, in the parish of Meivod, and his arms were *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, within a bordure indented, *gules*. Meredith ap Owen married Ales, daughter of Robert Tanat of Blodwel, ap John Tanat ap Evan Lloyd of Abertanat (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, pp. 277-8, and note.)

[4] Edward Lloyd was the eldest son of Thomas Lloyd ap Edward, of Gaervawr, in the parish of Guilsfield. The Guilsfield Register gives the baptisms of his brothers and sisters, viz.: Thomas ap

Thomas Peers de Kerry, gen.
Ric'us Morgan, gen.
Rogerus Lloyd, gen.
Thomas ap Rees ap Hughe, gen.
Willi'ms Rob'te de Domgay, gen.
Moricius Jones, gen.
Ric'us ap Ieuan de Hudan, gen.
Ed'rus ap Ieun de Pentirche, gen.
Thomas David de Varchoell, gen.
Johes ap Hughe ap John, gen.
Rowlandus Owen, Ar. Vic.

* "7 December, 8 James I, 1610. Apud Allporte in Com. Mountgom'y, coram Richardo Lloyd, ar. The examination of Richard Anthony, taken before Richard Lloyd, esq'r., one of the justices of the peace for the county of Mountgomery."

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA, 9 JAMES I, 1611.

Magna Sessio tent apud Polam, 21 *October,* 9 *James I.*

*Summons thereunto endorsed, "Rowlandus * Ar. Vic."*

Noi'a Justic pacis. (roll torn off to)

Ric'us Hussey, mil. (Criggion).
Owinus Vaughan, ar. (Llwydiarth).
Ed'rus Price de Newtowne, ar.
Rob'tus Leighton, ar. (Wattlesborough and Bausley).
Ed'rus Price de Vaynor,[1] ar.
Ric'us Leighton, ar. (Gwernygo).
Rowlandus Pugh, ar. (Mathavarn).
Matheus Herbert, ar. (Dolguog).
Moricius Owen, ar. (Rhiwsaeson).
Jenkinus Lloyd, ar. (Berthllwyd).
Thomas Juckes, ar. (Buttington).
Willi'mus Penryn, ar. (Rhysnant).
Cadd'er Owen, sacr. Theolog. Baccul. (Llanvechain).
Charolus Herbert, ar. (Aston).

Thomas ap Edward Lloyd, 20th January, 1580; Francis, 20th January, 1582; Jeffrey, 4th April, 1585; Robert, 13th January, 1596; Bridget, 10th August, 1533. Joan, daughter of Thomas Lloyd ap Edward, was buried at Guilsfield, 25th March, 1577. (See "Miscellanea Historica," 7 James I.) He was sixth in descent from Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret of Garth, in Guilsfield.

[1] He was the son of Arthur Price, of Vaynor, sheriff in 1578, by the Lady Bridget Bourchier, daughter of John Bourchier, fourth Earl of Bath. He appears this year as steward of the manor of Tiertrief, to his relative, the Hon. Lady Susan Bourchier.

Lodowicus Gwynne, ar. (Llanidloes).
Gilbertus Jones, ar. (Pool).
Rolandus Owen, ar. (Llunllo).
Ric'us Lloyd, ar. (Marrington).
Morganus Glynne, ar. (Glynn).
Ed'rus Price, ar. (Glanmeheli).

David Blayney et Joh'es Lloyd, gen'osi, Coronat.
David Powell, ar., Escaetor (Weston).

Chief Stewards of Lordships, same as 7 James I, except

Thomas Juckes, ar., Cap. Sen; Willi'mo Comit Pembroke et Willi'mo Herbert, milit., d'nii sui de Powys.

Ed'rus Price, ar., Sen'lus ho. d'ne Susane Bourchier, d'ni sui de Tyertref.

A warrant, dated 11 May, 9 James I, and addressed by Richardus Lewkenor, miles, to the Vic. Com. Mountgom'y, and endorsed "Rowlandus Owen, Ar. Vic."

A letter dated 15 Sept., 1611, from Sir Richard Leukenor, knight, addressed to Rowland Owen as high sheriff of Montgomeryshire.

Noi'a Inquis Magna.

Jenkin Lloyd, ar.
M'edd ap Owen de Mayne, gen.
Ric'us Price de Newtowne,[1] gen.
Ric'us Derwas de Penrhyn,[2] gen.

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[1] Richard Price was the third son of John Price, of Newtown, sheriff in 1586, and the younger brother of Edward Price, of Newtown, on the roll of county magistrates for this year, and sheriff in 1615.

[2] Richard Derwas, of Penrhyn Vechan, in the hundred of Deythur, was sixth in descent from Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deythur. He was the son of Hugh Derwas, of Penrhyn (ap John ap Owen ap Griffith ap Reginald of Garth ap Sir Griffith Vaughan). He is probably identical with "Ricus Derwas de Penrhos, gen.," foreman of a jury in the 39th Eliz. His uncle, "Ricus Derwas, ar." (ap John ap Owen), was second on the grand jury, and escheator for the county in the 30th Eliz. The latter married Margaret, daughter of Geoffrey Penrhyn, chief steward of Bausley, to Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, in the 13th Eliz., by whom he had John Derwas. Hugh (ap William ap John) Derwas, of Penrhos, left two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, living in 1700, who as coheiresses alienated the estate. Griffith ap John Derwas, of New

Rob'tus FFrancis de Trewerne, gen.
Ricus Morgan de Llandyssyll, gen.
Matheus Mores, gen.
Rogerus Lloyd de Rhandyr, gen.
Humffrus Lloyd de Llanvayre,[1] gen.
Thomas Mores ap John Dwe, gen.
Joh'es Cadd'r ap Gruff, gen.
Willim's Rob'ts de Domgay, gen.
Joh'es ap Edward ap Rees Lloyd, gen.
Ric'us Wynne de Llanwothyn, gen.
Moriceus Jones de Llandynam, gen.
Rowlandus Owen, Ar. Vic.

Jur. magna Inquis. S'cde.

Edwardus Lloyd de ffynnant, gen.
Edwardus Herbert de Kemes,[2] gen.
M'edd ap Owen de Mayne, gen.
Thomas ap Humffrey de Aberfrwdlan,[3] gen.
Jenkinus David de Llangerick,[4] gen.
David Jones de Llanwthin, gen.
Owinus Purcell de Monlyn, gen.
Jenkinus Mores de Maesmawr,[5] gen.

Chapel, married Catherine, daughter of David Tanat, of Tredderwen, by whom he had the Rev. Richard Derwas, Vicar of Meivod, and John Derwas, living in 1700. (*Add. MSS.*, 9864-5, under "Derwas of Llandrinio.")

[1] Humphrey Lloyd, of Llanvair, in Caereinion, was the second son of David ap Meredith ap David Lloyd ap David ap Meredith. The latter was sixth in descent from Sulien ap Caradoc, Archdeacon of Powys in 1202, and the common ancestor of the Neuaddwen family, the Williams' of Dolanog, and others. Meredith Lloyd, elder brother of Humphrey Lloyd, married Mary, daughter of David Pryse (ap Rhys ap John ap David), lord of the manor of Llanllygan, but left no issue. (*Cedwyn MS.*, under "Llanfair.")

[2] "Edward Herbert, of Kemmes, gent.," appears as a party to a deed bearing date 16th April, 9 James I. (*Ex. inf.*, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth.)

[3] Thomas ap Humphrey, of Aberfrwdlan and Abergwidol, ap Hugh ap Evan, of Mathavarn, is said (*Harl. MS.*, 1936, commencing at fo. 17), to have married "Katherine v. Jo'n Herbert, of Machynlleth (? Cemmes), fil. old (? Sir) Richard Herbert, of Mon'gom'y."

[4] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 237.

[5] Jenkin ap Maurice ap Owen, of Maesmawr, in the parish of Llandinam, was fifteenth in descent from Aleth, Prince of Dyved. His father is probably identical with "Moriceus Owen de Arrw-

Lodowicus M'edd de Kelliber issa, gen.
Joh'es Lyngen de Bettus, gen.
Owinus Blayney de Beriewe, gen.
Edwardus Lloyd de Gaervawr, gen.
Moriceus David ap Ieun de Bulcharthon, gen.
Joh'es Cadd'r de Myvod, gen.
Joh'es ap Edward ap Res Lloyd de Llanvair, gen.

Names on the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

Joh'es Mydleton de Churchstock, gen.
Ric'us ap Ieuan de Hudan,[1] gen.
M'edd Lloyd de Brynellen, gen.
Rob'tus Thomas de Llangynowe, gen.
Joh'es DD ap Owen de Llanwythellen, gen.
Morris Williams de Llan'vrochwell, gen.

Recusants presented at the Assizes, 24 Oct., 9 James I, within the p'ishe of Poole.

Imprimis. Dame Mary Herb't, widowe.
Jonett vch Hughe, widowe.
Thomas Harb't, gent., and Dorothy his wif.
Winifred Herb't.
Marie Drap', widowe.
Richard ap William and Jocosa his wife.
Grace, the wiefe of Anthonie Bayly.
The widow Woodward.

Presented by us, William Greene, John Brasier, wardens of the said p'ishe.

9-10 James I, in Roll 865, Ministers' Accounts, the following occur—

"Capella de FForden. Compus Georgii Harris, ar., FFirmar. ibm.

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strad, gen.," on the grand jury 35 Eliz. The latter married Ellen, daughter of David, of Glasgrug, in Cefn-yr-Hafodau, ap Evan Gwynn ap Jenkin, and Evan Gwynn married Catherine, daughter of Jenkin Goch, of Clochfaen. Jenkin Maurice, by Margaret, daughter of David ap Harry, of Oerffrood (see his pedigree in Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 305), had "David Morris, ar.," on the roll of county magistrates, 3 Charles I., who, by Martha, daughter of Jenkin Lloyd, of Berthllwyd, sheriff in 1606, had "Thomas Morice, ar.," on the roll of magistrates in 16 Charles I (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 234, and Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, pp. 282-3).

[1] Richard ap Jeuan ap Richard, of Hydan, married Jane, daughter of David (ap Rhys ap John ap David), lord of the manor of Llanllygan, on the grand jury 39 Eliz.

"Capella de Churchstocke. Compus Dorethæ Penne, vid., FFirmar. ibm."

Miscellanea Historica, 10 James I, 1612.

A writ addressed to the Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, dated 17th Oct., 10 James I, and endorsed "William Herbert, miles, vic." The latter addressed a letter, dated 28th June, 11 James I, to Sir Richard Lewknor, Knight, and Henry Townshend, Knight, Chief Justices of Chester. Signed "William Herbert, Knight, Sherief."

Noi'a Inq. Magn. (*Grand Jury.*)

Ric'us Loyd de Marrington, ar.
Ed'rus Pughe de Cumbyghan, gen.
Ed'rus Tannatt de Trewellan,[1] gen.
Rob'tus Lloyd de Haughton,[2] gen.
Thomas Morres de Llandynam,[3] gen.

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[1] Edward Tanat, of Trewylan, was the son of Galfridus or Geoffrey Tanat, a younger brother of Thomas Tanat, of Abertanat, sheriff in 1570 (see *Mont. Coll.* vol. iv, p. 151).

[2] Robert Lloyd, of Haughton, in the parish of Llandisilio, was the son of Griffith ap David (ap Owen ap David ap Meredith), of Haughton, and of Trewylan, in the parish of Llansaint-ffraid, eighth in descent from David Llwd. Robert Lloyd married Catherine, daughter of David Lloyd ap Meredith. His father was twice married; *first*, to Gwen, daughter of Griffith Vaughan ap David ap Griffith ap Richard ap Einion, of Whittington, by whom he had Janet, who married Hugh ap Richard ap Griffith ap Meredith ap David Lloyd (lord of half Broniarth), ap Jeuan ap Griffith ap Madoc ap Gwenwys; Mawd, who married Jeffrey Tanat, *jure uxoris* of Trewylan (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 151); Margaret, who married Robert Penel, and afterwards Griffith ap Griffith Dai Lloyd; *secondly*, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Llewelyn, seventh in descent from Ririd ap Cadwgan, by whom he had Robert Lloyd above, Geoffrey Lloyd, and Gwgan Lloyd. "Robtus Lloyd de Dewthor, gen.," was on the grand jury, 19, 21 and 29 Eliz., and "Galfrus Lloyd, gen.," in 22 and 26 Eliz. David ap Owen ap DD. ap Mered. had a grant of a lease of "Court Caldemore" from John ap Pierce Porter, Prior of Chirbury Priory, 18th Feb., 8 Hen. VIII (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 106).

[3] Thomas Morris (ap Maurice ap David ap Ieuan, or Evan), married Audrey, daughter of Roger Lloyd, of Talgarth, and was deputy sheriff to Richard Lloyd, of Marrington, sheriff in 1616. His father, "Mauriceus David ap Jeun de Llandynam, gen.," was on the grand jury 28 Eliz. and previous years. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 303).

Hoell ap Richard de Hurdley, gen.
Thomas Gruff de Penycastell, gen.
Thomas Lloyd de Sylvayne, gen.
Joh'es ap Edward ap Rs Lloyd de Llanvayre, gen.
Anthonis Scarlette de Trewerne, gen.
David ap Ieun DD ap DD de FFenyarth, gen.
Rob'tus ap Robert de Trewerne, gen.
Thomas ap David de Varchoell, gen.
Thomas ap John DD ap Gwillim de Llanbrynmayer, gen.
Philippus ap Richard de Llandynam, gen.
Rob'tus Tudd. de Garthbibeo, gen.

Noï'a S'cde Inquis.

Ed'rus Price de Vaynor, ar.
Rogerus Lloyd de Rhandir, gen.
Joh'es Price de Penniarthe,[1] gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Trevenante, gen.
Joh'es Lingen de Bettus, gen.
Joh'es Gruff. ap Owen de Cume, gen.
Joh'es Rob'ts de Kevronyth, gen.
Humff. Gruff. de Bronnyarth,[2] gen.
Gruff. DD ap John de Llanvehangell, gen.
Willim's ap Owen de eadem, gen.
Riceus Wynne de Llanwoothyn,[3] gen.
Thomas ap Morris ap John Dwye, gen.
Watkinus David de Llanvihangell, gen.
Rogerus Edwards de fforden, gen.
Ieun DD ap Thomas de Gwenohewe, gen.
Joh'es ap Hugh bedowe de Bronyarth, gen.

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[1] William, son of John Price ap Owen, of Peniarth, married Elen, daughter of Maurice Owen, of Rhiewsaeson, sheriff in 1612. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 298. *Harl. MS.* 1936, under "Y Fachwen.")

[2] Humphrey Griffiths, of Broniarth, was the son of Griffith ap Morris ap Llewellyn ap Evan ap David Lloyd (living 7 June 7 Henry IV, 1406), ap David Aber. His mother, Catherine, was the daughter and co-heir of Hugh Lloyd, of Broniarth, ap David ap Matthew ap Cadwallador ap Owen ap Meyrick ap Pasgen, ap Gwyn ap Griffith, lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deythur. By his wife Maud, daughter of Owen ap Evan ap Morris Gethin of Broniarth, he had "Brochwell filius Humfredi Griffith, baptz. fuit secundo die Aprilis, an'o 1594." (Guilsfield Register.) "Barbara filia Brochwell Griffiths, gen., bap. 24 Oct., 1630." (*Ib.*) His descendant, Brochwell Griffiths, of Broniarth, was sheriff in 1719. (*Harl. MS.* 9864-5.)

[3] He married Ann, daughter of Robert Wynn, of Glynn. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 321.)

On the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

Rowlandus Pughe de Mathavarne, ar.
Johe's Vaughan de Llyssyn, ar.
Ric'us Rocke,[1] ar.
Morgan Glynne, ar.
Gruffinus Pughe de Doleyvoneye, ar.
Thomas ap Humffrey de Llanwooryn, gen.
Ed'rus Herbert de Kemes, gen.
Willim's Rob'ts de Domgey, gen.
Joh'es Corbette de Trevenanney, gen.
Joh'es Pughe de Kemes, gen.
Ed'rus ap Thomas de Hendreheane, gen.[2]
Jasperus ap Hughe de Rheteskyn,[3] gen.
Rogerus Gruff. de Tyermynech, gen.
Ed'rus ap David de Trewerne, gen.
Joh'es Edwards de Castellwright,[4] gen.
Ric'us ap Hughe ap Harry de Llanvillinge, gen.
Willim's Price de Llanllygan,[5] gen.
Ric'us Morgan de Broniwoyd, gen.
Joh'es ap Matthewe de Llangynowe, gen.
Rogerus Lloyd de Gayervawre, gen.

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[1] He was of Trefnanney and Shrewsbury, and Sheriff in 1620.

[2] He was the son of "Thomas ap John ap Mores de Hendre Heane (Guilsfield), gen.," on the grand jury 38th Eliz., tenth in descent from Griffith ap Beli, lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deythur, by Catherine, daughter of Walter Hockleton, of Hockleton, in the parish of Chirbury, by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Wynn of Broughton, ap Reginald of Garth. Edward ap Thomas married Mary, daughter of Humphrey ap John Wynn of Garth. (*Cedwyn MS.* under "Hendre Hen.")

[3] Jasper ap Hugh, sixth in descent from Griffith Deuddwr, married Ales, daughter of Humphrey ap John Wynn of Garth, by Joyce, daughter of Humphrey Lloyd, of Leighton, sheriff in 1541, by whom he had 1, Thomas Pugh, who married a daughter of John Williams, of Winnington, and Jane, daughter of Oliver Lloyd, of Leighton; 2, Edward; 3, Griffith; 4, Edmund. (*Cedwyn MS.*, under "More descendants of Gruffydd Deuddwr.) He appears as "Jasp' ap Hugh ap Gruff., gen.," on the grand jury 23 Eliz.; and as "Jasperus ap Hugh de Redeskyn, gen.," in the 29th Eliz.

[4] John Edwards was the son of Edward ap Howell, descended from Sir Robert ap Madoc, knight, by Elen, daughter of Pierce ap Edmund Middleton, of Middleton, in the parish of Chirbury. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert ap Thomas Ireland, by whom he had Samuel Edwards, Richard Edwards, and Hugh Edwards. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 323, under "Edwards of Castell Trynn.")

[5] William Price was lord of the manor of Llanllygan. He was the son of David ap Rhys ap John ap David of Llanllygan, on the grand jury 39 Eliz., by Catherine, daughter of John ap Thomas ap

22 Jan. 10 Jas. I. Apud Mathavarn. A deposition taken before Rowland Pugh, esq'r., one of his Ma'ties Justic's of the peace of the said county.

24 Dec. 10 Jas. I. Apud Llanvechan. A deposition taken coram Cadd'ero Owen in Sacra Theolog. Baculo uno Justic. etc.

4 Feb. 10 Jas. I. Apud Allportt. A deposition taken cora Ric'o Lloid, ar., uno Justic. pacis com. Mount'y. Signed, Rich. Lloyd, ar.

The sheriffs' file of 10 James I contains many good autographs of public officers.

Miscellanea Historica, 11 James I, 1613.

Magna Session tent apud Novam Villam, 23 *May,* 11 *James I.*
" Edward Price, Ar. Vic."

Nomina Ministro'm Dn'i Regis Com. p'd (Montgomery).

Nomi'a Justic. Pacis Dn'i Regis Com. pd.

Thomas D'ns Ellsmer, Cancell. Anglie, etc.
Henricus Comes North'ton, Custos privat' Sigilli.
Rad'us D'ns Eure p'sedens Consilii D'ni Regis infra principalitat' sui M'chie Wallie.
Ric'us Ep'us Assaph.
Ric'us Lewknor, miles, et Henricus Towneshend, miles, Justic. Cestr., etc.
Willimus Herbert, miles (Lord Powis).
Edwardus Herbert, miles (Lord Herbert of Chirbury).
Ric'us Price, miles (Gogerddan).
Thomas Hanmer, miles.
Ric'us Hussey, miles (Criggion).
Ric'us Baker, ar.
Owinus Vaughan, ar. (Llwydiarth).
Ed'rus Price de Nova Villa, ar.
Rob'tus Leighton, ar. (Wattlesborough).
Ed'rus Price de Vaynor, ar.
Ric'us Leighton, ar. (Gwernygo).
Roland Pughe, ar. (Mathavarn).

Rhys ap David, lord of Llanllygan. William Price by Jane, daughter of William Whittingham, had a son, David Price, who was lord of the manor of Llanllygan in the 3rd Charles I, and married Bridget, daughter of Edward Price of Gunley. (*Add. MSS.* 9865, British Museum.)

Mauricius Owen, ar. (Rhiwsaeson).
Jenkinus Lloyd, ar. (Berthllwyd).
Thomas Jucks, ar. (Buttington).
Willimus Penryn, ar. (Rhysnant).
Cadd'r Owen Sac. Theolog. Bacc. (Llanvechan).
Joh'es Vaughan,[1] ar. (Llyssyn).
Carolus Herbert, ar. (Aston).
Lodowicus Gwyn, ar. (Llanidloes).
Gilbertus Jones, ar. (Pool).
Rolandus Owen, ar. (? Llunllo).
Ric'us Lloyd, ar. (Marrington).
Morganus Glynn, ar. (Glynn).
Ric'us Rocke, ar. (Salop).

David Blayney et Randulphus Parry, gen'osi, Coronat. D'ni Regis com. p'd.

Ed'rus Lloyd, ar., escaetor, D'ni Regis com. p'd.

Deposition "coram Edwardo Price, ar., uno Justic. pacis, etc., venit Arthurus Jones de Garthmyll in com. pred. gen'os. 6 March, 11 James I."

"10 Nov. 1613. Edw. Kynaston of Hordley, Esq., grants a lease of a meadow in Pool, called Dole-y-Chirgan, to John Brown." (Schedule of Kynaston papers).

Miscellanea Historica, 14 James I, 1616.

Magna Sessio, tent apud Polam, 30 *Sept.,* 14 *James I. Summons thereto from Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, Knight, Chief Justice of Chester. Endorsed, Rich. Lloyd, Ar. Vic.*

Inquis. Magna.

Rowlandus Pughe de Mathavarne, ar.
Ed'rus Herbert de Kemes, gen.
Ric'us Price de Nova Villa, gen.
Thomas ap Humffrey de Llanwrin, gen.
Joh'es Owen de Dolarthin,[2] gen.

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[1] John Vaughan was probably the eldest son of Owen ap John ap Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth. He married Margaret, sister of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and was entered of the Middle Temple in 1606. He probably died without issue. He was on the grand jury list of the previous year.

[2] John Wynn ap Owen of Dolarddyn was twelfth in descent from Griffith ap Beli, lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr. He

Thomas Peers de Kerry, gen.
Griffinus Lloyd Lewis de Llanvillinge,[1] gen.
Rogerus Griffith de Tirymynich,[2] gen.
Ric'us ap Hugh ap Harry de Llanvillinge, gen.
Howel Jones de Penstrowed, gen.
M'dd David ap Ieun de Dwyriwe,[3] gen.
Riceus Wynne de Llanwothin, gen.
Ric'us Powell de Brinkamiser, gen.
Ed'rus ap Hugh de Trewerne, gen.
Carolus Griffith de Kilcoran, gen.

Names on the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

David Powell de Weston, gen.
Roger Lloyd de Rhandir, gen.
Ed'rus ap Thomas de Hendrehen, gen.
Humffridus Lloyd de Llanvair, gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Trefnant, gen.
Ed'rus Mores de Coome Erle, gen.
Griffinus Bynnar de Nant Michied,[4] gen.

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married Mawd, daughter of Howell Vaughan of Coed Talog, ap Owen ap John Vaughan of Llwydiarth, and Lucy, daughter of John Wynn ap Reynold ap Sir Griffith Vaughan. By Lucy he had Gabriel Wynn, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Piers of Cressage and Maesmawr, barrister-at-law, and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr, sheriff in 1581. (Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 293, and *Cedwyn MS.* under "Dolarddun"). See also *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 317, n. 4.

[1] Griffith Lloyd of Bodvach, in the parish of Llanfyllin, ap Lewis ap David, was seventh in descent from Madoc Kyffin. His grandfather David ap William married Lowry, daughter and heiress of John ap Jenkin of Bodvach, descended from Celynin of Llwydiarth. By Margaret, daughter of William Penrhyn of Rhysnant ap Llewellyn ap Humphrey Penrhyn, Griffith Lloyd had William, who assumed the surname of Kyffin, and was the father of John Kyffin of Bodvach. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 307, *Harl. MSS.* 9864-5.)

[2] See Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, under "Tir y Mynych, Cegidva," vol. i, p. 306.

[3] Meredith (ap David ap Evan) of Dwyryw, in the parish of Manavon, was twelfth in descent from Cynvelyn ap Dolphyn, who appears as fourth lay witness to Owen Cyfeiliog's charter, founding the Abbey of Strata Marcella in 1170. His mother was Margaret, daughter of William Herbert of Park, sheriff in 1569. His son John Meredith married Eleanor, daughter of Griffith Kyffyn of Cae Coch, by whom he had David, and Catherine married to Rowland Meredith of Groft. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 285.

[4] His descendants are thus given in *Harl. MS.* 1936. "Glan

Joh'es Penrhyn de Llandrinio,[1] gen.
Ed'rus Walters de Bawsley, gen.
Ed'rus ap David de Trewerne, gen.
Ric'us M'fin de llettygunvach, gen.
Ric'us Beamond de Bacheldre, gen.
Joh'es Herbert de Keven Penarth, gen.
Joh'es Humffrey de Brinlalch, gen.
David Jones de llanwthin, gen.

Edwardus Mores et Joh'es Bythell, gen'osi, balli de Mountgom'y.

"Tho's Thompson, Rector, ecclia de Mountgomerie," signed to a petition.

Deposition "taken at Criggion, 17 July, 1616, before Sir Richard Hussey, Knight, Justice of the peace for the said county" (Montgomery).

14 James I. In Roll 869 of Ministers' Accounts the following occur—

"Ed'm Crowther nu'p de Gilfielde, gen'os."

"Humfrid. Lloyd de Greate Heme, gen'os."

"Randulphus Lloyd de eadem."

"Matthew Herbert, ar. de Talyglandy scituat. in poc'h de Kemes."

Meichiad. Llanfihangell. John Bynyr ap W'm Bynyr ap Gr. Bynyr, married Margt. v. John Trevor ye old of Pentre Kyn'ick." His daughter "Elizabeth f. h." married "Edd. Edd's son of W'm Edd's of Llanfihangell yn Gwynfa. Rogerus Moston ar. et Sydneus Bynner, gen. Balli de Llanvillinge in 14 Charles II, 1662. The oldest monument in the church of Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant thus records his death: "Sidneus Bynner gen., *ob.* 1694, æt. 70."

We find the following records of the family.

"Iohes Bynner et Thomas Griffiths, gen'osi. Ball. de Llanvillinge 24 Charles I, 1648."

"John Bynner of Nanthmeiched, gen.," appears on a grand jury list in 1654.

Owinus Bynner de * appears on the grand jury list for the hundred of Llanfyllin, 15 Charles II, 1663.

"Gaynor Byner," baptized in 1654 (Llanfyllin Register).

[1] John Penrhyn of Llandrinio was the son of Edward Penrhyn ap Jeffrey Penrhyn (steward of Bausley, 13 Eliz.) ap Owen ap Griffith ap Llewellyn Penrhyn. By Catherine, daughter of William Owen, John Penrhyn had a son, Roger Penrhyn of Llandrinio, who married Elizabeth, daughter of "Edrus ap Thomas de Hendrehen, gen." above. (*Harl. MSS.*, 9864-5).

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA, 15 JAMES I, 1617.

A file of warrants issued to the Sheriff of Montgomeryshire. Endorsed, Rich. Lloyd, Ar. Vic., 5 Oct., 14 James I. Passed on to the next sheriff for execution, and endorsed "Edw. FFoxe, Miles, Vic."

Magna Sessio, tent apud Mountgom'y, 2 June, 15 James I.

Noi'a Inq. Magna.

Joh'es Blayney de Tregynon,[1] ar.
Ric'us Price de Newtowne, gen.
Gruffinus Lloyd Lewis de Llanvillinge, gen.
Ric'us Bedmond de Bacheldre, gen.
David Powell de Weston, gen.
Joh'is Price de Penniarth, gen.
Ed'rus Ockley de Bacheldre, gen.
Rowlandus Lloyd de Bronyood, gen.
Thomas ap Humffrey ap Hughe de Llanwoyryn, gen.
David Lloyd ap Ieun de Llanwooryn, gen.
Thomas Cadd'r de Llanbrynmayre, gen.
Thomas Williams de Manavon, gen.
Humffrus Grouffith de Bronyarth, gen.
Lewis Hoells, gen.
Hoell Jones de Penrhoneth, (?) gen.

"Inquis. post mortem apud Llanlygan, 31st May, 15 James I, coram David Blayney, gen'oso, uno coronator'm sup' visu corporis Owini Vaughan,[2] armigeri, apud Llwydiarth in com. pred." (Montgomery).

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[1] John Blayney of Gregynog was the eldest son of Lewis Blayney, and the grandson of David Lloyd Blayney, sheriff in 1577 and 1585. John Blayney, himself sheriff in 1642, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Lloyd of Berthllwyd, sheriff in 1588 and 1606. Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation*, vol. i, p. 299.

[2] He was the son of John ap Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, sheriff in 1583, by Catherine, daughter and heiress of Maurice ap Robert of Llangedwin. He had issue:—

I. "John Vaughan of Llwydiarth," entered of the Middle Temple in 1606, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Herbert, and sister of Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury. He probably died without issue.

II. Sir Robert Vaughan, Knight, who married Catherine, daughter of William Lord Powis.

III. Charles Vaughan, tried at the County Assizes 1 Charles I, 1625, for murder in taking forcible possession of the house of Llwydiarth on the death of his elder brother, Sir Robert Vaughan. (See "Miscellanea Historica," Charles I, and note.)

Miscellanea Historica, 16 James I, 1618.

Magna Sess. tent apud Polam, 28 June, 16 James I, "Robertus Owen, Ar Vic."

Jur. Magna.

Joh'es Blayney de Tregynon, ar.
FFrancis Herbert de Dolgioge,[1] ar.
Ed'rus Wynne, de Garth,[2] gen.
Lloyd Piers de Maesmawr,[3] gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Trevnant, gen.
Ed'rus Herbert de Kemes, gen.
Evanus Matthew de Kerry, gen.
Evanus Glyn de Glyn,[4] gen.
Arthurus Powell de Hurdley, gen.
Ed'rus Whittingham de Coedtalinog,[5] gen.
Ric'us Griffith de Sutton,[6] gen.

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iv. "Roger Vaughan of Llwydiarth," entered of the Middle Temple in 1614.

v. "Edward Vaughan of Llwydiarth," entered of the Middle Temple in 1618.

i. Dorothy, married to William Salusbury of Rûg.

ii. Mary, married to Arthur Price of Vaynor (Lewys Dwnn, vol. I, pp. 292-4).

Although some of Owen Vaughan's sons must have had issue, Elianor, the daughter of his second son, Sir Robert Vaughan, alienated the estates of Llwydiarth and Llangedwin from the family.

[1] He was the eldest son of Matthew Herbert of Dolguog. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, pp. 366-7.)

[2] Edward Wynne was the son of Thomas Wynne of Garth, on the grand jury 36 Eliz. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 263, n. 1) and a magistrate from the 43 Eliz. to the 3 James I. Edward Wynne married Margaret, daughter of William Lloyd ap Elissen of Rhiwaedog. "1627. Edwardus Wynne. Ar. Sep. 28 Jan." (Guilsfield Register.) "1600, Gaynor filia Edwardi Wynne de Garthe Bap. 18 Dec." (*Ib.*) She married John Trevor of Pentre Kynrick and Mostyn, by whom she had two daughters. *Genealogie of Wynne of Garth*, by John Salusbury de Erbistocke, at Powis Castle.

[3] He was the son of Edward Peers and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr and Trowscoed, sheriff in 1581. (See *Mont. Coll.* vol. iv, p. 408.)

[4] He was of Glynn Clywedog, in the parish of Llanidloes, and sheriff in 1628. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 311.

[5] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 479, n.

[6] "Richus Griffith de Sydden (Sutton near Montgomery) gen." is mentioned in Exchequer Roll 853 of Minister's Accts. of the 33 Eliz. His pedigree is given is Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 308.

Ed'rus Owen de Penyrallt Goch,[1] gen.
Ric'us Jones de Garthmyll, gen.
Thomas Rogers de Varchoell,[2] gen.
Joh'es Tylston de Mathravall, gen.
Joh'es Gwynn de Dolybachoge,[3] gen.
Joh'es Price de Penniarth, gen.
Gruffinus Jones de Kevencoze, gen.
David Lloyd de Bryngwyn,[4] gen.
Rob'tus Owen, Ar. Vic.

S'cde Jur.

Andreas Ellis de Mayne, gen.
Owen Edwards de Collffryn, gen.[5]
Joh'es David ap Rees de Kyvronith,[6] gen.

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[1] Edward Owen ap William ap Rees ap Owen (*Harl. MSS.* 1936) under "Pen-yr-alt Goch" was of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys, and the ancestor of the Bowens of Alt Goch. Edward Owen or Bowen married Catherine, daughter of Morgan Glynne, sheriff in 1852, and sister of Evan Glynne above. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 311. He had a son, Jenkin Bowen. "Ricus Bowen de Penir allt, gen.," appears on the grand jury, 9 Charles I.

[2] Thomas Rogers was the son of Thomas ap Roger of Burgedin, twelfth in descent from Ithell Goch of Burgedin, ap David ap Meredith ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, by Jane, daughter of Jeffrey Tanat of Trewylan. *Harl. MSS.* 9864 5. His father, "Thomas ap Roger de Gilffyld, gen.," was on the grand jury, 32 Eliz.

"Thomas ap Roger de Burgedurge sepult., 20 Dec., 1601" (Guilsfield Register).

[3] John Gwynn of Dolebachog and Glyn Havren was the son of Edward ap Maurice ap John by Catherine, daughter of John Pugh (ap Hugh ap Evan) of Mathavarn. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 302. He was on the grand jury, 4 James I.

[4] David Lloyd of Bryngwyn, in the parish of Llanfechain, ap John (on juries from 1590-9) ap Robert Lloyd of Bryngwyn, appears on juries up to the 11th Charles I, 1635. By his wife Mary, daughter of William Williams of Winnington, he was the father of Oliver Lloyd of Bryngwyn, who, born about the time that his grandfather John ap Robert Lloyd was serving on juries, in 1590-9, is erroneously supposed to have represented the county of Montgomery in the Parliament of 1586. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 252, also note, p. 256.) "Joh'es ap Robert Lloyd de Llanvechan, gen.," was on the grand jury 26 Oct., 32 Eliz., 1590. *Ib.* vol. iv, p. 250, n. 3. In the latter note "this" ought to be *their* grandson.

[5] Owinus Edwards de Colfryn, gen.," was on the grand jury of the 43 Eliz. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 283, note 3.

[6] He was the ancestor of the Prices of Cyfronydd. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 275, note 1.

Joh'es Vaughan de Myvod,[1] gen.
Ricæus Lloyd de Cowney,[2] gen.
Thomas Pugh de Penrhin, gen.
Ric'us Sheinton de Llanwnog,[3] gen.
Joh'is Lingen de Bettus, gen.
Thomas ap Edmond de Llann'chbrochwell, gen.
Evanus David de Rhiwiriarth, gen.
Ed'rus Evans de Pentirch, gen.
Georgius Symmes de Trevegloes, gen.
Moriceus David ap Ieun de Bulchaythan,[4] gen.
Rob'tus Owen, Ar. Vic.

On the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

Ed'rus Kynaston de Hordley,[5] ar.
Humffrus Robinson de helygy, gen.
Ric'us Price de Parke, gen.
Ric'us Owen de Machinlleth,[6] gen.

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[1] John Vaughan ap Roger Vaughan of Meivod, descended from Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, married Bridget, sister of Richard Herbert of Meivod, by whom he had Roger Vaughan, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Davies ap Humphrey of Cynhinfa. Margaret, who married Thomas Bowdler of Mifod. Bridget, who married "Robert Ffoulkes p'son of Llanvechain." Anne, who married "John Price ap M'edd of Meifod." Martha, who married "Robert Edds ap Thos. Edd's of Pant Glas in Meifod." *Harl. MS.* 1936.

[2] Rees Lloyd of Cownwy was a brother-in-law of John Price of Cyfronydd above. He married Elen, daughter of Owen ap John ap David Vaughan ap Bedo ap Jenkin ap Jeun Caereinion. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, pp. 321-2.

[3] Richard Sheinton was the son of "Hugh Sheinton de Llanwonocke, gen.," on a jury in the 30 Eliz., by Margaret, daughter of Oliver Lloyd of Leighton, and relict of Francis Hordley of Hordley. Richard Sheinton had two sons, Hugh Sheinton (mistaken in "Miscellanea Historica," note 1, 30th Eliz., for his grandfather Hugh Sheinton), and Oliver Sheinton, churchwarden of Chirbury parish in 1635, also a daughter Bridget. Richard Sheinton married secondly Anne, daughter of David Lloyd Blayney, sheriff in 1585, by whom he had a daughter, Elinor. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 305, and note 1.

[4] See "Miscellanea Historica," 4th James I.

[5] Edward Kynaston was the son of Roger Kynaston of Hordley by Margaret, daughter of John Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, sheriff in 1583. He married Mary, sister of Sir Roger Owen of Condover, Knight. He was sheriff in 1623.

[6] He was the eldest son of John Owen of Machynlleth by Mahallt, daughter of Richard Pugh of Dol-y-corslwyn. From him descended Miss Jane Owen, the heiress of the family, who married,

Joh'es ap Mathew ap Richard de Moughtre, gen.
Willim'us Vavasoure de Newtowne, gen.[1]
Rob'tus Parry de Myvod,[2] gen.
Rogerus Griffith de Tyrymynich,[3] gen.
Edwardus Tannett de Trewylan, gen.
Willim'us Dawes de Llandineo, gen.
Moriceus ap Mathewe de Llandinam, gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Bachaethllon,[4] gen.
Willim'us ap John Wynne de Myvod, gen.
Ric'us Griffith de Garthe, gen.
Jenkinus Mores de Llandinam, gen.
Edward ap Hugh de Trewerne, gen.
Roger Penrhyn, gen.

"Montgomery. 16 July, 16 James I. A grant of the office of particular surveyor of, to Gabriel Marsh during pleasure." (Fo. 28, vol. viii, North Wales Enrolment).

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA, 17 JAMES I.

Magna Session[5] *tent' apud Polam, 10th July, 17 James I. Summons thereto addresssd by Thomas Chamberlayne, Miles, Justic. Endorsed "Ricus Rocke, Ar. Vic."*

Noi'a Inquis. Magn.

Joh'es Wynn de Dolarddyn, gen.
Evanus Mathewe de Kerry, gen.
Reginaldus Clerke de Bacheldre, gen.

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first, Richard Viscount Bulkeley, and, secondly, Edward Williams, Esq. She died in 1765. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 272, notes 4 and 7.

[1] Conflicting authorities, see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, pp. 337, 386, have already been given, one stating that Penelope, daughter of William Vavasour of Newtown, was the *wife*, the other that she was the *mother*, of Vavasour Powell, the great Nonconformist preacher. There can be little doubt that she was his mother, and she was probably desirous of thus transmitting to posterity the name of her ancient family.

[2] Robert Parry ap Jenkin ap John ap Harry of Meivod, according to *Harl. MS.* 1936. commencing at fol. 17, married "Margaret f. h. Humphrey Griff ap Hugh of Meiford," by whom he had "Andrew Parry, who married Margaret v. Tho. Tanat of Abertanat ap Res Tanat."

[3] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 277, note 3.

[4] Richard Lloyd was of Machaethlon, in the parish of Kerry. See Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 288, for his descent and connections.

[5] For the roll of magistrates for this year see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 347. The sheriff's, or gaol, files, partly destroyed, for the years 12th-19th James I, 1614-21, contain no rolls of magistrates.

Joh'es DD ap Rees de Kyfronyth, gen.
Joh'es Pughe de Derowen, gen.
Morgan Vaughan de Llansanffraid, gen.
Thomas David de Varchoell, gen.
Charolus Price, gen.
Joh'es Lingen de Bettus, gen.
Evanus DD ap Owen, gen.
Derwas Gruffyth de Kemes,[1] gen.
Moricius DD ap Ieun de Balcharthan,[2] gen.
Watkin David, gen.
Joh'es ap Ed. ap Rees Lloyd de Llanvair, gen.
Ed'rus ap Ieun de Pentirch, gen.
Joh'es Breese, yom. Ric'us Rocke, Ar. Vic.

Names on the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

Edwarde Purcell de Wropton,[3] ar.
Lloyd Peers de Maesmawr, gen.
David Lloyd de Bryngwyn, gen.
Weithan Jones de Treweithan,[4] gen.

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[1] Derwas Griffith ap Ednyved ap Griffith, according to *Harl. MS.* 1936, was of "Glyntwywyn in Kemais," and married Mary, daughter of Griffith Kyffin of Cae Coch. His father, "Ednyved Gruffithe de Kemes, gener.," appears on a jury in the 35th Eliz.

[2] Of Bwlch Aeddan.

[3] Edward Purcell was the first of his family who became domiciled at Nantcribba, in the township of Wropton, and parish of Forden. He was sheriff in 1625.

[4] Wythen Jones ap Evan ap Hugh Jones was descended from the Cynvynian Princes of Powys. His grandfather, Hugh Jones, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Herbert, of Montgomery, Knight, and appears on grand jury lists from the 6th to the 27th Eliz., 1564-85. Wythen Jones married Judith, daughter of Humphrey Lloyd ap Edward Lloyd of Llanynys, Denbighshire. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 304. This marriage gave rise to an angry correspondence, now preserved in the series of "Domestic State Papers" at the Record Office, between Thomas Wilson and Edward Lloyd, the brother of Judith. It is thus epitomized in the index.

"5 September, 1614. Tho's Wilson to Edward Lloyd. Intends to prosecute his claim to the custody of Wythen, son of the late Einion (? Evan) Jones, as the king's ward, and also to obtain a fine, because Lloyd's father married the ward to his own daughter" (Edward Lloyd's sister Judith). The mother of Edward and Judith Lloyd, was Gwen, daughter of Meredith ap Hugh ap Evan of Mathavarn. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 272.

On 11th September, Edward Lloyd wrote a rejoinder to Thomas Wilson. Edward Lloyd married Gwen Lewis of Bron-y-Voel in the vale of Clwyd.

David Lloyd de Haulchton, gen.
David Lloyd ap Ieun de Llanwonoge, gen.
Ed'rus Lloyd de Tirymynich, gen.
Robert ap Robert de Trewerne, gen.
Joh'es Rob'tus de Kyvronydd, gen.
Rogerus Price de Ackley, gen.[1]
Thomas Pughe de Cletterwood, gen.
Joh'es Corbett de Trevenanney, gen.
Ric'us Griffithe de Garth, gen.
Riceus ap John DD Lloyd de Gayer,[2] gen.

Carolus Lloyd Vaughan[3] et Carolus Jones, armigeri, Balli et Justic. pacis Vil. et libtat de Pola.

Deposition, 31 May, 17 James I, coram Thomas Juckes et Rico Lloyd, armigeris, duobs Justic. ad pacem D'ni Regis in com. pred. venit Maurice ap David de Chirbury, yom.

Apud Mountgomery, 26 April, 17 James I. A deposition coram Edwardo Price de Kerry, armigero, et Edwardo Home, Cl'ico, duobs Justic. etc.

John Arneway,[4] sonne of Richard Arneway of Maesmawr (Llandinam), in the county of Montgomery, gen., was found dead in the river of Severn, near Caersws Bridge, the 7th November last.

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[1] Of Gunley. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 271, n. 1. He is probably identical with "Roger Price de Gunley, gen." on a jury, 38th Eliz., and with "Roger ap Rees de Gwnley, gen.," who occurs on 15th July, 39 Eliz. *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 274.

[2] "Ricus DD Lloid de Gayre generosus," probably his uncle, occurs in 29 Eliz. See "Miscellanea Historica," 29 Eliz., and "David ap Jenn ap DD Lloid de Gaer, gen'os," his brother, in 32 Eliz.

[3] Charles Lloyd Vaughan was probably the sixth son of Charles Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff in 1601, by Anne, daughter of Edward Herbert of Montgomery, sheriff in 1568.

[4] It was probably his uncle John Arneway of Tregynon who was manager of the Blayney estates while the heads of the family, or at all events Sir Edward Blayney, first Baron Blayney, were holding military commands in the armies of Queen Elizabeth in Ireland. Joyce, daughter of John Arneway of Tregynon married Austyn ap Rees of Carno, on a jury 27th Eliz., a member of the Blayney family, and Margaret, the sister of John Arneway of Tregynon married Owen ap Maurice ap Howel, who was living at Caersws in 1586. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, pp. 277, 282.

Miscellanea Historica, 20 James I, 1622.

Magna Sessio, tent apud Polam, 21 April, 20 James I. Endorsed "Ed'rus Kynaston, Ar. Vic."

Noi'a Ministro, et Justic. Pacis, Dn'i Regis Com p'd.

Joh'es Ep'us Lincoln, Custos Magn. sigilli Anglie.

Lionell Com. Midd., Thesaurarius, D'ni Regis Anglie.

Henricus Vicecomes Mandeville, D'ns P'sedens Consilii D'ni Regis.

Ed'rus Comes Wigorn, Custos Privat. sigilli.

Lodovicus Dux Lenox, Senescallus Hospicii D'ni Regis.

Will'mus Comes North'ton, P'sedens Consilii D'ni Regis in Principalitatem et Marchie Wallie.

Ric'us Ep'us Assaph.

Jacobus Whitelocke, miles, unus Justic. Cestrie Capital. Justic. D'ni Regis Mag. Sessio, Com. p'd (Montgomery).

Marmadukus Lloyd, miles, alter Justic. Cestrie, etc.

Willimus Herbert, miles (Lord Powis).

Ed'rus Herbert, miles (Lord Herbert of Chirbury).

Ed'rus FFoxe, miles (of Gwernygo).

Ric'us Hussey, miles (Criggion).

Joh'es Herbert, miles (Steward of Powis).

Rob'tus Vaughan, miles (Llwydiarth).

Daniel Price,[1] FFulco Price, } Sacræ Theolog. Doctor.

Ed'rus Price de Newtowne, ar.

Robtus Leighton, ar. (Wattlesborough and Bausley).

Ric'us Leighton, ar. (Gwernygo).

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[1] Dr. Daniel Price was a son of Thomas Price, vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and the brother of Sampson Price, D.D., the *Mawl of Heretics*. Daniel Price was rector of Worthen, Salop, and of Llanteglos in Cornwall, Dean of Hereford, chaplain to James I, and his sons prince Henry and Charles I; and what was not so usual with the clergy of that day, a justice of the peace for the counties of Salop, Montgomery, and Cornwall, as is recorded in his epitaph at Worthen with the following inscription:—

"Doctus Apud Nostras Iovis Exemplaria Leges
Per Reges Justis Connumerandus Erat
Doctor Divinus Dignusq. Decore Decani
Justicia Daniel vir precibusq. Dei."

Arms. *Or*, a lion passant, *sable*; impaling a St. George's cross, *argent*; on a St. Andrew's cross, *or*:

Crest. A lion rampant reguardant, *sable*, holding a fleur de lys, *or*, date 1633. Mr. Blakeway says that he died on the 23rd Sep. 1631. *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 213, n. 4.

Jenkinus Lloyd, ar. (Berthllwyd).
Thomas Juckes, ar. (Buttington).
Charolus Herbert, ar. (Aston).
Athelystanus Owen, ar. (Rhiwsaeson).
Joh'es Blayney, ar. (Gregynog).
Matheus Price, ar. (Park).
Rowland Owen, ar. (Llunllo).
Thomas Kerry, ar. (Binweston).
Arthurus Price, ar. (Vaynor).
Ed'rus Price de Kerry, ar. (Glanmeheli).
FFranciscus Herbert, ar. (Dolguog).
Ed'rus Homes, ar.

David Blayney et Randulphus Parry, gen'osi, Coronator's D'ni Regis com. p'd.
Jacobus Philippes, ar., escaetor, D'ni Regis.
Matheus Price, ar., Maior de Llanidloes.
Thomas Owen,[1] gen., Maior de Machynlleth.
Ric'us Pryce, gen., Maior de Caersows.
Joh'es Robertes et Ed'rus Moris, armigeri, balli et Justic. pacis vil. et lib'tat de Pola.
Ric'us Morgan et Ric'us Whittingham, gen'osi, balli de Mountgom'y.
Gruffinus Kyffyn et Joh'es Percy, gen'osi, balli de Llanvillinge.

Noi'a Senescallor's Dn'i Regis Com. p'd.

Joh'es Herbert, miles, Capital Senescallus, Percei Herbert, miles, et Baronett, D'ni sui de Powys.
Herbertus Croft, miles, Cap. Sen., D'no Rege, D'ni sui de Kerry, Kedewen, Halcetor, et Mountgom'y.
Thomas Williams,[2] ar., Cap. Sen., Rico Hussey, miles, D'ni sui de Nethergorther.
FFranciscus Barckley, ar., Cap. Sen., Edro Purcell, ar., D'ni sui de Overgorther.
Ed'rus Waties, ar., Cap. Sen., Rico Newport, milit., D'ni sui de Dewthor.
Joh'es Reynolds, gen., Cap. Sen., Rob'to Leighton, ar., D'ni sui de Baulseley.
Joh'es Reynolds, gen., Cap. Sen., Thome Kerry, ar., D'ni sui de Leighton.
Ed'rus Lloyd, gen., Cap. Sen., Willi'mo Owen, milit., D'ni sui de Arustley.

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[1] Of Lunllo.
[2] Of Willaston.

Ed'rus Price, gen., Cap. Sen., Willi'mo Owen, milit., D'ni sui de Keveyliog.

Arthurus Powell, gen., Cap. Sen., Arthuro Price, ar., D'ni sui de Teirtreff Escore (? Issa).

* Griffiths, gen., Cap. Sen., Ed'ro Kynaston, ar., D'ni sui de Dynas.

Willi'mus Owen, gen. (?), Cap. Sen., Johanno Hayward, milit., Dn'i sui de Stratm'cell.

The following occur on the Grand Jury lists.

Mattheus Price,[1] ar.
Joh'es Wyn, gen.
Gruffinus Jones de Llanvaire, gen.
Riceus ap Mathewe ap Richard, gen.
Thomas Overall de Trefnanney, gen.
David Lloyd ap Ieuan de Llanwoonog, gen.
David ap Ieun Bedo, gen.
Evanus David de Llangirrick,[2] gen.
Ed'rus Lloyd de Tyryminych, gen.
Evanus Bowen de Collfryn,[3] gen.
Humffrus Gruff. de Bronniarth, gen.
Joh'es Lloyd de Dolobran, gen.

"Apud Dolgiog," 7 Dec., 20 James I, 1622, a deposition was taken "coram ffrancisco Herbert, armigero."

"Apud Tregynon," 1 Dec., 20 James I, the same "coram John Blayney, ar., uno Justic. ad pacem, etc."

"Apud Polam," 3 Feb., 20 James I, the same "coram Joh'i Herbert, milit., uno Justic. ad pacem, etc."

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA, 21 JAMES I, 1623.

Summons "ad Magnam Sess., tenend. apud Polam, 14 Oct., 20 James I, and addressed to the new sheriff. Endorsed Ric'us Price, Mil. Vic."

Noi'a Magn. Inquis.

Jenkin Lloyd,[4] ar.
Arthurus Price, ar. (Vaynor).

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[1] He was of Park and the younger brother of Edward Price of Newtown, sheriff in 1615.

[2] He was of Clochfaen, in the parish of Llangurig (see "Miscellanea Historica," 4th James I, n. 3), and the ancestor of the Chevalier Lloyd, K.S.G., of Clochfaen.

[3] Evan ap Owen, or Bowen, was probably the son of Owen Edwards of Collfryn, on the grand jury 43 Eliz. and 16 James I. See notes under those years in "Miscellanea Historica."

[4] Of Berthllwyd, and sheriff in 1588 and 1606.

Ed'rus Lloyd de Trevegloyes, ar.[1]
Jacobus Phillips de Kevencough, ar.
Willim's Kyffin,[2] ar.
Thomas Peers de Dolevorgan, ar.
Rob'tus Wynne de Varchoell, gen.
Rogerus Griffith de Tyerymynych, gen.
Ed'rus Evans de Manavon, gen.
Ric'us Shynton de Llanwoonoge, gen.
Gruffinus Jones de Llettye gwilim, gen.
Joh'es ap. Edw. ap Rees Lloyd de Llanvaire, gen.
Ric'us Davies de Mountgomery, gen.
Thomas ap Edmund de Llann'chvrochwell, gen.
Thomas ap DD ap Ieun ap Hoell de Manavon, gen.

Names on the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

Thomas Kerry,[3] ar.
Joh'es Owen de Dolearthyn,[4] gen.
Riceus Wynne de Llanwoothyn, gen.

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[1] He was probably Edward Lloyd of Talgarth, in the parish of Trefeglwys, who, as "Edwardus Lloyd de Talgarth, gen.," was on the grand jury 30th Eliz., 1588, son of "Roger Lloyd de Talgarth," on the grand jury 2nd Eliz., son of Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff in 1541. Edward Lloyd was the son of Roger Lloyd of Talgarth by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Morgan Herbert, Knt., eldest son of Richard Herbert of Montgomery, Knt., by his first wife, Jane.

Edward Lloyd by Elizabeth, daughter of John ap Morgan Gwynn, sheriff in 1582, had Roger Lloyd of Talgarth, mentioned below. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, pp. 301-12.

Jenkyn Lloyd of Berthllwyd had a brother, who in 1588 entered the Middle Temple as "*Edward* Lloyd of *Berthllwyd*," and who became a bencher in 1598. In 1590 he was on the grand jury as "Edwardus Lloyd de Berthlloyd, gen.',; and in 1595, 1597 as "Edwardus Lloyd de *Llanidloes*, gen."

[2] William Kyffin of Bodvach was the son of Griffith Lloyd ap Lewis, *alias* Kyffin, of Bodvach (see "Miscellanea Historica," 14 James I, note 3). By Gwen, daughter of Gawen Vaughan ap Howell Vaughan ap David Lloyd of Glan-y-Llyn, he had, 1, John Kyffin of Bodvach; 2, Griffith; 3, Gawen; 4, Harry; 1, Margaret; 2, Ales; 3, Jane; 4, Elizabeth. *Harl. MSS.*, 9864-5.

[3] Thomas Kerry of Binweston was the son of George Kerry, by Anne, daughter of Adam Ottley of Pichford. He married Mary, daughter of William Hopton of Chirbury, whose grandfather, Edward Hopton, had a grant of the site of Chirbury Priory. Thomas Kerry was sheriff in 1618.

[4] John Wynne ap Owen of Dolarddyn, see "Miscellanea Historica," 17 James I.

Ed'rus Price de Gunley,[1] gen.
Edward ap Ieun Jenkyn de Llanginog, gen.
Owinus Derwas de Penryn Vechan,[2] gen.

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[1] Edward Price of Gunley entered his pedigree at Lewys Dwnn's visitation of Montgomeryshire in 1609 (vol. i, p. 291). The original vellum pedigree, signed by Lewys Dwnn, is now at Gunley. It states that he was the son of Richard Price, the son of Richard Price ap Rees ap Morris ap Hugh ap Watkin, fifth in descent from Einion ap Seisyllt, who held in fee the lands between the rivers "Dyvi" and "Dewlas" at the close of the twelfth century. Confirmatory of this descent we find that Richard Price, junior, was living in the 13th Eliz., Richard Price, senior, in the 36th Henry VIII, and "Morris ap Hugh of Gwnle" in the 5th Henry VII. Edward Price had an uncle "Ed'us ap Richard ap Res de Ackley, gen.", present at the county assizes 13 Eliz., but this is his first appearance on the sheriff's files. The Chirbury register notices his burial thus: "1643, Edwardus Price de Gunley sep. 4'to Aprilis." By Sina, daughter and co-heir of Evan ap Rhys ap Hugh of Rhiwiriarth he had Richard Price of Gunley, a captain in the army of the commonwealth, who died without issue; and Edward Price of Pont-y-Porkyll, who eventually succeeded to the Gunley estate. Both of the brothers were grand jurors and county magistrates under the commonwealth, 6 Charles II, A.D. 1654. Edward Price of Pont-y-Porkyll married Bridget, daughter of John ap Richard of Hockleton, in the parish of Chirbury, "one of Cromwell's captains." "John ap Richard, senior, "and "John ap Richard, junior," were both rated, in 1604, for property in Middleton, and "John Pritchard, gent." for property in Hockleton in 1664 (*Chirbury Records*).

The account of the family in Burke's *Landed Gentry* is full of errors. Besides the omission of generations, Edward Price of Pont-y-Porkyll and his father are made to marry their mothers, and the same unnatural alliances are permitted to disfigure the family history for several ascending generations. Captain Richard Price is also said to have been sheriff of the county in 1639, the year in which Richard Price of Gogerddan and Aberbechan, created a baronet in 1641, served that office. Edward of Pont-y-Porkyll was the immediate ancestor of the present representative of this ancient family, one of the few in the county having an accredited male descent from the close of the twelfth century, and the possession of the same family estate (Gunley) since the time of Henry VI.

[2] Owen ap John Derwas (ap Owen ap Griffith ap Reginald of Garth ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, Kn't Ban't) of Penrhyn Vechan, in the parish of Llandrinio, married Joyce, daughter of David Lloyd ap Jeffrey, on a jury 23 October, 13 Eliz., fifth in descent from Griffith Vaughan of Deuddwr, of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog, living from 1406 to 1446. Owen Derwas and Joyce had a son, David Derwas of Penrhyn Vechan, who married Blanche, daughter of Edward ap Thomas of Hendrehen. See Richard Derwas, "Miscellanea Historica," 9 James I, and Note. *Harl. MSS.*, 9864-5.

Humffridd. Lloyd de eadem, gen.
Moriceus DD ap Ieun de Bulcharthon, gen.
Joh'es Rob'te de Kyvronyeth, gen.
Owinus Arneway de Maysemawre, gen. (Llandinam).

"Apud Parke, penpryse, 24 Nov., 21 James I, coram Matheo Pryce, ar., uno Justic. pacis, etc., venit Edwardus Herbert of Llandynam, aged 40 yeares or thereabouts, sworne and examined, etc." Ma. Pryce."

"Apud Park penpryse in com. pred., 10 March, 21 James I, coram Matheo Pryce,[1] ar., uno Justic. etc.," deposition of Roger Lloid[2] of Talgarth, in the said county, gent., aged 27 yeares or thereabouts, sworne and examined touchinge the fellonious stealinge of one hive of bees from the garden of deponent, about the third day of this instant month, 1623."

Deposition taken, "Apud Pennant ultim die Martii, 22 James I, coram Athelstane Owen,[3] ar., uno Justiciar. ad pacem."

Miscellanea Historica, 1 Charles I, 1625.

Noi'a Ministro'm D'ni Regis Com. pd. Noi'a Justic. Pacis, Dn'i Regis Com. pd., sexto die Maij, An. Reg. D'ns n'rs Caroli, dei gra' * * *primo.*

* Lincoln Custos Magn. sigilli Anglie unus Justic. pacis Com p'd.

Jacobus Dux Ley, Tresaurarius Anglie, alter Justic., etc.

Henricus Vicecomes Mandevill, D'ns P'sedens Consilii D'ni Regis.

Ed'rus Comes Wigorn, Custos privati sigilli D'ni Regis.

Willi'ms Comes Northampton, P'sedens Consilii D'ni Regis infra principalitat. et M'chias sue Wallie.

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[1] He was a younger brother of Edward Price of Newtown, sheriff in 1615.

[2] Roger Lloyd of Talgarth, in the parish of Trefeglwys, was fifth in descent from Sir Griffith Vaughan of Garth. His father Edward Lloyd of Talgarth, who appears on grand juries from the 30th to the 39th Elizabeth, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gwynn, third son of Morgan Gwynn of Llanidloes, sheriff in 1582. Roger Lloyd was one of the seven gentlemen of Montgomeryshire selected at the Restoration for the knighthood of the Royal Oak.

[3] He was the eldest son of Morris Owen of Rhiwsaeson, sheriff in 1612, and deputy sheriff to his father.

Ludovicus Ep'us, Bangor.
Thomas Chamberleine, miles, unus Justic. D'ni Regis de Banco et Justic. Cestr.
Marmaducus Lloyd, miles, alter Justic. Cestr.
Perceus Herbert, miles, et Baronett.
Willi'ms Herbert, miles.
Ed'rus Herbert, miles.
Ed'rus FFox, miles.
Ric'us Hussey, miles.
Joh'es Herbert, miles.
Daniell Price, Sacr. Theolog. Doctor.
FFulke Price, Sacr. Theolog. Doctor.
Joh'es Davies,[1] Sacr. Theolog. Doctor.
Sampson Eure, ar.
Rob'tus Brooke, ar.
Ed'rus Price, ar.
Rob'tus Leighton,[2] ar. (Wattlesborough Castle).
Ric'us Leighton, ar. (Gwernygo).
Rowlandus Pugh, ar. (Mathavarn).
Jenkinus Lloyd, ar. (Berthllwyd).
Thomas Juckes, ar. (Buttington).
Ed'rus Vaughan,[3] ar. (of Llwydiarth).
Carolus Herbert, ar. (Aston).
Athelystanus Owen, ar. (Rhiwsaeson).
Mattheus Price, ar. (Park).
Rowlandus Owen, ar. (Llunllo).
Thomas Kerry, ar. (Binweston).
Arthurus Price de Vaynor, ar.
FFranciscus Herbert, ar. (Dolguog)
Meredith Morgan,[4] ar. (Aberhavesp).
Ed'rus Homes, Cl'icus.

Noi'a Coronator. D'ni Regis Com. p'd.

David Blayney. Humffridus Davies.

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[1] His first appearance on the roll of magistrates.

[2] Robert Leighton of Wattlesborough Castle, first appeared on our roll of county magistrates in 11th James I. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Devereux, Knight of Bromwich Castle, buried at Alberbury in 1621, by whom he had Edward Leighton, grandfather of the first Baronet. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 433. Robert Leighton died this year, 1625.

[3] He was the son of Owen Vaughan and the younger brother of Sir Robert Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, Knt. This is his first and last appearance on our rolls of county magistrates. He entered the Middle Temple in 1618.

[4] He was sheriff in 1635.

Owinus Edwards, ar., Escaetor' D'ni Regis.

Noi'a Maior Dni Regis.

Ric'us Owen, gen., Maior vill et lib't de * (? Machynlleth).
Jenkin Morus, gen., Maior vill et lib't de Llanidloes.
Ric'us Shenton, gen., Maior vill et lib't de Cairsous.

Magna Sessio, tent apud Polam, 11 *May,* 1 *Charles I.*
" Ed'rus Purcell, Ar. Vic."

Noi'a Jur. ad inquirend. pro. Dn'o Rege p' Com. p'd.

Carolus Herbert de Aston,[2] ar.
Rogerus Griffiths de Tirymynych, gen.
Riceus Lloyd de Cowney,[3] gen.
Derwas Griffith de Darowen, gen.
Rowlandus Lloyd de Bronyood, gen.
Riceus Jones de Moughtre, gen.
Ed'rus Owen de Pen-yr-alt, gen.
Carolus Price de Drevor, gen.
Humffrus Lloyd de Penrhyn Vechan, gen.
Owinus Blayney de Ystymgwerne,[4] gen.
Hoellus Jones de Penstrowd, gen.
Thomas ap John de Llanbrynmaire, gen.
Evanus David de Rhiwhiriarth, gen.
Riceus Williams de Aberbechan, gen.
Humffridus ap Thomas de Tyrymynych, gen.
Humffridus Richards de Trelydan,[5] gen.
Ric'us Davies de Kayhowell, gen.
Ed'rus Purcell, Ar. Vic.

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[1] Of Collfryn. (See " Miscellanea Historica," 16 James I.)

[2] He was sheriff in 1608.

[3] See " Miscellanea Historica," 16 James I and note

[4] Owen Blayney was probably a son of Richard Blayney of Ystymgwen, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard ap Hugh of Mathavarn. Richard Blayney was fifth in descent from Evan Blayney of Gregynog, living in 1406, the chief of the Meiler Grug branch of the Tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 284.

[5] " Humphrey ap Richard ap Howell ap Humphrey ap Thomas Vychan of Meivod, coat of Sir Griff. Vychan, married Jane, daughter of Tho's Mytton of Pont ys Cowryd and had John Humphrey, Robert Humphrey, Rees, Gaenor, and Lowry." *Harl MS.*, 1936, commencing at p. 17. His father " Ricus Howells de trelydan, gen." was on the grand jury in the 43 Eliz. " Ricus ap ho'll ap *Lewis* de Trelydan, gen.," was on the grand jury, 39 Eliz.

S'cde Jur.

Joh'es Price de Pennarth, gen.
Riceus Jones de Tregynon, gen.
Riceus Gryfith Cadd'r de Llanwonoge, gen.
Thomas Morris de Aberhavesp, gen.
Joh'es ap Edward ap Rees Lloyd de Llanvair, gen.
Mauriceus David de Llanwonog, gen.
Hugo Lewis de Aston, gen.
Mauricius Jones de Dythienith, gen.
Oliverus Owen de Gungrogvawr, gen.
Jenkinus Cadd'r de Llanwonog, gen.
Joh'es Powell Corbit de Mellington,[1] gen.
Joh'es David de Kenchmod, yom.

The following were presented as *Recusants* by John, Bishop of St. Asaph, before the Justices of assize at Pool, 14th May, 1625.

Gildsfielde pa'ish.

Martha,[2] the weife of Roger Griffith of Tirymynich, gent.
Catharine,[3] the wife of David Lloyd, gent.
El'nor,[4] the late wife of Edw'd Porter, gent.
John ffeild and Catharine his wife.
Catherine, the wife of Adam Reignolds.
Elizabeth Phillipes, als Davies.
Joyce, the mayde of El'nor Porter.

Presented by the churchwardens as having absented themselves from the "parishe church for the last six monthes."

The Grand Jury are likewise to enquire of the following persons convicted of "Recusancie."

Richard ap William of Gungrogvawr and Joane his wife.

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[1] He was probably the John Powell Corbett who rescued Richard Herbert of Montgomery, father of Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and prevented his assassination in the churchyard of Llanerfyl. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 365, n. 1.

[2] She was the daughter of Humphrey Lloyd of Great Hem in the parish of Forden, ap Francis Lloyd, third son of Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff in 1541. Martha's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Owen, Alderman of Salop, descended from Meilyr Grûg. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 307.

[3] "1631. Catherine ux. David Lloyd vid. sep. 28 Feb." *Ibid.*

[4] "1625. Elinora Porter relict. Edri Porter de Tyrymymych. Buried 30 July." (Guilsfield register.) Howell Porter of Tyrymynych was steward of Overgorther and Tiertref 35 Eliz. *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 259.

Thomas Herbert of Trallwng Gollwyn, gent.
Anthony Bayley of the same, yom.
Jane Smallman of the same.
Margaret Sanford, the wife of Ieun ap Owen of Collvryn, gen.
Edward ap DD ap Thomas of Burgedin.
David ap Thomas Vaughan of Trallog Collen.
Grace, the wife of Anthony Baylie.

On the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

Rowlandus Pughe de Mathavarne, ar.
Matheus Price de Park, ar.
Rowlandus Owen de Machenlleth, ar.
Ric'us Pugh de Dolecorslwyn,[1] gen.
Evanus Glyn de Glyn,[2] gen.
Lloyd Piers de Trowskoed,[3] gen.
Thomas ap Humphrey ap Hugh de Llanwrin, gen.
David Powell de Weston, gen.
Owinus Edwards de Collfryn, gen.
Rogerus Lloyd de Talgarth, gen.
Wythian Jones de Trewythian, gen.
David Lloyd de Bryngwyn, gen.
Thomas Pughe de Rhiteskin,[4] gen.
Samuell Edwards de Castellwright,[5] gen.
Rowlandus Oackley de Bachelldre,[6] gen.
Reginaldus Clarke de eadem, gen.

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[1] In the parish of Cemmes. See Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 271.

[2] Son of Morgan Glynne, and sheriff in 1628.

[3] Sheriff in 1636-7. *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 408.

[4] His father Jasper ap Hugh of Rheteskyn was on a grand jury list 10 James I, see note.

[5] His father John Edwards of Castellwright was on a grand jury list 10 James I, see note. The latter was ninth in descent from Sir Robert ap Madoc, Knight, Lord of Overs, Middleton, Brompton, Weston Madoc, Mucklewick, Broughton and Home in A.D. 1200. (Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 85, etc., and *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi. pp 62-4.)

[6] As the Oakleys of Oakley neglected to enter their pedigree at the Herald's visitation of Salop in 1623, it is not easy to connect the above Rowland with the family. He was not improbably a son of Rowland Oakley of Oakley, in the parish of Bishop's Castle, who died in October, 1622. The latter was the grandfather of William Oakley of Oakley, sheriff of Shropshire in 1666. Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 132. We find "Edrus Oakley de Bacheldre, gen.," on the grand jury 15 James I, and "Ricus Bemmond de Bacheldre, gen." on the grand jury 43 Eliz.

Ric'us Lloyd de Moughtre,[1] gen.
David Owen de Llanwonog,[2] gen.
Riceus Jones de Tregynon, gen.
David Morgan de Penegoes, gen.
Jenkinus Mores de Maesmawr, gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Bachaythlon, gen.
Lodowicus Evans de Machenlleth,[3] gen.
Meredith ap David de Llanwrin, gen.
Jenkinus Owen de Dole-y-llys,[4] gen.
Gruffinus ap Richard de Kemes, gen.
Mauricius Powell de Llanwonog,[5] gen.
Evanus David ap Owen de Carno,[6] gen.
Evanus David de Llangerig,[7] gen.
Ed'rus Lloyd de Tyrymynych, gen.
Evanus ap Hughe de Collfrin, gen.
Rob'tus Edward de Beriw, gen.
Willi'mus Mathewes de Mellington, gen.
Thomas Everall de Trevnanney, gen.

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[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 324, note 3. His father David (Lloyd) Morgan de Moughtre, gen., was on the grand jury 39 Eliz. see note.

[2] See Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 283.

[3] Lewis Evans was the son of Evan ap Howell, twelfth in descent from Einion ap Seysyllt, lord of Mathavarn, by Jane, daughter and co-heir of Meredith, ap Hugh, ap Evan of Mathavarn. By Sina, daughter of John Morgan, Lewis Evans had Morgan Evans, Evan Evans, Edward Evans, and Einion Evans. Lewys Dwnn vol. i, p. 306.

[4] Jenkin Owen of Dôl-y-llys, in the parish of Llanidloes, erroneously styled of Cefn-yr-Hafodau, in the parish of Llangurig (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 233,) was the son of "Owen, living in 1599, ap David, ap Thomas, of Llys, gent." by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Griffith Gwyn. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 309. "Edd. Owens of Dole-y-llys, gent." probably his son, was on a jury list of the 6th Charles II, 1654.

[5] "Maurice ap Howell ap Maurice of Caersws gent." was the son of Howell ap Maurice by Joned, daughter of Griffith, ap Howell, ap Ieuan Blayney of Gregynog. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 282.

[6] Evan was the eldest son of David ap Owen ap Evan ap Llewelyn ap Meredith ap Evan Lloyd ap Einion ap Ieva Goch ap Griffith Carno ap Howell (ap Ieva) Lord of Arwystli, who took Walwyn's Castle, in Cyfeiliog, in 1162, who died in 1185, and was buried at Ystradfflur. Evan married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard ap Howell ap David ap Howell David Llwyd of Llanwnog. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 272,-3 and notes.

[7] Evan ap David Llwyd of Clochfaen, in the parish of Llangurig, was on the grand jury 4 James I. See note. He was the ancestor of the Chevalier Lloyd, K.S.G., of Clochfaen.

Joh'es Penryn de Llandrinio, gen.
Ric'us Morgan de Bronyod, gen.
Richard ap Roger ffoulke de Burgedin, gen.
Richard ap Roger of Gungrog Vawr, gen.
Thomas Meredd. of Glascoed, gen.
Meredith David of Disserth,[1] gen.
Thomas ap Humphrey of Garth, gen.

A deposition taken "coram Johane Lloyd de Dolobran, Ar'o uno Justic. ad pacem Com. pred." (Montg.)

Miscellanea Historica, 2 Charles I, 1626.

Magna Sess. Dn'i Regis tent. apud Polam, vicesimo tertio die Octobris, an. reg. Caroli secundo, 1626.

Noi'a Ministrom et Justic. pacis D'ni Regis.

Thomas Coventrie, miles, D'ns Custod. Magn. Sigil. Anglie, unus Justic pacis.

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[1] Meredith ap David of Dysserth, in the parish of Pool, appears on our county grand juries on several occasions between this year and the 14th Charles II, A.D. 1662, when we again find "Meredith David de Dysserth, gen." on the grand jury. On the 16th November, 1688, "Meredith Davies of Dysserth in the county of Montgomery gent'n," his son Hugh Davies, and Thomas Bray of Marton, in the parish of Chirbury, were parties to a settlement on the marriage of the above Hugh Davies with Hester, daughter of Thomas Bray. The issue of this marriage was John Davies, born at Dysserth in 1691. The latter died in 1762, leaving three daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom was the mother of John Davies Corrie of Dysserth, Esq. The younger married the Rev. William Thornes, vicar of Alberbury, the member of an ancient Shropshire family (*ex. inf.*, M. C. Jones, F.S.A). Mr. Corrie's maternal ancestor Hester Bray, baptized at Chirbury on the 15th January, 1658, and the celebrated Dr. Thomas Bray, founder of the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, baptized at Chirbury on the 2nd May, 1658, were brother's children. Maria, sister of Hester Bray, married the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, rector of Westbury, fifth son of Sir Thomas Edwards, Knight and Baronet. Their son Thomas Edwards, Rector of Greet and vicar of Chirbury, was the father of the Rev. Sir Thomas Edwards, 7th Baronet, great-grandfather of Sir Henry Hope Edwards, Bart.

The Bray family were of ancient standing in the parish of Chirbury. "Thomas Bray of Marton," third in descent from David Bray, living in 1450, married Gwen, second daughter of Oliver Lloyd, lord of the manor of Marrington, in the parish of Chirbury. In 1564 he, with his brother-in-law Richard Lloyd and others, witnessed the "anciente tythe customes" of the parish of Chirbury. *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, pp. 113, 123, note 1.

Jacobus Comit Marleburgh, Thes. D'ni Reg.
Henricus Comit Manchester, D'ns P'sidens Consilii D'ni Regis.
Ed'rus Comes Wigorn, etc.
Willi'ms Comes Northampton, etc.
Ludovicus Ep'us, Bangor.
Ed'rus D'mus Herbert.
Johannis Bridgman, miles, Just. Cestr. et Magni Sess. D'ni Regis Com. p'd (Montgomery).
Marmaducus Lloyd, miles, alter Justic. Cestr.
Perceus Herbert, miles et Baronett.
William Herbert, miles.

Here the roll is partly destroyed.

Mayors.

Thomas Owen, gen. * de Machenlleth.
Matheus Price, ar., gen. * de Llanidlos.
Thomas Vaughan, gener. * de Caersowse.

Noi'a Ballivor.

Joh'es Parry et Humfridus Jones,[1] ar., Balli et Justic. pacis infra villa et lib'tat de Pola.

The rest illegible.

Signed Rowland Pugh, Ar. Vic.

Magna Inquis.

Thomas Juckes de Buttington, ar.
Ed'rus Wynne de Garth, ar.
Thomas Piers de Dolvorgan, ar.
Derwas Griffiths de Kemes, gen.
Rowland Lloyd de Llandyssil, gen.
Richard Morgan de Bronirod, gen.
William Herbert de Dithienith, gen.
Thomas ap John de Llanbrynmaire, gen.
Evanus David ap Owen de Penstrod, gen.
Joh'es Garbette de Cletterwood,[2] gen.

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[1] Humphrey Jones, of Welsh Pool, ap John ap Llewelyn ap John ap Guttun ap Jenkin ap Evan ap Madock ap Howell ap David ap Griffith ap Trahairn ap Pasgen. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 330.

[2] John Garbett of Cletterwood in the parish of Buttington, married Margaret, daughter of John Bishop of Kerry, by whom he had: I. Richard Garbett of Talybont, or Buttington, who married Margaret, daughter of Charles Lloyd of Great Hem, Forden, son of Humphrey Lloyd, ap Francis Lloyd ap Humphrey Lloyd, sheriff in 1541. II. Edward Garbett. III. Thomas Garbett. IV. Philip Garbett.

Ric'us Shenton de Llanwonog, gen.
Joh'es ap Edward ap Rees Lloyd de Llanvair, gen.
Joh'es Phillips de Ederton, gen.
Morgan Griffiths de Penegos, gen.
Owinus Jervice de Hydan, gen.
Humffridus Parry de Llan'chydoll,[1] gen.
Hugh ap Richard de Gaer, gen.
Rowland Pughe, Ar. Vic.

On the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

ffrances Herbert de Dolgiog, ar.
Athelustan Owen de Rhiwsayson, ar.
Meredith Morgan de Aberhavesve, ar.
Joh'es Lloyd de Dolobran,[2] ar.
James Phillips de Kelynog, ar.
Richard Lloyd de Eskirgeiliog, gen.
Joh'es Wynne de Dolarthyn, gen.
Willi'mus Kyffyn de Bodvach, gen.
Ed'rus Wynne de Llanwothin, gen.
Jenkin Owen de Llanidloes,[3] gen.
Jenkin Mores de Maesmawr, gen.

Harl. MS., 1936, *fo.* 17, *et seq.* The house in which he resided is still called "Garbett's Hall," but is occupied as a farm-house.

[1] He was the son of Harry ap Hugh by Catherine daughter of "Roger Lloyd of Leighton, Esq." ap John Lloyd, natural son of David Lloyd of Leighton, ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knt. Ban't. (*Cedwyn M.S.*) His great-grandson Humphrey Parry of Llanerchhudol was living in 1689, and married Martha, daughter of "Kyffin Lloyd of Pool, Esq." Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 332.

[2] He was succeeded at Dolobran by his son Charles Lloyd. His daughters were Margaret, married to "Robert Griffiths of Lasgwint"; and Elizabeth, married to "Io'n DD ap Hugh of Llanvair in Kaer Einion." Charles Lloyd of Dolobran married Mary, daughter of Edward Stanley of Knockin, by whom he had John Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, Arthur Lloyd, Mary, Ellen, and Dorothy. *Harl. MS.*, 1936. "Charles Lloyd of Dolobran gent." was presented in 1662, and at subsequent assizes, for nonconformity. He became a member of the Society of Friends, and on his refusal to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance his estates were subject to a premunire. He is said to have endured with patience and magnanimity a ten years' imprisonment in Welsh Pool gaol. His great grandson Sampson Lloyd was the father of Charles Lloyd, Esq., banker, of Birmingham, who died 16th January 1828, aged 80. (Richard Llwyd's *Topographical Notices of Montgomeryshire*, p. 292.)

[3] Of Dol-y-Llys in the parish of Llanidloes. See "Miscellanea Historica," 1 Ch. I, note.

Evan Bowen de Collfryn, gen.
Joh'es Tilston de Mathravall, gen.
Reinald George de Uppington, gen.
Thomas Evans de Balseley, gen.
Rees Lloyd de Cownwey, gen.

On Juries.

Humffrey Jones of Coome, gen.
Joh'es Vaughan de Mivod, gen.
Morgan Evans de Llangerig,[1] gen.
David Lloyd Jeffrey de Castellmoch, gen.
Lod'wicus Evans de Castellmoch, gen.
ffranciscus Griffiths de ffordyn, gen.
Joh'es Dekin de Mathraval, gen.
Ric'us Rogers de Gynynog, gen.
Thomas ap Owen de Broniarth, gen.
Silvanus Scarlet de Trewerne, gen.
Hugo Lloyd de Domgay,[2] gen.
Joh'es ap Richard de Garthmill, gen.
Evanus Griffith de Tredderwen, gen.
Lodowicus Lloyd de Gwestyd, gen.
David ap Oliver de Garth, gen.
Owinus Evan de Pentirch,[3] gen.
Ric'us David de Caehowell, gen.
Thomas Jones de Varchoell, gen.
David ap Evan ap Owen de Gwerynog ucha, gen.

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA, 3 CHARLES I, 1627.

Magna Sess. tent apud Polam, vicesimo tertio die Aprilis anno tertio Caroli Regis, etc.

Noi'a Ministro'm Dom. Regis Com. p'd.

Noi'a Justic. pacis, etc.

Ex officio magistrates same as 2 *Charles I.*

Perceus Herbert, miles et Baronett.
William Herbert, miles.

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[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 239.

[2] His contemporary in the Domgay pedigree, *Harl. MSS.* 9864-5, was "John Lloyd, ap Griffith ap Thomas ap Domgay, who married Jane, daughter of Rich'd Williams of Ruthyn, Esqre."

[3] Evan, ap Lewis ap David ap Bedo ap Evan Vaughan, of Pentyrch in Llanvair, married Jane, daughter of John ap Evan ap Dalkin Ddu. Their children were *Owen*, Maurice, Florence, and Margaret. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 286.

Ed'rus FFoxe, miles.
Johannes Herbert, miles.
Daniel Price, Sacr. Theo. Doct. et Decan. Heref.
Ffoulkonis Price, Sacr. Theo. Doct.
Sampson Eure, ar.
Timotheus Turner, ar.
Joh'es Price de Newtowne, ar.
Rowland Pugh, ar.
Jenkinus Lloyd, ar.
Thomas Juckes, ar.
Carolus Herbert, ar.
Matheus Price, ar.
Arthurus Price de Vaynor, ar.
ffranciscus Herbert, ar.
Evanus Glynne, ar.
Meredith Morgan, ar.
David Morris,[1] ar. (Maesmawr in Llandinam).
Lloyd Piers, ar. (Maesmawr in Guilsfield).
Ed'rus Homes, ar.

Same Coroners as 2 Charles I.

Thomas Pieers, ar., Escaetor, D'ni Regis.

Noi'a Maior'm.

Ric'us Meredith, gen., maior vill. et lib. de Machynlleth.
Owen Gwyn, gen. * de Llanidloes.
Thomas Paxton, gen. * de Caersowes.

Noi'a Ball. libtat Com. p'd.

Thomas Langford et David Lloyd, ar., Ball. et Justic. ad pacem infra vil. et libt. de Pola.

Joh'es Shrawley et Ric'us Davies, gen'osi, Ball. de Mountgomery.

Carolus Vaughan (?) et Galfridus (?) Lewis, gen'osi, Ball. de Llanvillinge.

Ric'us Powell et Ric'us Price, gen'osi, Ball. de Nova Villa.

Noi'a Senescall. D'ni Regis Com. p'd.

Joh'es Herbert, miles, Cap. Sen.; Percei Herbert, milit. et Baronett, Domij sui de Powys.

Herbertus Croft, miles, Cap. Sen.; Percei Herbert, etc., Domii sui de Kerry, Kedewen et Montgomery.

Rowlandus Pugh, ar., Cap. Sen.; Hen. Purcell, ar., Domii sui de Talerthuge.

* Price, ar., Cap. Sen.; ffranciscus Herbert, ar., firmar.; Will'mo Owen, milit., D'mi sui de Keveylioge.

Evanus Glyn, ar., Cap. Sen.; Ed'ro Lloyd, ar., firmar.; Will'mo Owen, milit. de Yssekoed Arustley.

David Blayney, gen., Cap. Sen. p'd.; Ed'ro Lloyd, (*rest illegible*), * Dyther.

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[1] See "Miscellanea Historica", 9 James I and note.

Ric'us Griffith, gen. Cap. Sen.; Andrea Corbett, milit. firmar.; Ric'o Hussey, milit., D'mij sui de Nethergorther.

FFranciscus Barkley, ar., Cap. Sen.; Ed'ro Purcell, ar., D'mij sui de Overgorther.

Ryc'us Olivers, gen., Cap. Sen.; Ed'ro Leighton, ar., D'mij sui de Bausley.

* Jones, ar., Cap. Sen.; Ed'ro Waties,[1] ar., D'mii sui de Leighton.

* Morgan, gen., Cap. Sen.; * Owen Price, D'mii sui de Carno.

* * gen., Cap. Sen.; Arthuro Price, ar., D'mij sui de Tyretref.

Willi'ms Gruffiths, gen., Cap. Sen.; Ed'ro Kynaston, ar., D'mij sui de Dynas.

Thomas Rogers,[2] gen., Cap. Sen.; Joh'i Heyward, milit., Dmij sui de Stretm'cell.

* * Cap. Sen.; David Price,[3] gen., D'my sui de Llanllygan.

Noi'a Ball. Hundred.

Willi'ms Pugh, gen., Ball. de Machynlleth.
* David, gen., * de Llanidloes.
* Owen, gen., de Nova Villa.
Georgius Price, gen., de Montgomery.
Ric'us Peerce, gen., Cawres.
Davidis Peerce, gen., de Pola.
Humffridus Morgan, gen., de Deythur.
Joh'es Humffrayes, gen., de Llanvyllinge.
Jacobus Davies, gen., de Mathravall.

Noi'a Jur. Mag.

Evanus Glynne de Glynne, ar.
Thomas Peers de Kery, ar.

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[1] Judge Waties had recently purchased the Leighton estates from the Lloyd family. The manorial rights, associated with those of Binweston, and originally held together as one Knight's fee under the Barony of Caus, were probably vested in Thomas Kerry of Binweston, sheriff in 1618.

[2] "Thomas Rogers de Varchoel gen." on the grand jury 16 James I (see note 8 under that year in Miscellanea Historica) was the son of Thomas ap Roger of Burgedin. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Morris Wynn of Moeliarch. (*Add MSS.*, 9864,5).

[3] He was the son of William Price of Llanllygan, by Jane, daughter of William Whittingham. See "Miscellanea Historica," 10 James I, and note. He married Bridget, daughter of Edward Price of Gunley. (*Add MS.* 9865 under "Llanllugan.)"

Withan Jones de Trewythan, gen.
Rowlandus Lloyd de Llandusill, gen.
Johannis Pughe de Coome Adcoll, (?) gen.
Derwas Griffith, gen.
Thomas Lloyd de Sylvaine, gen.
Humffridus Griffith de Broniarth, gen.
Thomas ap John de Llanbrenmaire, gen.
Griffinus Morgan de Kaihilon, gen.
Riceus Jones de Tregynon, gen.
Morganus Edwards de Pentirch, gen.
Ed'rus ap Richard.
Riceus ap Howell ap Rydds de Carno, gen.
Hugh ap Evan de Llanbrinmaire, gen.
Evan ap Mathewe de Kery,[1] gen.
Ric'us Ingram de Llanydlos, gen.
Signed, Ric'us Pugh, Ar. Vic.

Magna Sess. tent' apud Polam, primo die Octobris an. Caroli tertio, 1627.

Noia Magn. Jur.

Lloyd Pieres de Maesmaure, ar.
Rowlandus Lloyd de Llandyssell,[2] gen.
Derwas Gruffith de Abergweidol, gen.
David Lloyd de Bryngwyn, gen.
William Roberts de Domgaye, gen.
Meredith ap David de Glyncayrige, gen.
Lodowicus Evans de Hengwin, gen.
Rob'tus Edwards de Beriowe, gen.
Willi'mus Thomas de Gwerneybulch, gen.
Gruffinus Morgan de Penegoes, gen.
Morganus Edwards de Pentyrch,[3] gen.
Rob'tus Jones de Llanvaire, gen.
Hugo Jones de Llanginiowe, gen.
Ed'rus Polhon de Varchoell, gen.
Ed'rus ap Rich'd de Llanvaire, gen.

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[1] He was probably the son of Mathew ap Watkin of Kerry, by Mary, daughter of Charles Pryce. Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 319.

[2] Rowland Lloyd of Gwern y Buarth or Bronywood, in the parish of Llandyssil, was of the Meilir Gryg branch of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 300.) By "Jane, v Tho's Jones p'son of Llangynyw," he had Richard Lloyd, Mary, and Grace. *Harl. MSS.*, 1936 *fo.* 17 *et seq.*

[3] See Lewys Dwnn under "Melin y Gryg", vol. i, p. 286.

Hugo ap Ieu'n ap Owen de Tavolwerne, gen.
David ap Richard de Castell, gen.
Ric'us Pugh, Ar. Vic.

Noi'a Ball. vill. et libt.

Oliverus Lloyd et Humffridus Gruffiths, armigeri, Balli et Justic. pacis de Pola.

Thomas Price et Ric'us Whittingham, gen'osi, Ball. de Mountgomery.

Carolus Vaughan et Gruffinus Lewis, gen'osi, Balli de Llanvyllinge.

Ric'us Powell et Ric'us Price, gen'osi, Ball. de Nova Villa.

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA, 4 CHARLES I, 1628.

10 Feb., 4 Charles I. A writ of covenant between FFrancis Herbert, armiger, et Abigail, uxori ejus, and William Lewis Anwill, armiger, concerning lands in Tavologe.

Examination of the aforesaid Abigail, taken at Dolgeeoge, on the 13th Feb., before Edward Herbert and Richard Evans.

Witnessed and signed by Samuell Herbert, Edward Lloyd, F. (?) Herbert, Abigail Herbert. (Record Office).

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA, 5 CHARLES I, 1629.

8 April, 5 Charles I. A writ of covenant between Roger Price, gen., and Thomas Mathewes, gen., concerning lands, etc., in Ackley, Gunley. (Record Office).

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA, 8 CHARLES I, 1632.

Magna Sessio tent. apud Polam (29 *October*, 8 *Charles I*).
Roll signed, Jacobus Phillipes, Ar. Vic.
Same magistrates as 9 *Charles I.*

* Glynne et Humfridus Davies, gen'osi, Coronato'res D'ni Regis Com. (Montgomery) p'd.
Joh'es Vaughan, gen., Escaetor.

Noia Maiorm et Ball. vill. et libt.

Ed'rus Lloyd, gen., maior de Llanidloes.

Thomas Lewis, gen., maior de Caersous.

Carolus Jones et Ric'us Griffiths, armigeri, Balli et Justic. pacis de Pola.

Thomas Price et Ric'us Whittingham,[1] gen'osi, Balli de Mountgomery.

[1] The Whittinghams were of Court Caldemore near Montgomery.

Joh'es Lloyd, ar., et Ed'rus Brees, gen., Balli de Llanvillinge.

Noi'a Senescall. D'ni Regis.

Lloyd Piers, ar., Cap. Sen.; Percei Herbert, milit. et Baron., D'ni sui de Powys.

Joh'es Blayney, ar., Cap. Sen.; Perceo Herbert, milit. et Baron., D'ni sui de Kery, Kedewen, Halcetor, et Montgomery.

Evanis Glynn, ar., Cap. Sen.; Ed'ro Lloyd, milit., firmar.

Will'o Owen, milit., D'mii sui de Keveliock, Arustley.

Jacobus Lloyd, gen., Cap. Sen.; Ed'ro Lloyd, milit., firmar.

Will'mo Owen, milit., D'ni sui de Arustley Iscoed.

The Grand Jury the 2 daye of November, 1632, doe present the p'sons under named for Recusants of the p'ish of Guildffeild in the county of Montgomery.

Matthew Porter of Tirymynech,[1] gen.

Frances wife of Edd. foxe,[2] Esq'r.

Martha the wife of Roger Gruffyth of Tirymynech, gent.

Mary the wife of Charles Gruffyth, gen.

Catherine the wife of David Lloyd of Tirymynich, gent.

John ffield, smyth, and Cath. his wife.

Clement field. Christian the mother of John field.

Anne the wife of Francis Thomas.

Presented ye 26 day of October, Ano. Regni Caroli nunc Anglie octavo. Per me

Jo. Davies, Cler. Curat. ibm.

Noi'a Mag. Jur.

Joh'es Blayney de Tregynan, ar.

David Powell de Weston, gen.

Riceus Williams de Llanwithen, gen.

Riceus Jones de Moughtre, gen.

Thomas ap Owen de Broniarth, gen.

Thomas ap Edmond de Pola, gen.

Rob'tus Edds de Beriowe, gen.

Willi'ms Lewis de Llansanfraide, gen.

Joh'es ap Edward ap Ris Lloyd de Llanvaire, gen.

He was probably a son of Edward Whittingham, deputy sheriff in 1605 and M.P. for the Borough of Montgomery from 1603-1611. See *Mon. Coll.*, vol. iv. *p.* 270, note.

[1] He was probably the son of Edward and Elenor Porter, proscribed in 1 Charles I, see *Miscellanea Historica* and note.

[2] He was of Rhydheskyn, and was the second son of Sir Edward Fox, Knight, of Gwernygo, sheriff in 1617, by his second wife, Elizabeth Somerset.

Hugh Cadd'r de Churchstocke, gen.
Joh'es Powell de Weston, gen.
Owinus Jervice de Hudan ucha, gen.
Owinus Ieuan de Llanginiow, gen.
Evanus Meredith de Mathravall, gen.
David ap Jeffrey de Domgay, gen.
Carolus Powell de Hurdley, gen.
Joh'es Cadd'r de Castellwright, gen.
Jacobus Phillipps, Ar. Vic.

On the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

Thomas Wynne de Garth,[1] gen.
Lumley Williams de Ystymcolwyne,[2] gen.
Ed'rus Powell de eadem, gen.
Walterus Griffiths de Llanvechain,[3] gen.

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[1] Thomas Wynne of Garth, in the parish of Guilsfield, was the son of Edward Wynne, on the grand jury 16 James I. See "Miscellanea Historica" and note. Thomas Wynne married Martha, daughter of Arthur Harries of Cundover, in the County of Salop, and brother of Sir Paul Harries, *first* Baronet of Boreatton, by whom he had, I, Edward Wynn, baptized at Guilsfield 7 February, 1620. He married Mary, daughter of "David Edwards of Redkiffa in London, gent." II, Dudley Wynn, baptized at Guilsfield 9 February 1624. We was of Llanfyllin and an attorney to the Council of the Marches of Wales. He married "Mary, daughter of Oliver Price Kyfronydd gent., *or*, a lion ramp. *gules*, with a bordure engrailed of the 2nd," by whom he had Charles and William, twins, living in 1676, Margaret, Elizabeth and Martha, all living in 1676. III, Richard Wynne, who settled at Barbadoes. IV, Arthur Wynne, *o.s.p.* V, Thomas, son of Thomas Wynne, gent. baptized at Guilsfield 16 September, 1630, *o.s.p.* I, Hannah, *o.s.p.* II, Margaret Wynne "wife to John Jones of Park Eyton in Erbistock, gent., both living 16 June, 1677," by whom she had Martha Jones, who married "Edd. Morris of Cae Mawre in Glyn Ceiriog, gent. January 2nd, —82, descended from Tudor Trefor. Armor. Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion ramp. *or*, armed *gules*." *The Genealogie of the Ancient and worship'l family of Wynne of Garth * by John Salasbury de Erbistocke, Jan.* 16, 1677.

[2] Lumley Williams was the son of Henry Williams of Cochwillan, (who sold the latter estate to the Earl of Pembroke, by whom it was afterwards sold to John Williams, Lord Keeper of the great seal, for £10,000) by Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Salusbury of Denbigh, third son of Sir John Salusbury of Lleweny, Denbighshire, Knt. Lumley Williams married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Thomas ap Rhys, ap David, ap Ithell, of Ystymcolwyn, on the grand jury on the 36th and 43rd of Elizabeth. See "Miscellanea Historica" under those years, and notes, by whom he had "John Williams of Ystymcolwyn, gent." on a jury list, in 1653.

[3] Walter Griffiths was of Brongain in the parish of Llanfechain

Joh'es Mathews de Trevenanney, gen.
Humfrus Lloyd de Penrin Vechan, gen.

"Montgomery. Llandinam, Hilary Term, 8 Charles I. Pleas and decree for the restitution of lands there to John David ap Rees, an outlaw" (fo. 23, vol. x, N. W. Rolls).

Miscellanea Historica, 9 Charles I, 1633.

Mountgomery, 28 *October,* 9 *Charles I. Kalendar. prison sub salvo custod. Johannis Hayward, milit., Vic. Com. pred. Noi'a Offic. et Justic. pacis Com. pred.*

Thomas D'ns Coventrey, D'ns Custos Magni Sigilli, etc.
Ric'us D'ns Weston, D'ns Thesaurus Anglie.
Henricus Comes Manchester, Custos Privat. Sigill.
Joh'es Comes Bridgwater, P'sidens Consilii March. Wallie.
Willi'mus D'ns Powis.
Ed'rus D'ns Herbert.
Joh'es Bridgman, miles, Justic.
Marmaducus Lloyd, miles, Justic.
Perceus Herbert, mil. et Baronet.
Ed'rus Lloyd, miles (Berthllwyd).
Ric'us Herbert,[1] ar. (? Montgomery).
Sampsonus Eure, ar.
Timotheus Turner, ar.
Arthurus Price, ar. (Vaynor
FFranciscus Herbert, ar. (Doleguog).
Rowlandus Pughe, ar. (Mathavarn).
Athelastanus Owen, ar. (Rhiwsaeson).
Carolus Herbert, ar. (Aston).
Joh'es Blayney, ar. (Gregynog).
Matheus Price, ar. (Parke).
Evan Glynne, ar. (Glynn).
Meredd. Morgan, ar. (Aberhavesp).
Joh'es Lloyd, ar. (Dolobran).
David Morris, ar. (Maesmawr in Llandinam).
Ric'us Pughe, ar. (Dolycorslyn).
Lloyd Peires, ar. (Maesmawr in Guilsfield).
Ed'rus Lloyd, ar. (Trevenant).

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and the son of George Griffiths, by Alice daughter of John or Hugh Vaughan, rector of Llansaintffraid. He married Catherine, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Hordley. See his letter to his nephew Roger Kynaston, "Miscellanea Historica," 12 Charles I, and *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 260.

[1] He had a contemporary of the same name, viz., Richard Herbert of Meivod, son of Richard Herbert of Parke, sheriff in 1576, 1584. The eldest son of Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury and second Lord Herbert of Chirbury, was more probably the county magistrate above.

Ric'us Glynne et Humffrus Davies, gen'osi, Coronatores D'ni Regis Com. pred.

Thomas Peires, ar., Escaetor, D'ni Regis Com. p'd.

Chief Stewards of Lordships, etc.

Joh'es Blayney, ar., Cap. Sen. Perceo Herbert, milit. et Baronet, D'mi sui de Kerry, Kedewen, halcetor, et Mountg'y.

Evanus Glynne, ar., Cap. Sen. Ed'ro Lloyd, milit., ffirmar. Will'mo Owen, mil., D'ni sui de Uchcoed Arustley.

Jacobus Lloyd, gen., Cap. Sen. Ed'ro Lloyd, mil., ffirmar Will. Owen, milit., D'ni sui de Arwstley Yscoed.

Owen Humffreys, gen'os, Maior de Llanydloes.

Humffrid. Jones et Howell ap Anthony, armigeri, Balli et Justic. pacis infra vil. et lib'tat de Pola.

Rondle Lloyd et Thomas Langford, gen'osi, Balli de Llanvillinge.

Howell Jones et Ric'us Davis, gen'osi, Balli de Mountgomery.

Noi'a Capital. Constab. pacis D'ci D'ni Regis.

Joh'is Jones et Reignald ap Robert, gen'osi, Cap. Constab. Hundred de Pola.

Ric'us Jones et Galfrid. Jeffreys, gen'osi, Cap. Con. Hun. de Cause.

Joh'es Owen et Owenus ap Howell, gen'osi, ,, Hun. de Mathravall.

Mauricius Vaughan et Joh'es Humffrey, gen'osi, ,, Hun. de Llanvillinge.

Joh'es Lloyd et Rob'tus Tannatt,[1] gen'osi, ,, Hun. de Dythur.

Ed'rus Mores et Ric'us Baxter, gen'osi, ,, Hun. de Nova Villa.

Howelles ap Io's Cadd'r et Michaell Middleton, gen'osi, ,, Hun. de Mountgom'y.

Morganus Jo's Watkin et Joh'es Jenkin, gen'osi, ,, Hun. de Machynlleth.

Evanus Lloyd et Nicholaus Bennett, gen'osi, ,, Hun. de Llanydloes.

Noi'a Ballivor. cujuslibet Hundred Com. p'd.

Lodovicus Lloyd, gen., Ball., Hund. de Mathravall; Theo-

[1] Robert Tanat of Trewylan, in the parish of Llansaintffraid, and hundred of Deythur, was the son of Edward Tanat ap Geoffrey Tanat of Trewylan. His grand-daughter Catherine, married Edmund Price son of Edward Price of Gunley. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv. p. 151.)

philus Lloyd, gen., „ Dythur; Humffridd. Charles, gen., „ Nova Villa; David Morgan, gen., „ Machynlleth; Rob'tus Griffith, gen., „ Pola; Joh'es Oliver, gen., „ Montgomery; Rob'tus Vaughan, gen., „ Cause; Hugh Price, (?) gen., „ Llanydloes; Humffrid's Gruffith, gen., „ Llanvillinge.

Joh'es Hayward, Miles. Vic.

Noi'a Mag. Jur.

Rowlandus Pughe, ar. (Mathavarn).
Joh'es ap Edward ap Rees Lloyd, gen. (Llanvair).
Thomas ap Owen, gen. (Broniarth).
Humffridus ap Harry de Llann'chudol, gen.
Thomas Williams, gen. (Dolware).
Evanus Bowen, gen. (Collfryn).
Galfridus Penrhyn, gen.
Humffrid. ap Richard, gen. (Burgedinge).
Ric'us Griffiths, gen. (de Gaire).
Thomas Griffiths, gen. (Garth).
Gruffinus Rees, gen. (Trefnant).
Matheus Gyttins, gen. (Uppington).
David ap Ieu'n, gen. (Brynellen).
Thomas Lloyd, gen. (Sylvayne).
Ed'rus Owen, gen. (Llanwthyn).
Joh'es Lloyd, gen. (de Cowney).
Evanus Gruffith (de Tretherwen).

Johannis Hayward, Miles, Vic.

On the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

Lloyd Piers de Maisemawre, ar.
David Lloyd de Bryngwyn, gen.
Wythen Jones de Llyssin, gen.
Joh'es DD ap Rees de Kyffronidd, gen.
DD Lloyd ap Ieu'n de Llanwnoge, gen.
Derwas Gruffith de Darowen, gen.
Jenkinus Mores de Maisemawre, gen.
Owinus Blayney de Ystimgwerne, gen.
Thomas ap Hughe de Leighton, gen.
Henricus Parry de Bodyddon, gen.
Reignald Robart de Llansanfraide, gen.
Henricus Tudor de Bodynvol, gen.
Gruffinus Mores de Bulchaythen,[1] gen.

[1] Griffith Morris of Bwlch Aeddan was the son of Maurice ap David ap Ieuan of Bwlch Aeddan, or the pass of Aeddan in the parish of Guilsfield. This pass is supposed to have been named after Aeddan ap Cyngen, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr,

Erasmus Evans de Kevenymynych,[1] gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Moughtre,[2] gen.
Ed'rus Price de Revelwage, gen.
Galfridus Cadd'r de Brithdire, gen.
Morgan Edwards de Pentirch, gen.
Owinus ap Howyll de Moylereliarth, gen.
Evanus Jones de Gelliegasson, gen.
Riceus Jones de Moughtre, gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Bachaythlon, gen.
Lodowicus Lloyd de Gwested, gen.
Ric'us Powell de Dyffryn Llanvaire, gen.
Lodowicus Lewis de Deithienedd,[3] gen.
Ric'us Bowen de Penir allt,[4] gen.
Thomas ap Humphrey ap Hugh de Llanwryn, gen.
Thomas Cadd'r de Llanbrenmaire, gen.
Ric'us Mores de Darowen, gen.

Joh'es Hayward, Miles, Vic.

"7 Sept., 1633. Declaration of the uses of a fine by Roger Kynaston, Esq'r, of the manor of Hordley, made between him of the first part; John Newton and Edward Vaughan of the second part; and Mary Kynaston of Hordley, widow, late wife

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second son of Eliseg, Prince of Powys, from whom Griffith Morris was a direct descendant. "Moriceus DD ap Jeun de Bwlcharthau, gen." appears frequently as a grand juror. See "Miscellanea Historica," 4th James I and note.

[1] Erasmus Evans of "Cumby DDolfa Llanfihangel yny Keri" was the son of "Evan, ap Matthew, ap Evan, ap Ivor, descended from Ivor Hael, by Margaret, daughter of Evan Lloyd of Garddfagwin, in Radnorshire." Erasmus Evans married "Sara, daughter of Wm. Kynaston of Ruabon idm q'd Oatley," by whom he had Richard Evans, married to "Elizabeth, daughter of John Kynaston of Ruabon being his cousin german," Sara, and Mary. *Harl. MSS.*, vol. 1936, fo. 17 et seq.

[2] Richard Lloyd ap David Lloyd ap Morgan of Mochdre descended from Elystan Glodrydd married Anne, daughter of Edward Purcell of Nantcribba, sheriff in 1625.

[3] Lodovick Lewis ap Maurice ap Lewis of Dethenydd in the parish of Llandinam was of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys. He married Ellen, daughter of Jenkin ap Maurice, and sister of David Maurice of Maesmawr, on the roll of magistrates 3 Charles I, by whom he had Maurice Lewis. The latter married Elizabeth, sole heir of Richard Wilson ap John Wilson, probably of Bodayoch, in the parish of Trefeglwys. They had issue Lodovick Lewis. See Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 302-3 under "Pen Rhuddlan."

[4] See "Miscellanea Historica", 16th James I, and note.

of Edward Kynaston, late of Hordley, Esq'r, deceased, and natural mother of the said Roger Kynaston, of the third part." (*Schedule of Kynaston Papers.*)

10 Sept., 1633. Roger Kynaston, Esq'r, of Hordley to Sir Percy Herbert of Pool Castle, Knt. and Bart., grant of a piece of land known by the name of Carehere, situate in Trallwyngollen, in fee or exchange, not executed. Same to Sir Henry Herbert. (*Ibid.*)

Denbigh and Montgomery, Mich'as Term, 9 Charles I. Pleas and decree touching land there for Tho's Morice.

Idem. A quietus, 29 Nov., 9 Charles I, for a debt due to the Crown, for Theodore Morrice. (Fo. 38, vol. 10, *N. W.*)

Montgomery, Hil. Term, 9 Charles I. Pleas and decree touching the outlawry of Eleazer Jones. (Fo. 42, *Ib.*)

"9 July, 9 Charles I. Montgomery, Arustley and Kevilliocke lordships. Exemplification of the patent of Sir Tho's Middleton for ever." (Fo. 127, vol. 10, *N. W. Rolls.*)

Miscellanea Historica, 10 Charles I, 1634.

Calendar prisonar in cust. Philippi Eyton, Mil. Vic. Com. Com. Montg. coram Joh'is Bridgman, Mil. serviens ad legem Justic. Dic. Com. p'd et Marmaducus Lloyd, Mil. alter Justic. dict. Com. ad Magn. Session, tent apud Polam quinto die May, An. Regni dict. Dom. n'ri reg. Caroli nunc Angl. et decimo.

Noi'a Jur. in prima Inquis.

Hundred de Llanvillinge—
Joh'es Lloyd de Dolobran, ar.
Rob'tus Williams de Nantmiched, gen.
Cadd'r ap Hugh de Myvod,[1] *gen.*
Humffrid. DD Cadd'r de Bachie, gen.
Rogerus Calcott de Brynelltyn, gen.
Hun. de Mountgomery—
Som'sett ffoxe de Gwernygo,[2] ar.

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[1] Those jurors whose names are in italics were on the grand jury.

[2] Somerset Fox was the eldest son of Sir Edward Fox, Knight, sheriff in 1617, by his second wife Elizabeth, relict of Ratcliff Gerard of Halsall in the county of Lancaster, and only daughter of Sir Charles Somerset, Knight, fifth son of Henry Earl of Worcester, and standard-bearer to the band of Gentlemen Pensioners. His son Somerset Fox was a colonel in the army of Charles I and died at Ludlow in 1689. Edward, second son of Sir Charles Fox, by Eliza-

Samuell Edd's de Castellwright, gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Bachaythlon, gen.
Carolus Powell de Hurdley, gen.
Ed'rus Bishope de Clothie, gen.
Thomas Bowen de Castellwright, gen.
Hun. de Pola.
Gruffinus Mores de Bulchaythen, gen.
David Lloyd de Brongwyn, gen.
Humffrid. Gruffith de Bronyarth, gen.
Daniel Edd's de Llansanfraide,[1] gen.
DD Derwas de Bronyarth,[2] gen.
Thomas Gruffithes de Garth, gen.
Hun. de Deythur—
Rob'tus Tannatt de Trewylan, gen.
Joh'es Evans de Tretherwen vore, gen.
Hun. de Cause—
David Powell de Weston, gen.
Ricus Griffithes de Gaire, gen.
DD ap Anthony de Hopton, gen.
Thomas Lloyd de Sylvaine, gen.
Ri'cus ap Edd. de Brithdire, gen.
Hundred de Mathravall—
Wythen Jones de Lyssen, gen.[3]
Joh'es Lloyd de Cowney,[4] gen.
Morgan Edd's de Pentirch,[5] gen.

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beth Somerset, was settled at Rhydheskyn in the parish of Guilsfield. His wife Frances was presented for recusancy before the grand jury at the Assizes 8th Charles I. The following is in the Guilsfield Register. "1631 Edwardus, filius Edwardi ffoxe ar. Sep. 20 Dec."

[1] See Lewys Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 280 under "Llan St. FFraid in Deuthwr."

[2] David Derwas of Broniarth and Penrhyn Vechan was sixth in descent from Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banne't, of Garth in Guilsfield. His father Owen Derwas was on a grand jury list of 21 James I. See "Miscellanea Historica," and note. David Derwas, by Blanche, daughter of Edward ap Thomas of Hendrehene had "Johannis filius David Derwas, gen., bap. 29 Aug. 1624" (Guilsfield Register). John Derwas married "Cath. s.h. of John Kynaston of Llyn-y Mapsil, by whom he had David Derwas of Llyn-y-mapsil (?) living in 1700, and married to "Dorothy, dr. of John Edwards, Esq're, of Nest leyhaing (?) Esq're." *Ad. MSS.*, 9864-5, under "Derwas of Llandrinio."

[3] "Miscellanea Historica", 17 James I.

[4] His father, Rees Lloyd of Conway, was on the grand jury, 16 James I.

[5] On the grand jury, 3 Charles I.

Owen ap Howell de Moylevelliarth, gen.
Evanus Meredd. de Mathravall, gen.
DD ap Ieu'n DD ap Owen de Gwenynoge, gen.
Hugo ap Ieu'n de Coome, gen.
Hundred de Nova Villa—
Owen Blayney de Ystymgwen,[1] *gen.*
Edwardus Blayney de Vachllm (?) gen.
Thomas Rees de Llanllygan, gen.
Edmundus Price de Bettus, gen.
Ricus 'Baxter, gen.
Riceus Williams de Aberbechan, gen.
Ricus Powell de Dyffryn Llanvair, gen.
Hundred de Llanidloes—
Evan Glynn de Glynn, ar.
Jenkinus Mores de Maesmawr, gen.
Ric'us Bowen de Pen-ir-alt, gen.
Morganus Evans de Glinbrochan, gen.
Joh'es Kynsy de Dethienith, gen.
Hun. de Machanlleth—
ffranciscus Herbert de dolgioge, ar.
Derwas Griffith de Darowen, gen. (foreman.)
Ric'us Pughe de Penrhose, gen.
Henricus Vaughan de Machynlleth, gen.

Noï'a S'cde Inquis.

Hundred de Pola—
Thomas ap Owen de Broniarth, gen.
Humffrid. ap Richard de Trelydan,[2] *gen.*
Humff. Jones de Coome, gen.
Hundred de Cause—
Rogerus ffrances de Trewerne.
Gruffinus Rees de Trefnant, gen.
Humffrid. Cartwright de Ederton, gen.
Joh'es Howell de eadem, gen.
DD ap Ieu'n ap Owen de Hope, gen.
ffranciscus Griffith de FForden, gen.
Jeffrey Richards de Cruggion.
Hundred de Llanvillinge—
Thomas Williams de Dolware, gen.
Humffrid ap John Williams de Penyarth, gen.
DD ap Richard Lewis de eadem, gen.

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[1] See "Miscellanea Historica", 1 Charles I, and note.
[2] See "Miscellanea Historica", 1 Charles I.

Galfrid's Cadd'r de Brithdire, gen.
Thomas ap Owen de Nantmiched, gen.
Hundred de Dythur—
Hugo Lloyd de Domgay,[1] gen.
Galfrid's Penrhyn de Collfryn, gen.
Evanus Griffith ap DD de Tretherwen, gen.
Thomas Austin de Llandrinio, gen.
Evan Gruffith ap John Mors Tretherwen.
Hundred de Mathravall—
Hugo Jones de Coetalloge, gen.
Riceus ap Mathew de Llanginiowe, gen.
DD ap Ieu'n de Brynellen, gen.
Oliverus Humffrey de Kenhinva, gen.
Evanus ap John de Dolger, gen.
DD ap Joh'es ap Ieu'n de Craino, gen.
Ed'rus Rees de Kyffin, gen.
Ric'us Jones de Trevenant.
FFranciscus Humffries de Trevenant.
Hund. de Mountgomery—
Ric'us Lloyd de Moughtre, gen.
Joh'es Powell de Castelwright, gen.
Evanus ap John ap Robt's de Dolver, gen.
Hugo Mynton de Penygelly, gen.
Hund. de Nova Villa—
Humfrid's Jones de Rhandire, gen.
Ric'us Mathewe de eadem, gen.
Eliseus Morris de Tregynon, gen.
Mauricius Thomas de Bettus, gen.
Jacobus Baxter de Bryncamhisire, gen.
Thomas Rees de Manavon, gen.
Hundred de Llanydloes—
Gruffinus ap Jenk'n de Stredynod, gen.
Joh'es Tilsley de Dolegooden, gen.
Evanus ap Jenkin ap Rees de Llanywared, gen.
Matheus Glace de Llanwnoge, gen.
Robert Rees de Brangarth.
Hund. de Machynlleth—
Thomas ap Humffrey ap Hughe de Llanwryn, gen.
Joh'es Pugh de Darowen, gen.
Thomas Cadd'r de Llanbrinmaire, gen.
Willim's Pughe de Kemes, gen.
Lodovicus Evans p'ochie de Machynlleth, gen.
Morganus Watkin de Penegoes, gen.

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[1] "Miscellanea Historica", 2 Charles I.

"Apud Trevenant," 1 December, 10 Charles I, a deposition "coram Edwardo Lloyd, armig., uno Justic. ad pacem Com. p'd (Montgomery.")

"Apud Berthllwyd," 11 March, 10 Charles I, a deposition coram Ed'ro Lloyd, milit., uno Justic. ad pacem, etc.

Magna Inquis.

Ric'us Pugh de doleycorslwyne, ar.
Derwas Griffiths de Kemes, gen.
Rowland Lloyd de Bronywood, gen.
Ric'us Pughe de Penrhose, gen.
DD Lloyd Mer'dd de Llanwryn, gen.
Gruffinus David Cadd'r, gen.
Owinus Blayney de Ystymgwerne, gen.
Humffrid. ap Harry de Llan'chydoll, gen.
Ric'us Griffiths de Gaire, gen.
Gruffinus ap Jeffrey, gen.
Hugo Penrhyn de Llandryneo, gen.
Owinus Lewes de Graige, gen.
DD ap Ieu'n ap DD de Pentirch, gen.
Tho. ap Edd. de Drevor, gen.
Joh'es Powell de Weston, gen.
Lodowicus Gwynne de Mayne, gen.
Signed Ph'us Eyton, Mil. Vic.

S'cda Inquis. (on the list.).

Hund. de Cause—
Ed'rus Lloyd de Trefnant, ar.
Joh'es Bowdler de Middletowne, gen.
Nicholas Wynn de Llettygynwerth, gen.
ffrancis Griffith de ffordon, gen.
Humffrid. Cartwright de Ederton, gen.
Ed'rus Price de Kilkewedd, gen.
Oliverus Jones de Gyngroge, gen.
Hund. de Llanvillinge—
John Bowdler de Tiretref, gen.
Hugo ap Rees Cadd'r de Garnorion, gen.
Mountgomery Hun.—
Ric'us Lloyd de Moughtre, gen.
Ric'us Griffith de Churchstoke, gen.

Coroner's inquest. p' sacrm. Arthuri Lloyd de Hope, gen.

Apud Castrum de Pola, 22 Sep. 10 Charles I, a deposition aken cora Perceo Herbert, milite et Baronet, uno Justiciariorum dci D'ni Regis in Com. Mountgomery.

"Apud Dom. mansional Charoli Price de Meyvod, in Com. p'd," 11 Aug. 10 Charles I.

Miscellanea Historica, 11 Charles I, 1635.

Calendar. Prison in salva custod. Thome Ireland, Ar. Vicecom. Com. pred (Montgomery), coram Joh'e Bridgman, uno servien ad legem Justic. dic. Com. Ad Magna Sessio, tent. apud Polam, 20 *Aprilis, an. Caroli* * *undecimo.*

Noi'a Jur. Magna.

Evanus Lloyd de Llanwnog,[1] gen.
Ric'us Pughe de Penrhose, gen.
Thomas ap Owen de Bronyarth, gen.
Humfry Griffith de Bronyarth,[2] gen.
Thomas Williams de Doleware, gen.
Willi'ms Moody de Bodynval,[3] gen.
Howellus ap John Cadd'r de Mellington, gen.
Ric'us Griffiths de Gaire, gen.
Cadd'r William de Teirtree (? Teirtref), gen.
Rob'tus Gruffith de Varchoell, gen.
Willi'ms George de Llanidloes, gen.
David ap Edward de Domgay, gen.
Moriceus Price de Beriowe, gen.
Ric'us ap Richard de Gwernawge.

Signed, Thomas Ireland, Ar. Vic.

On the list, but not of the Grand Jury.

Thomas Piers de Dolevorgan, ar., Hund. de Nova Villa.
Ed'rus Lloyd de Trevenant, ar., Hund. de Mountgomery.

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[1] David Lloyd ap Meredith, seventh in descent from Einion ap Seisyllt, Lord of Mathavarn, had two sons; Evan, the ancestor of the Morgans of Aberhafesp (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 299), and Howell, the ancestor of the Lloyds of Llanwnog, the Powells of Llanbrynmair, (*Ibid.*, p. 306), and other local families. Evan Lloyd, seventh in descent from the above David Lloyd ap Meredith, was the eldest son of David ap Evan by Ellen, daughter of David ap Henry of Oerffrwd, situate midway between the churches of Carno and Llanwnog (*Ibid.* p. 305). He took a prominent part on the Cromwellian side during the Civil War; and in 1646, as "Captain Evan Lloyd", was in charge of Montgomery Castle.

[2] See note, 10th James I.

[3] "William Moody de Bodynvol, gen.", appears again on the grand jury in 16th Charles I, also in 1640. It was probably a member of his family who was settled at Ffinnant Uchaf. *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, pp. 263-7.

Joh'es David ap Rees de Kyffronidd,[1] gen.
Edmund Redge of Trelustan, gen.
Joh'es Bowdler de Tiertree (? Tiertref).
Joh'es Bowdler de Dolobran, gen.
Humfrid. David Lloyd de Mayne.
Ric'us ap Roger FFoulke de Burgedinge.
Thomas Pughe de Abergwydol, gen.
Hugo Lloyd de Domgay,[2] gen.
David Lloyd de Bryngwyn, gen.
Thomas Griffiths de Garth, gen.
Rowland Lloyd de Llandyssil,[3] gen.
Lodovicus Lloyd de Gwested, gen., Hun. de Nova Villa.
Reginald Hussey of Criggion,[4] gen.
Meredd. DD ap David ap Rees of Llanwrchydoll.

Summon. ad Magn. Sess. tent. apud Polam, 2 *May,* 11 *Charles I. Endorsed "Meredith Morgan, Ar. Vic."*

Inquis. Magna.

David Lloyd de Llanwonog, gen.
Rowlandus Lloyd de Bronyworde,[5] gen., Hun. de Newtowne.
Humffridus Griffith de Bronyarth, gen.
Ric'us Pughe de Penrhoss, gen.
Ric'us Lloyd de Moughtre, gener.
Moricius Thomas de Bettws.
Morganus Eddw'ds de Pentirch,[6] gen.
Ric'us Wilson de Manlleth,[7] gen.
Cadwalader ap Hugh de Diffryn, gen.
Humffrey Lloyd de Penrhyn Vechan, gen.
Evanus Griffith de Tretherwen, gen., Mybion Gwnwas.
Richard Griffiths de Gaer, gen.
Oliverus Jones de Gyngrog, gen.

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[1] See 16 James I.
[2] See "Miscellanea Historica", 2 Charles I.
[3] See 3 Charles I.
[4] He was probably a son of Sir Richard Hussey of Criggion, Knt., sheriff in 1607, by Eliza, daughter of Reginald Williams, of Willaston, sheriff in 1594.
[5] See "Miscellanea Historica", 3 Charles I.
[6] See 3 Charles I.
[7] In the 14th Charles II, 1662, we find "Ricus Wilson de Bodayoch, gen." on a grand jury list for the hundred of Llanidloes. He was probably a relative, if not identical with the above, and the father of Rev. John Wilson, Vicar of Penegoes, who was buried at Trefeglwys, 4 September, 1728. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, is said to have been the son of the latter.

Meredith ap David de Dysserth.[1]
Ric'us ap Ieu'n Bedowe, gen., Hun. de Mountgomery.
Signed, Meredith Morgan, Ar. Vic.

Llanydloes Hundred—
Matheus Price de Parke penprice,[2] gen.
Ric'us Bowen de Pen-yr-alt Goch,[3] gen.
Ed'rus Evans de Clochvaine issa,[4] gen.
William Thomas de Llanbrynmaire,[5] gen.
Oliverus David Lloyd de Mayne, gen.

Llanvilling Hundred—
David ap John de Trevnanney.
Evanus Meredith de Mathravall, gen.
Thomas ap Owen de Bronyarth, gen.

Mountgomery Hundred—
Ric'us Lloyd de Moughtre, gen.
Hugh Mynton de Kerry, gen.
Samuel Edw'ds de Castlewright.[6]

Miscellanea Historica, 13 Charles I, 1637.

Carolus Dei Gra. Anglie, etc., et Rex fidei defens., etc. Vic. Com. Mountgomery, Salt'm p' Jo'n Bridgman, Milit., serviens ad legem Justic. Apud Polam, quarto die Novembri, Anno Regni Regis tercio decimo. Endorsed Joh'es Newton,[7] Ar. Vic.

"Apud Aberhavesp," a deposition made 11th December, "coram me, Meredith Morgan, ar."

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[1] See "Miscellanea Historica", 1 Charles I.

[2] See 20th and 21st James I.

[3] See 16 James I, and 9 Charles I.

[4] Edward ap Evan ap Jenkyn ap Maurice of Clochfaen Issaf had a sister Catherine, who married Owen Gwynn, second son of Morgan Gwynn of Llanidloes, sheriff in 1582. Evan ap David Lloyd ap Jenkin, first cousin of Edward ap Evan of Clochfaen Issaf, and ancestor of the Lloyds of Clochfaen, appears on grand juries of the county in 4th and 20th James I, and 1 Charles I. See "Miscellanea Historica", 4th James I, and *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 273.

[5] William ap Thomas, of Pentre Cynddelw in the parish of Llanbrynmair, ap William, ap Thomas, ap John, ap David of Pentre Cynddela, ap Gwilym, ap Bedo, ap Gutto, ap Dio, ap Madog Hir, a younger son of Griffith of Rhiwsaeson, ap Ieuan, ap Meilir, ap Henwyn of Rhiwsaeson. He had a son Humphrey Williams. *Add. MS.*, 9865, British Museum.

[6] See "Miscellanea Historica", 10th James I, 1 Charles I.

[7] John Newton of Heightley in the parish of Chirbury, was the son of Francis Newton of Heightley, sheriff in 1595, by Mary, daughter of Reginald Corbet of Stoke and Adderley, Judge of the Queen's Bench in 1559. John Newton was sheriff of Shropshire in 1635. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, pp. 443, *et seq.*

"Apud Trevenant, 2 March, 14 Chas. I, A.D. 1638, cora' me Edd'o Lloyd, armiger, uno Justiciar. dci D'ni Regis ad pacem in Com." (Montgomery).

"Apud Dole y Corstlowin, 12 Nov., A.D. 1638," a deposition taken "coram me Rich'o Pughe, ar., uno Justic., etc."

"1 June, 1637, Roger Kynaston of Hordley, Esq'r, to Oliver Pierce, lease of a meadow at three penny tacke of hay in Gungrog vechan, in a meadow called Dol-y-Kyvion, for 21 years" (*Schedule of Kynaston Papers*).

"1 Aug., 1637, Montgomery. An order for discharging a recognizance for Richard Griffith" (fo. 101, vol. x, *N. W. Rolls*).

The following were presented as recusants before the judge of assize, 17th Oct., 1636. By Johan. Assaphen. Guildffield.

Edwardus ffoxe de Rhydesgyn, armiger, et ffrancisca ejus uxor.[1]

The Jury.

Thomas Edwards de Keelkewydd, gen.
Robertus Edwardes de Burgedinge, gen.
Evanus Bowen de Pencastell.
Ric'us Ingram de Glynhavren,[2] gen.
Joh'es Jervis de Hydan, gen.
Hugo Dickenson de Gwenynog, gen.
Galfridus Atkinson de Collfryn, gen.
Joh'es Griffith de FForden, gen.
Reignaldus Robert de Trallwnog gollen, gen.
ffranciscus Dakin de Tyddyn Preed, gen.
Ed'rus ap John Lewis de Trefedryd, gen.
Reignaldus ap Richard de Woodlaston, gen.
Thomas Sitterdowne de Killigasson, yom.
Cadd'r ap Hughe de Myvod, gen.
Henricus ap Ieu'n de Pentirch.
Gruffinus William de Garth, gen.

"10 Sep. 1636. Messrs. Whittingham to Richard Price, Rowland Pugh, and Meredith Morgan. Marriage settlement of John Whittingham and Mary Purcell upon an estate at Sylvayne, Gayre, Disserth, Cletterwood, and Maydocke, in the Castell Pool, Llanlymore, Berriew, Buttington, and Llan-

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[1] See "Miscellanea Historica", 8 Charles I, 10th Charles I.

[2] "Ricus Ingram de Glynhafren, Ar.", probably his son, was sheriff in 1680.

vaire, in the county of Montgomery" (*Schedule of the Kynaston Papers*).

"19 April, 12 Charles I. Montgomery and other counties. Grant of the office of particular surveyor of, to Thos. Wynne, during pleasure. Fee £20 0 0" (fo. 87, vol. x, *N. W. Rolls*).

"12 Charles I, 31st October. Roger Kynaston[1] of Hordley, Esq., John Kynaston,[2] gentleman, of Llyn y Mapsis, and Mary Kynaston, widow, mother of the said Roger Kynaston. Bargain and sale for 3 months of lands situate as follows :— Rednall Kenwick's Wood, plas y Dinas, Pool, Hope, Tredwen Myvion Gunwas, and Trewerne, Guilsfield, Gungrog, Llan'chbroghwell, Cletterwood, Deythur, Domgay, and Trederwen Myvion Hartenue (?), Trevenant Vaughan, Welsh Town, and all other their estates in the counties of Salop and Montgomery, in which Edward Kynaston, Esq., deceased, was seized at his death" (*Schedule of Kynaston Papers*).

"12 Charles 1, 2 Nov., 1636. Marriage settlement on the marriage of R. Kynaston, Esq., to Miss Rebecca Wild" (*Ibid*).[3]

"12 Charles 1, 20 Sept. to Jan'y, 1636. Examination of witnesses concerning the Mears in the said manor (Plas y Dinas), and a view of the same, with a letter from Walter Griffith,[4] dated 'Brongayne, 21 January, 1636,' stating 'that

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[1] Roger Kynaston of Hordley was sheriff of Montgomeryshire and Shropshire in 1640. He suffered for his loyalty to Charles I, and compounded for his estate with the Commonwealth for £921. He was the eldest son of Edward Kynaston of Hordley, our sheriff in 1623, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Owen of Condover, and sister of Sir Roger Owen of Condover, Knight.

[2] "Catherine s.h. of John Kynaston of Llyn-y-Mapsis, married John Derwas ap David ap Owen Derwas of Penrhyn Vechan, by whom she had David Derwas of Llyn-y-Mapsis, living in 1700." *Pedigrees compiled by John Davies of Rhiwlas*, under *Derwas of Llandrinio*, *Ad. MSS.*, 9864-5. See "Miscellanea Historica", 9 James I, 21 James I, 10 Charles I, and notes.

[3] Daughter of John Wild or Weld, afterwards Knighted, sheriff of Shropshire in 1642, who purchased Willey from Sir Thomas Lacon of Kinlet between 1612 and 1623; and sister of Sir John Weld junior.

[4] *Ex inf.*, M. C. Jones, F.S.A. Walter Griffith of Brongain in the parish of Llanvechan, married Catherine, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, sheriff of Shropshire in 1603, the grandfather of Roger Kynaston above. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 260, and "Miscellanea Historica", 8 Charles I. By Catherine Kynaston he had, besides the children mentioned in the letter, "Georgius Griffiths de Llanvechan gener." foreman of the grand jury at the county assizes 23 Charles I.

he would with God's permission at the next leet endeavour to have the bye-laws effected and confirmed by the homagers, accord'g to his instructions, with a penal law for waste, and thenceforth he purposed to swear affevors (?) of the fines and amerc'ts, it being more firm and effectual in law, and from which he believed more benefit would accrue, having liberty to make choice of a friend for the lord, and refuse a foe against him, altho' other form and course of proceedings were justifiable by prescription. * * Since he had been at Willey his family had been ill, his daughter Margaret, wife, and son Roger. I desire to be remembered to the two worthy squires, your father and brother-in-law, and theirs, with my good cousin and the younger gentlewoman; with thanks for my kind entertainment, with the like unto my good sister and yourself.

"I remain,
"Your truly loving uncle,
"WALTER GRIFFITHS."

The superscription. "To the worshipfull his esteemed nephew, Roger Kynaston, Esq'r, at Hordley, in haste, presente these." (*Ibid.*)

MISCELLANEA HISTORICA, 14 CHARLES I.

Magna Sess. tent' apud Polam, coram Thoma Milwardo, Milit., servien ad legem Justic. etc., 7th May, 14 Charles 1. Joh'es Newton, Ar. Vic.

Nomina Justic. pacis, D'ni Regis Com. (Montgomery) p'd.

Thomas D'us Coventrey, Custos Magni Sigilli Anglie.
Henricus Comes Manchester.
Joh'es Comes Bridgwater, Presidens Consilii d'ci D'ni Regis infra Principalitat. et Marchias Walliæ.
Willi'mus D'ns Powys.
Ed'rus D'ns Herbert.
Thomas Milwarde, miles, Capital. Justic. Cestr.
Ric'us Prutherch, ar., alter Justic. Cestr.

Ric'us Herbert.	Athelystanus Owen, ar.
Ed'rus Lloyd, miles.	Joh'es Blayney, ar.
Sampson, Eure, ar.	Matheus Price, ar.
Tymotheus Turnour, ar.	Evanus Glynn, ar.
Arthur Price, ar.	Lloyd Piers, ar.
ffran. Herbert, ar.	Ric'us Pughe, ar.
Rowland Pughe, ar.	Ed'rus Lloyd, ar.

Ric'us Glynn et Humffri'us Davies, generosi, Coronatores.
Ed'rus Barrett, ar., Escaetor.

Noi'a Maior vill. et lib'tat.

David Lewes ap Evan Lloyd, gen., Maior de Llanydloes.
Thomas Price et Ric'us Thompson, gen'osi, Ball. de Mountgomery.
Joh'es Parry et Ric'us Griffiths, gen'osi, Balli de Pola.
Meredith Price et Henricus Parry, gen'osi, Balli de Llanvillinge.

Noi'a Capital. Constab. pacis.

Joh'es Jones et Thomas Lewis, gen'osi, Hundred de Llanydloes.
Jenkinus ap Robert ap Griffith et Owen ap John David, gen'osi, Hun. de Machinlleth.
Gwelym Gwynn et Thomas Rees, gen'osi, Hun. de Mathravall.
Roger Vaughan et Robert ap Oliver, gen'osi, Hun. de Llanvillinge.
Priamus Price et Thom. Everall, gen'osi, Hun. de Nova Villa.
Hugo Cadd'r et Ed'rus Jones, gen'osi, Hun. de Mountgomery.
Thomas Jones et David ap William, gen'osi, Hun. de Pola.
Galfridus Jeffreys et Riceus ap Richard, gen'osi, Hun. de Cawrse.
Joh'es Williams et Galfridus Atkinson, gen'osi, Hun. de Deithour.

Signed, Joh'es Newton, Ar. Vic.

On an inquisition pro burgag. de Llanvillinge, "Robertus Corbett de Gyngroge" appears.

The examination of Owen David of Rhywlas, in the said county (Montgomery), yoman, before Lloyd Peers, Esquier, 29th April, 1638, touching the supposed breaking in the barne of *S'r James Palmer, Knight, at Llwydiarth,* upon the 26th day of April, 1638.

Inquisitio Magna.

Llanydloes Hundred—
Ed'rus Evans de Clochvaine issa, gen.
Machenlleth Hundred—
David Lloyd Meredith de Llanwnog, gen.
Ric'us ap John Meredith ap Kemes, gen.
Mathravell Hund.—
Evanus Meredith de Mathravall, gen.
Robertus Jones de Llanllothian, gen.

Joh'es Owen de Llanllothian,[1] *gen.*
Newtown Hund.—
Lodowicus Lloyd de Gwested, gen.
Riceus Jones de Tregynon, gen.
Joh'es Price de Beriowe, gen.
Llanvillinge Hund.—
Andreas Laton de Ystymcolwyn, gen., Burgus de Llanvillinge.
Ed'rus Wynne de Llanwothyn, gener.
Humffr'us ap John ap William de Penyarth, gen.
Joh'es Griffith ap Griffith de Globwell et Bachie, gen.
Humffr'us David Lloyd de Brinbwa, gen.
Mountgomery Hun.—
Joh'es Vaughan de Penygelly, gener.
Lodowicus Middleton de Churchstocke, gen.
Poole Hund.—
Walterus Gruffiths de Llanvechan, gen.
Humffr'us Griffiths de Bronyarth, gen.
Humffr'us ap Richard de Trelydan, gen.
Thomas ap Owen de Bronyarth, gen.
Henricus Tuder de Bodynvol, gen.
Reignaldus ap Robert de Llansanfraid, gen.
Deithur Hundred—
Joh'es Lloyd de Llandrinio, gen.
Robert Tanatt de Trewylan, gen.
Ric'us Asterley de Bawlsley, gen.
Evanus Bowen de Collfryn, gen.
Humffr'us Lloyd de Penrhyn Vechan, gen.

Signed, Joh'es Newton, Ar. Vic.

Inquis. Secunda.

Llanydloes Hun.—
Joh'es Tylsley de Dolegooden, gen.
Ed'rus Evans de Trefegloes, gen.
Machynlleth Hun.—
Thomas Pughe de Darrowen, gen.
Mountgomery Hun.—
Joh'is Evans of Trewllan, gen.
Cawrse Hun.—
Ric'us Griffiths de Gaer, gen.
Nicholas Wynne de Llettygynvarch, gen.
Oliverus Jones de Gyngroge vawre, gen.
Poole Hundred.—
Ed'rus ap Richard ap Owen de Bronyarth, gen.

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[1] Names in italics are of those who served on the grand jury at the assizes for this year.

Daniel Edwards de Llansanfraed, gen.
Ric'us David ap Hoell de Ystymgynan, gen.
Thomas Jones de Bronyarth, gen.
Robertus Edwardes de Burgedinge, gen.
Joh'es Lewis ap Robert de Guilffield, gen.
Humffr'us Morgan de Llansanfraide, gen.
Robertus Humffrey de Varchoell, gen.
Nicholas Brees de Trefnanney, gen.
Signed, Joh'es Newton, Ar. Vic.

"Memorand. q'd 12^{o} Aprilis, 14 Charles I, Carolus Lloyde de Dolobran, in Com. Montgomery, became party to a bail bond for Howell Griffiths and Elizabeth Roberts, charged with breaking into the house of S'r James Palmer, Knight, and taking thence two silver cupps and other goods, etc."

(*To be continued.*)

CRIDIA ABBEY.

In the map of Wales, engraved for Mr. Warrington's *History of Wales*, (2nd edition, 1788), and stated to be "according to the ancient divisions of Gwynedd, Powys and Dinefawr, with the respective cantrefs subdivided into comots by William Owen," Cridia Abbey is marked at some distance from "Castle Trefaldwin," and not far from "Castell Dol-y-forwyn." So far as we can judge from the map, which is on a small scale, the site of Cridia Abbey seems to lie within the present parish of Llandyssil.

There seems to be scarcely anything known relating to this Abbey, which was destroyed in the thirteenth century.

The following passage respecting the circumstances of its destruction occurs in Warrington's *History of Wales* (page 352).

A.D. 1228. Henry III, attended by Hubert de Burgh, on whom the castle of Montgomery had been lately conferred, came to its relief with all possible despatch. On the approach of the English King the Welsh raised the siege. Having received a reinforcement, Henry ventured to penetrate the recesses of the forest.[1] With infinite difficulty he opened a passage for his army, by setting fire to the woods, and at length arrived at a solitary place called Cridia, of the Carmelite order, an abbey belonging to the white friars. Having been informed that this religious house had been used by the Welsh as a place of retreat, he laid it in ashes, and its situation being judged[2] impregnable, Hubert de Burgh with the King's consent laid the foundation of a castle. *(Math. Paris,* p. 295).

[1] Supposed by some to be what is now called "Cefn y Coed."

[2] If so, from its high position it has been suggested that "Cefn Bryntalch" would be the site.

This gives very slight information; indeed nothing further than that Cridia Abbey was not far distant from Montgomery, and that it was of the Carmelite order. The able historians of Shrewsbury,[1] in giving an account of the interruption of the good understanding which had existed between the courts of England and Wales up to the year 1228, in the following passage incidentally afford more information respecting this religious house and its probable situation, than is to be found elsewhere, so far as our researches have extended.

"The King had granted the honour and castle of Montgomery to his Justiciary, the great Hubert de Burgh, and the garrison there having received orders to cut down a large wood,[2] not less than five miles in length,[3]

[1] Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 106. (1825.)

[2] [This and the next two notes are Owen and Blakeway's.] Mr. Carte says that it was in the direction of Kery; and he is perhaps correct in this notion, though M. Paris says nothing to that effect; for more than twenty years later, the Close Rolls of 35 Henry III, note 13, contain a command to John le Estrange to go with William de Odingsels to Kery and Kedewy, "ad videndum si passus inter boscos Oweni f. Meredic and Oweni f. Hoel ibidem sint boni et satis ampli ad securitatem transeuntium," and if they shall find that the "passus" are sufficiently large, then they shall not permit that the men of Montgomery commit waste of those woods, or of those of any other freeholders, under pretence of the said passages. (*Dugdale MSS.* vol. B i, in Ashm. Libr.) Even in England, and more than half a century later, the evil arising from extensive woods called for the attention of the legislature. The statute of Winton (A.D. 1285), chap. 5, directs that the highways shall be cleared of wood to the breadth of 200 feet on each side "ou hom peut taper pur mal fere": where a man may hide himself to do mischief. These notices of the face of our island in those days, are not unworthy of remark, and afford a picture not very dissimilar from the present state of an American wilderness. Not fifty years ago, a great part of the district spoken of in the former part of this note was still a tract of extensive wood-land.

[3] Mr. Carte says five leagues. The word employed by the historian is *leuca*, which is assuredly of the same origin with the French *lieue*, a measure of three miles, but in our English writers it always appears to denote only one. Spelman (*Gloss.*) and Dugdale (*Warw.* 31) are clear that the Domesday *leuca* was a mile; and Mr. Nichols (Dissert. prefixed to his *Hist. of Leicest.*) quotes Ingulphus (in a reference which we cannot verify) to the same effect. Mr. Blomefield (*Norf.* ix, 381) would have the *leuca* to denote *two* miles; but the

says Matthew Paris, which offered too convenient a shelter to the depredations of robbers, were unexpectedly assailed by the Welsh, and driven into their castle, where they were closely besieged, and whence they sent pressing messengers to their lord supplicating his aid. The young King, enraged at this affront to his favourite, and eager to try his maiden sword, hastened with a small band to Montgomery, raised the siege,[1] and being strongly reinforced, destroyed the wood, after which advancing into the heart of the country, he burned *a house of White Monks,* on the site of which the justiciary erected a castle."

The historians in a note quote the following as their authority:

"*Habitaculum albi ordinis, Cridia vocatum,*" and then they proceed to say, that they were unable to state the situation of this monastery; that Mr. Carte called it a religious house at Kerry; but that Tanner mentioned nothing of the kind there; that Mr. Jones (*History of Brecon,* vol. i, p. 129), conjectured Cridia to be a corruption of Creigian, the rocks: but he threw no light upon its situation; that a writer in the *Cambrian Register* (vol. i, p. 326), considered it a generic term, Crefydd-dy, a religious house; while Mr. Bingley, in his *Welsh Tour* (vol. ii, p. 35), and Mr. Kaley (*Cambrian Register,* vol. ii, p. 283), placed it at Kemmer, near Dolgelley; and the former quoted M. Paris and D. Powell as confirming this assertion, which, however, is not the case. They express the opinion themselves

Charter of Edward III, to Bristol, 1373, reciting that it was distant from Gloucester and Ilchester *per triginta leucas,* (about thirty leucæ) is decisive against him, for the actual distance of Bristol from the former of those places is 34 and from the latter 38 *statute* miles: so that we may safely take the *leuca* to be an English mile by computation. Froissart makes Pleshy thirty *lieues* from London; it is about that number of miles.

[1] The Welsh Chronicles make the King of England aggressor in this business, and assert, that having determined to subdue the principality, he advanced into the marches, and encamped at Ceri, *i.e.,* Kerry.

that it is highly improbable that Henry ventured so far into the interior of Wales on this occasion. These various speculations shew how uncertain the site of this abbey appeared to be to a variety of authors.

Our authors proceed to say that Hubert de Burgh was so highly pleased with the site of the monastery that, according to a custom, which is not quite obsolete, he called the castle he erected there, *Hubert's Folly:*[1]

The construction of this fortress was not tamely viewed by the Welsh. Many skirmishes took place between the two armies; in one of these William de Breos was taken prisoner, and carried away captive by Llewelyn: and the King of England became so weary of the contest, that, in the end, he was glad to retreat; being compelled thereto, as the monk of St. Alban's suggests, by the treachery of certain of his nobles, who held a secret correspondence with his enemies; in consequence of which Hubert was obliged, on receiving three thousand marks from the Prince of Wales, to dismantle the castle[2] so recently constructed. This was, perhaps, the compensation which had been the subject of so much negociation; and by this slight payment, which in the next year Llewelyn extorted from Breos for his ransom, and by an external show of respectful submission to his brother-in-law, at their meeting, the Welsh

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[1] Matthew of Westminster, the abridger of his namesake of St. Alban's, makes this name of the castle to be given to it by the Welsh, and this would seem at first most likely; but Matthew Paris, whom he copies, is express to the contrary—"Justitiarius dans illi nomen, vocavit illud *Stultitiam Huberti;*" and he founds thereon a witticism which would lose its point on the other supposition. A similar instance occurs in the life of the second and very eccentric Duke of Buckingham (of the Villiers family), who, when his friends would dissuade him from a very expensive piece of architecture, called it his *Folly*. The name is certainly old; for William Baxter, the antiquary, speaking of his maternal ancestor, Richard Forster of Sutton Madoc, secretary to Bishop Bonner, says, "egregias ædes posuit in urbecula dicta Brugge sive Ad Pontem, vel hodie dictas, *Forestarii Dementiam.*" Vita authoris præfixa Glossario Rom. Mr. Coxe, therefore, errs, in his *History of Monmouthshire*, p. 121, when he supposes the name to have been first given to a whimsical edifice erected by a gentleman of that county in the latter end of the seventeenth century.

[2] Hereupon, said the laughers of that day, the justiciary proved himself a prophet—yea, more than a prophet, in the name he imposed upon this ephemeral fortress. M. Paris, *sub. ann.*

prince soon pacified the easy king, and we find a safe conduct (October 13, 1229), for the Princess of Wales to visit Shrewsbury.

In another account of the transaction, mentioned in our first quotation from Warrington's *History of Wales*, it is stated that the place where the destroyed monastery stood was called Cridia, and it is added, in a parenthesis, that "the Welsh annalists say it was Kerry."[1] But no particular spot in Kerry is mentioned as the presumed site of the monastery. We refrain from going further into the subject, feeling assured that the member of the club who is engaged upon the history of Kerry will go fully into it, and vindicate any claim Kerry may have for the site of this abbey.

Another modern author, Mr. Hulbert,[2] fixes the site with more precision. In tracing the course of the river Severn from Newtown downwards, he says, "Two miles further is Court Calmore, the seat of A. D. Johnes, Esq. Further on the right bank of the river Severn, is *Castell Goran Ddu*, supposed *to be the remains of a monastery destroyed by Henry* III, and lower down Caer Howel, the seat of Major Harrison."

There is some little confusion in Hulbert's account, in respect to the relative positions of the different residences he mentions, and it is not improbable his information was second-hand. Nevertheless, his main statement that Cridia Abbey, the monastery that was destroyed by Henry II, was situated on the Goranddu, which is in the parish of Llandyssil, is the only precise identification of the site which we have found. Goranddu is marked on the ordnance map as lying between Bryntalch and the river Severn.

Some have looked upon the mounds at Brynderwen, which is four miles from Montgomery, and one mile from Dolforwyn Castle, as the remains of some large building, and considered them more likely to be the site of an

[1] Woodward's *History of Wales*, p. 371.

[2] Hulbert's *History of the Town and County of Salop, including the course of the River Severn*, vol, i, p. 62.

abbey than any other that can be pointed out in the parish of Llandyssil, being situate near the river Severn, and in a more suitable locality for an abbey than the top of a hill such as the Goranddu; but Brynderwen does not fulfil the descriptions of the site as given by the historians above quoted, nor does there appear to be any tradition about an abbey having been in that neighbourhood.

At present, therefore, the Goranddu is the only place that has been named as the site of Cridia Abbey. These few fragmentary notes have been made to draw attention to the subject, and in the hope that they may lead to further inquiries and investigations which may result in the more certain identification and description of the site of this long-lost monastery.

LLANRHAIADR-YN-MOCHNANT.[1]

ITS PAROCHIAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

By THOMAS W. HANCOCK.

CHAP VII.

FOLK-LORE, MISCELLANEOUS, ETC.

Careg-y-Big; (the stone of contention, or the Bickering[2] stone).—This stone is surrounded by curious traditions. The following remarks respecting it, from a MS. note by the Rev. Edward Edwards, Rector of Llanymynech, have been kindly furnished us by the Rev. Robert Williams, of Llangadwaladr.

"1790. About 150 years ago, Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant was remarkable for its 'Careg-y-Big,' a pyramidal stone pillar in the village. To ascend this pillar, and to say 'Captain Careg-y-Big,' was a general challenge which was sure to end in mischief and bloodshed. These riots often happened on a Sunday evening, and the common enquiry on Monday was, as to how many were killed at Llanrhaiadr the evening before. Mr. Maurice of Penybont [Llanerchemrys], removed the stone and buried it in a deep pool near his own house. There is a tradition that he was drowned in that pool, and the country people believed that the misfortune was a punishment for removing Careg-y-Big."

The stone was removed doubtless at the instance of the Rev. David Parry, the vicar of Llanrhaiadr, from 1675 to 1682. The poet Huw Morris, in the following

[1] Continued from vol. v, p. 352.

[2] There is a village in Northumberland called "Bickerston," which has its derivation from the "bickering" and fighting formerly in great renown there, similar in character to those of the "Mochnanwys" at Llanrhaiadr.

stanzas addressed to the Rev. David Parry, alludes to this stone.

"Cas wyd, coeg wyd, cegiden—cweryl,
Careg bîg y gydben,
Cwynaw tolciaw—can talcen;
Codiad bai yw cadw dy ben.

Lle byddai'r ffraeau rhy ffrom—gwaith rhydost,
A gweithredoedd Sodom,
Duw o'i ras a wnae drosom,
Bwyntio sant i Bant y Siom."

[Vile art thou, deceitful art thou, the elf—of quarrels,
The bickering-stone of struggles,
There are groans—the bruising of a hundred heads;
To preserve thee is to uphold sin.

Where there existed frays, very severe—shocking work,
And the deeds of Sodom,
God in his grace hath for us,
Appointed a devoted man, to this vale of discontent.]

T. W. H.

Tradition says that Mr. Maurice removed the stone with a team of oxen, to his residence at Penybont, and that upon its arrival there quite a grotesque scene took place among the horned and unhorned beasts of all kinds in the place. The evil genii accompanying the stone set the whole group in a ferment, and a furor possessed them; and they indulged in all sorts of wild and eccentric antics, each strove to possess the 'captaincy' of the stone, in imitation of the Llanrhaiadr frays. Gory fights among them were the result, so that the good gentleman was glad with all speed to remove the stone and cast it into the depths of the nearest pool in the river Tanat. Mr. Edwards describes the stone as 'pyramidal'; 'Bîg,' verily has the meaning of 'pointed' or 'pyramidal,' but it also means 'spite,' 'bickering' &c. Stones called 'Careg-y-big,' are still found, and not unfrequently, in Wales. It is not certain what was the exact shape, or size of the stone. Some old people state that it was used as a horseblock[1]; if so, it probably had an ancient history.

[1] Horseblocks are particularly noticed in some of the ancient

State of Society.—In the Rev. E. Edwards's notes before alluded to, it is remarked,

"About this time, [*i.e.* the removal of Careg-y-bîg] 'this neighbourhood was infested by a gang of thieves and housebreakers. Their rendezvous was at a house on the Montgomeryshire side of Llanrhaiadr village, and the house retains the name of '*uffern*' (hell), to this day [1790]. This gang was dispersed by the activity and vigorous prosecution of Mr. Jones of Squennant, whose house they attempted to break into."

Traditions are still current relating to these desperadoes, and that they were in the habit of supplying human bodies to distant surgeons for anatomical dissection. Some subjects it is said they obtained from graveyards, but they did not scruple to commit murder

Welsh laws. They were often landmarks as well as memorials ("Trioedd Dyfnwal Moelmud," *Myv. Archæology*, Gee's reprint, pp. 920-942). "It is ordered and established for the purpose of preventing the uncertainty of a claim, that the bards shall keep an orderly record of pedigrees, nobility, and inheritance. For the same purpose, also, is the memorial of the back fire-stone, the boundary stone, and the *horse-block*, and he that removes them offers an insult to the court and the judge." Again, "Three things preserve the memorial of land and its site, and stand as testimonies in regard thereto; the back fire-stone, the kiln-stone, and the *horse-block*; because they bear the mark of the nation, and whoever shall remove them without the permission of the lord of the property, shall be guilty of theft by the judgment of court and law, inasmuch as they are strong witnesses, and whoever destroys a strong testimony is worthy of death."

In the romance of *The Lady of the Fountain* is found the following note:—"Ellis, in his notes to Way's *Fabliaux*, has the following remarks upon horse-blocks, which are mentioned in a vast number of old romances:—'They were frequently placed on the roads, and in the forests, and were almost numberless in the towns. Many of them still remain in Paris, where they were used by the magistrates in order to mount their mules, on which they rode to the courts of justice. On these blocks, or on the tree which was generally planted near them, were usually suspended the shields of those knights who wished to challenge all comers to feats of arms. They were also sometimes used as a place of judgment, and a rostrum, on which the barons took their seats when they determined the difference between their vassals, and from whence the public criers made proclamation to the people.'" The Llanrhaiadr stone, with its "feats of arms," had a faint parallelism with the Gallic "tournaments".

to enable them to carry on their horrible trade. A ruse ultimately broke up the gang. One night they went to Squennant with burglarious intent, but were defeated by the vigilance of the housekeeper. The owner, Mr. Jones upon his return home, adopted the plan of sending a messenger in the disguise of a surgeon's assistant in search of a subject for anatomical study, to the wife of one of the gang, and she being alone at home and off her guard, incautiously replied "that the men had had ill-luck the previous nights, but she was expecting them home that night early." This remark was the cause of their being apprehended and brought to justice; the sequel, the "gaol files" of the county can best tell.

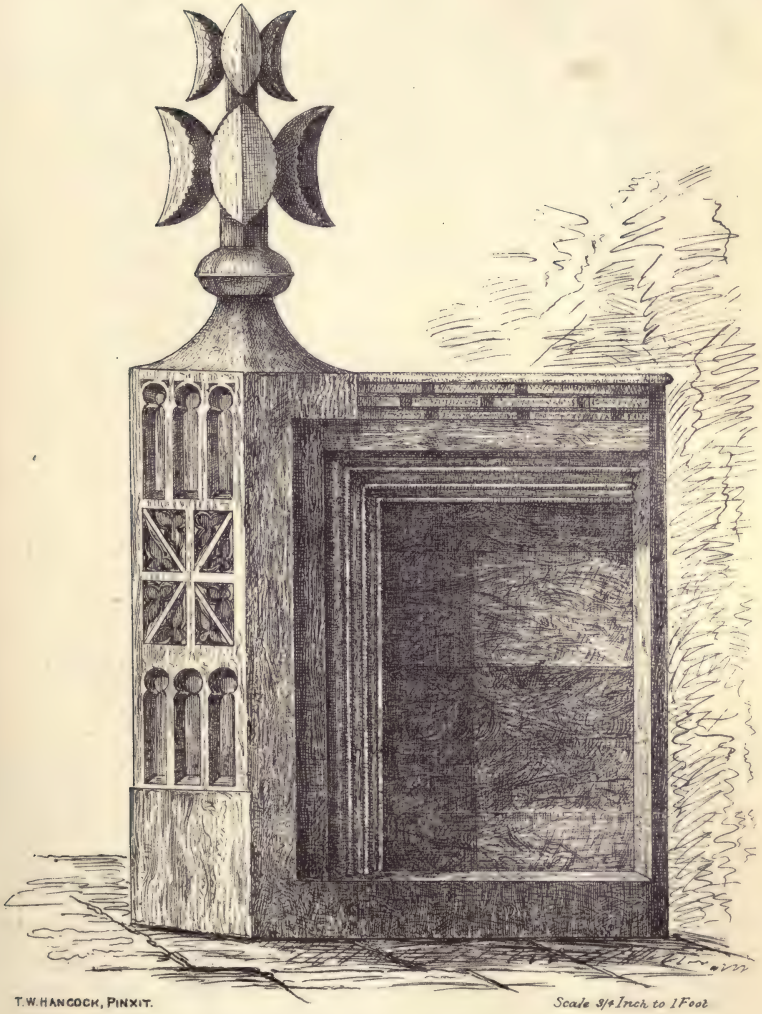
Gwyl Mabsant. (The Wakes.)—This festival commenced on the Sunday next before the 24th July, which day was the prelude to a fortnight's revelry and pastime. First, early on the Sunday morning, the men and children of the village went around all the farm-houses in the parish, and those adjoining, in search of milk for the purpose of making the "dainty dishes" for the tables. By eleven o'clock they had returned with their cans full; and soon afterwards, all the cookery preparations being ready for the bakers' ovens, these were well filled. Soon after the parish clock had struck the hour of noon, the rustic hordes began to pour into the village from all parts of the neighbourhood. At about three o'clock the village became densely crowded. At four o'clock the feasting began in earnest, in all the houses in the village. Dancing and merry-making commenced about eight o'clock in the principal public-houses, lasting throughout the night. Ball playing, cock fighting, trials of strength, throwing the crow-bar, &c., were the order of the day for Monday. The church-yard was the playground for the ball-players. There would be three groups at play, one against the north side of the steeple, the other against the west wall of it, and the juveniles against the north wall of the church. This was the favourite pastime for Monday, and crowds of people became spectators, occupying every available

space to witness the contests ; other groups were busily engaged in their several games in other parts of the village and parish. The cock-fighters assembled at the pits at Maesybwch, &c., for this purpose ; regular pits were constructed, the arena of some of them still to be seen, measures about 12 feet diameter. The parties engaged in trials of strength, throwing the crow-bar, and such like games, assembled at either of the 'Greens.' The evening of the day was spent in drinking and rioting, additional facilities for drinking were afforded, on these occasions, by private houses claiming a right by ancient prescription to sell ale without license. These houses were distinguished by a "holly bush" being placed above the door. This was a custom also at all fairs. On Tuesday there was a repetition of the Monday's sports, with this variation, that a mayor was elected for the ensuing year, who was to act as master of the parochial wakes and assemblies. After his election, which took place at a public-house, he was dressed in "robes of office", white cotton vestments, decked with ribbons, and brought out with boisterous honours to be mounted either on horseback, or placed in a cart and dragged through the streets by the throng, passing from house to house to beg money. To the shoutings of the crowd was added the discordant din of a drum, flutes, and fiddles, with any other instrument that could be had for the occasion. The greatest fair of the year was held during this week, called "the Fair of St. Dogfan's wake" (*"Ffair' l'absant"*). This fair still exists, and is the only remnant of the wake. The week having run its course in high jollity and revel, preparations were again made on the second Sunday for another week of similar and even greater riot, called "the little wakes". This Sunday was also held as a fair-day, for the sale of all sorts of "toothsome" things, as well as for pedlar's ware, &c. Puppet and other showmen were attracted hither, to this time, and great was their "draw" on that day. The finale of these wakes, to the masses, was empty pockets, bruised heads, and general ruin. Such is a

brief summary of the manner in which these feasts were kept up so late as the year 1814, from which time they began to decline. An old man came to the village at the "wake time", in the year 1832 (having been absent forty years), to join in the sports which he had engaged in in his youth, but to his mortification perfect quietness prevailed, and the old sinner went away in disgust, it is said, at the change. Easter week was also another great season for revelling and fighting.

The "Y-sbûr" (see illustration).—At Glanhavon fawr in the big kitchen may be seen a unique fixture, part of an ancient piece of furniture, which is called the "y-sbûr". The word is pronounced nearly like "sbeere"; and is a pure Welsh word, denoting a short post or pillar to set things upon. It consists of a massive Gothic carved oak pillar, surmounted by three ornaments, and having attached thereto a piece of oak pannelling within a broad and deep moulded frame. The lowest ornament on the pillar represents a wooden butter-box with its lid, similar to what is used by country people when going on a journey; the next figures, similar to each other, differing only in size, are wedge-shaped pieces cut from a sphere, representing perhaps the quarterings of a round (Dutch-like) cheese, attached to each other. Its present position is near the fire-place; originally it was near the door in the kitchen of the old house. Tradition states that its uses were to support a sideboard, whereon was placed provisions of bread-and-cheese, &c., for any poor and wayfaring man who might choose to call. It therefore stands as a memorial of the charity of an owner of the house of Glanhavon (the Lloyds).[1]

[1] The same family we are told adopted other modes of relieving the poor. At Pentrehobin, near Mold, a mansion belonging to the same family, dating about the year 1540, another provision was made of the following kind, viz., six cells, or *llettys*, were built, and a bed placed in each; and any poor or wayfaring man passing that way and asking for the charity, had there a night's lodging, a supper, and a breakfast given him. The accommodations under notice, it is said, were made about the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, to meet the deprivation to which the poor and wayfaring were then subjected.



T. W. HANCOCK, PINXIT.

Scale 3/4 Inch to 1 Foot

THE "SPEERE" (at Glanhavon-fawr)

AN ANCIENT SIDEBOARD.

Mont: Coll: VI p 324.

RIBY LPOOL

Cwm Blowty.—The derivation of the name is uncertain. One tradition we have before given ascribes its meaning to Balaam and Owtyn, as being a compound of *Bala Owty* further contracted into *Blowty;* another ascribes its name to its having a mill (a "*Blawdty*") in it, changed into *Blowty* and *Blotty.* The remains of an old corn mill still exist near Maesybwch. *Blotta* is an old word for " begging flour", and the poor of the parish were in the habit formerly of taking circuits, in companies, of begging anything. The custom still exists here of wool-begging, after sheep-shearing time. Iolo Goch describes the old begging women of his time in the following lines :—

" Rhif annigrif eneugrest,
Blotta, gwlana, gwera, gwest,
Cawsa, cica, minco'eth,
Casa pwngc, ceisiaw pobpeth :
Llawer cydaid hen wenith
Llawer baich ar eu braich brith."

[*Translation.*]

Grotesque knots of old shrivelled mouths,
Go *begging flour,* wool, fat, to houses,
Begging cheese, meat, with smooth words,
Hateful work, they seek everything;
Many a bagful of old wheat,—
Many things in the burden on their grey arms.

T. W. H.

Baich-y-Cawr a'r Gawres, a Ffedogaid-y-Forwyn. (The Giants' Burdens, and the Servant-maid's Apronful.) —These are huge rocks standing near the middle of the vale, at the head of Cwmblowty. The legend is that a giant who resided in the neighbouring mountain of the Berwyn, with his consort and their servant-maid, went one night to build a bridge over the hollow called Pant-y-cawr, and intended to complete the same before day-break, in order to surprise their neighbour who lived on the opposite heights ; but when engaged in carrying the stones for their work, a neighbour's cock crew, and warned them that day-break was at hand. Their design of completing their work during the hours of darkness

being thus defeated, they hastily threw down their burdens, where they still remain, and hastened home.

Balaam and *Owtyn.*—These persons, by tradition, were the first settlers and possessors of land in Cwmblowty. The site of their possessions lies near Pistyll Rhaiadr, "Meusydd Balaam" lying on the south side of the river, and "Ty Owtyn" on the north side. The ruin (*murddin*) of his house is close to the road, near Tanypistell.

Cader Ferwyn and *Llyn-llyn-caws.*—These names refer back to remote antiquity. Berwyn it is said was one of three brothers who were giants; Myvyr, Rhuddwyn, and Berwyn. Myvyr and Rhuddwyn were located in the neighbouring parish of Llansilin, whose names are perpetuated in the following places, 'Bedd Rhuddwyn Gawr, Caer Rhuddwyn, and Llyn Rhuddwyn; Caer Myvyr,' &c. Berwyn's grave is said to be at Llangar in Merionethshire.

In reference to "*Llyn-llyn-caws*" there are several simple legends. The word (stripped of the first "*llyn*", which seems tautological) signifies the "Lake of Caws"; but what "Caws" means we have yet to learn. It enters into the names of other places in this parish, as "Erwbol-caws"; the word is also found in the neighbouring parish as "Craig-y-Caws", a part of Mynydd-y-Bryn. In other places in Montgomeryshire the same word is found, as "Nant-y-Caws", near Welshpool. The writer thinks the original form may have been "Cawr" (a giant); and if this explanation be received, the name would signify "the lake of the giant".

The Vicarage Mill.—This mill was built (according to tradition) for the benefit of the poor of the parish, but at what time and by whom it is not known. It was formerly let to the miller upon condition that the toll upon the corn ground there should be divided into three equal portions, between the miller, the poor, and the vicar. The portions for the poor and the vicar were deposited in different chests. The distribution to the poor took place weekly at the vicarage. An old man now in his 86th year told the writer that it was so

within his recollection. The ancient custom was abandoned, and the poor deprived of their privilege, in the time of the Rev. Robert Jones, vicar, when the present practice of letting it on rent was adopted. The old man further said that when he was a boy it was currently reported that the "new mills" in the village were originally built by an owner of "Clynog" for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

CHARMS.—*Swyno'r 'Ryri* (Charming the *herpes zoster, zona*, or "*shingles*").—This custom was more prevalent in this parish than in any other in Montgomeryshire. A certain amount of penance was to be done by the sufferer, who was to go to the charmer in the morning fasting, who was also to be fasting. The mode of cure was simple; the charmer breathed gently upon the inflamed part, and then followed a series of little spittings upon and around it. A few visits to the charmer, and sometimes even a single one was sufficient to effect a cure.[1] The power of charming for the "'Ryri" is now lost, or in any event has not been practised in this parish for several years past. The possession of this remarkable healing power by the charmer was said to have been derived from the circumstance of either the charmer himself, or one of his ancestors within the ninth degree, having eaten of the flesh of the eagle, the virtue being, it was alleged, transmitted from the person who had so partaken, to his descendants for nine generations. The tradition is that the disorder was introduced into the country by a malevolent eagle.

Some charmers before the operation of spitting, muttered to themselves the following incantation :—

"Yr Eryr Eryres
Mi a'th ddanfonais
Dros naw môr a thros naw mynydd
A thros naw erw o dir anghelfydd
Lle na chyfartho ci, ac na frefo fuwch
Ac na ddelo yr eryr byth yn uwch."

[1] The writer remembers being himself, when a child of eight years old, submitted to the operation of the charm, and a cure ensued without the use of any other means!

[*Translation.*]

Male eagle, female eagle,
I send you, [By the operation of blowing we presume]
Over nine seas and over nine mountains,
And over nine acres of unserviceable land,
Where no dog shall bark, and no cow shall low,
And where no eagle shall ever rise.

T. W. H.

Then the operator sealed the doom of the vicious thing by the spitting, "on its head", (*"ar ei phen"*) that is, on the eruption.

Cyfrif y llyfrithen ("Counting the stye," on the eye-lid).—There were two remedies used for curing a stye. The one was to pluck out a hair from the eye-lid in the centre of the stye. But the other, less painful, was to charm it away by "counting the age of the stye." The charmer took an ordinary steel knitting needle and made "passes" at the stye, in a mesmeric manner, with a point of the needle, without touching it, and at the same time muttering its "age" with the following incantation,—"one stye, two stye, three stye," up to nine; and then reversing it from the nine, as "nine stye, eight stye, seven stye," down to "one stye," and "*no stye*"; this was to be said all in one breath; if the charmer drew a breath whilst in the act of counting, the spell was broken, but three attempts were allowed. The stye it was alleged would "die" from that time, and within twenty-four hours disappear.

Clwyf-yr-edef-wlan (The woollen thread sickness).—This sickness was also called in Welsh "Ymaendwnen." The symptoms resembled the jaundice. Also where persons had been for some time suffering from great debility and prostration of the nervous system, and unable to account for their illness, resort was had to the '*edef wlan.*' The charmer's first step was to ascertain the nature of the complaint, which was done by taking a thread of clean white woollen yarn having a fair twist in it, of three lengths measuring from the elbow of the sick person's arm to the tip of his middle finger. This thread was

measured three times in the same way ; if the thread *lengthened*, the complaint was declared not to be that of "the woollen thread", and could not be cured by it : but if the thread became *shorter*, it was pronounced that the sickness could be so cured. The extent of the complaint was indicated by the shortenings of the thread, which sometimes would shorten two or three inches. After the existence and nature of the complaint was thus determined, the thread was made into a skein and put around the neck of the patient. Then a drink was prepared of the following ingredients, viz., a quart of the oldest beer *(bîr)* that could be procured, into which a piece of steel heated to a white heat was dipped, and half an ounce of meadow saffron tied up in a piece of clean muslin. This infusion was divided into seven equal portions, and one portion administered, in two doses, daily. Thrice daily also was the thread measured, to mark the progress of the cure, or the reverse. If the thread *lengthened* the sick person was recovering.

Swyno'r ddafaden-wyllt (Charming the wild-wart).—The charmer took a branch of elder tree, stripped off the outer bark, and split off a small skewer sized piece, which he held near the wart for a few minutes and then rubbed it three or nine times on the wart, muttering at the same time an incantation of his own composing; he then pierced the wart with either a needle or thorn. Afterwards the piece of elder was transfixed with the needle or thorn, and both were buried in a dunghill of hot manure. It was alleged that the decay of the wart would be concurrent with the rotting of the piece of elder and the needle or thorn.

These charms have become extinct in this parish many years ago, more especially the last three.

Codi Cythrenliaid (Raising the devils).—About forty-five years ago there lived in this parish a regular professional medical man, who loved to "wave a wand", call up spirits from the "vasty deep", and put them down again, and act the oracle in divinations. The country people around, called him the "devil's bum-

bailiff" *(bwm-baili'r cythraul).* He was much resorted to by the friends of parties mentally deranged, many of whom he cured. Whenever he assumed to practise the "black art", he put on a most grotesque dress; a cap of sheepskin with a high crown, bearing a plume of pigeons' feathers, and a coat of unusual pattern, with broad hems and covered with talismanic characters. In his hand he had a whip the thong of which was made of the skin of an eel, and the handle of bone; with this he drew a circle around him, outside of which at a proper distance he kept those persons who came to him, whilst he went through his mystic sentences and performances.

MISCELLANEOUS. *A destructive storm.*—The following is an extract from the *Harleian* MSS.[1] "An° 1556, 26 July was such tempest of raine and healestones in the parish of Llanrhaiadr that the like was never seen before, biger than tennis balls, and beate down the corne and brake the straw all to peeces, that they had no good of the corne; in hope that God would give them corne next year after, for that yeare they had none, and the same day came the Lord Lumley and my lady his wife, daughter to Henry Earl of Arundell to Whittington, and the morrow after to the town of Oswestree, and there did make merry all that day, beinge 2 and 3 of King Phillip and Mary."

Dr. Morgan's Summer-house.—In the field called Caepenwalk, near the north east corner stood a summer-house called "the summer-house of Doctor Morgan". A portion of its walls were standing in the memory of persons now living, together with a Gothic window-frame inserted at the gable end. On one side of the arch of the frame were the words "ORA * PRO * *" rudely carved. In reference to the window-frame, it is contended by those who remember it that it was not of the date of Dr. Morgan's time, but rather of Dr. Worthington's. But it was probably restored by the latter as a memorial of the worthy translator.

CHARLES II's VISIT.—This Royal personage, with a

[1] *Harl. MS.*, 1970, Plut., lviii, i, 34.

wing of his army, passed through this parish on the 22nd September, 1644, and it is said that he slept a night at Clynog. His followers were quartered among the various loyal houses in the parish. At Plasmaengwynedd a piece of brass ornament is preserved, said to have belonged to the royal army, which probably was an ornament belonging to some of the horse-trappings. Tradition states that Charles himself went through Cymdu, over Gefnhirfynydd to Chirk Castle; while one of the divisions of the army went to Llansilin, intending to flank the Parliamentary army in that neighbourhood. But the results given in accounts of his progress show that the royal army was utterly routed on the 24th September.

Dr. Johnson's visit. — This great savant visited Llanrhaiadr in the year 1774, which he has recorded in his *Diary of a Journey into North Wales.* Tradition states that he honoured the shop of a Mr. Powell in the village with a call, and bought a pair of buckled garters.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

ADDITIONS.

Extracts from Parish Registers.—In one of the registers (beginning with 1713) of baptisms and burials, the following Elegiac is written, possibly by the Rev. R. Langford, vicar 1720-1733. A similar one which appears in the Rev. D. R. Thomas's *History of St. Asaph,* page 408, is attributed to the Rev. John Langford,[1] Rector of Derwen, 1672-1718, Merionethshire, who was we believe the father of the vicar of Llanrhaiadr.

"Baptizatorum tibi nomina singula signo
Atque ita defunctos ordine quosque loco.
Sed paucos memora sociali fœdera junctos
Transilijt metas luxuriosa proles."

The purport of the last two lines is not very creditable to the morals of the parishioners.

[1] He was buried in this church of Llanrhaiadr. See tablet to the Langfords, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 313.

Extracts from Vestry Books.

Flagging the Church.

1714. C.W.'s Ac.[1] Paid Henry Humphries for carriage and stone from Llangynog to flag the church - - - 05 10 06
Paid Edward Roberts for flagging the church - - 01 16 03
[The work of flagging inside forms a frequent item in the Accounts]

New Windows.

1714. Paid John Richards for making the new window in ye gutter 00 07 00
[Query, which? Possibly a skylight in one of the aisle roofs.]
1716. Paid Edward Roberts for making the new window and other work - - - - - - - - - 00 10 00
Paid Morris Powell for iron to the new window, &c. - 00 10 11

The Steeple.

1717. Paid John Roberts for taking down the timber of the steeple [probably the old wooden belfry], and carrying them to Mr. Langfords - - - - - - 0 5 0
Paid Thomas Jones the same work - - - - 0 5 0
1717-18. Paid Hugh ab William Mason - - { 16 3 0 / 17 8 0 / 47 19 0 } —83 10 0
Paid the plumber for lead for the steeple - - - 2 6 6
1755. Paid for scaffolding for pointing the steeple - - 0 2 4
[A similar entry for the other side of the parish is made by the other overseers. These items are for the new steeple.]

The Bells.

1718. V. M.[2] "Henry Lloyd of Llanhafon left a legacy of £20 towards a new bell to the church of Llanrhaiadr, to be paid by his sister, Elizabeth Lloyd, as Exx."
1742, May 17. "The legacy of Henry Lloyd was paid in by his sister, now Elizabeth Maurice of Bryngwalia, widow."—Peter Powell, Vicar.
1728. C.W.'s Ac. Paid for timber to make a frame for the bell 7 9
Paid for making the frame - - - - 8 3—0 16 0
1735. V. M. 7th November. "Ordered that £36 be raised by rate, £6 be applied to the repairing the church, and £30 be applied towards procuring and purchasing a sett of bells to be sett up in the steeple."—Signed, Peter Powell, Minister, and others.
1737. V. M. Nov. 18th. "Ordered (if occasion require) That the sum of £30 now lying in the hands of David Jenkins be raised and levyd for and towards the purchasing of bells."—David Lloyd, Curate.
1738. V. M. Ffebruary 9th. "That £27 be raised to repair the church (the same being in a ruinous condition), and if any of the said sum shall happen to remain and undisposed after the repairing of the church. It is hereby likewise further ordered that the overplus and residue thereof be applyd for and towards the purchasing of bells."—Peter Powell, Vicar, and ors.
1739. V. M. Septr. 8th. [A similar minute to the last.]
1740. V. M. 14th September. "Ordered that the money now remaining in the hands of the late wardens be as soon as possible apply'd for and towards purchasing of *three tunable* bells." — David Lloyd, Curate.
V. M. 6th November. "We whose names are hereunto subscribed do hereby desire the Honed Edward Madocks, Esquire, to send as soon as possible to Mr. Abel Rudhall, bellfounder, for three bells such as he mentions in his proposal. As witness our hands.—Nathaniel Maurice, William Maurice, Henry Lloyd, Rowland Charles, &c., &c.

[1] C.W.'s Ac. Churchwardens' Accounts. [2] V. M. Vestry Minute.

1741.	C.W.'s Ac. Balance due to the bellfounder			60	12	6	
	Paid for the bells's room at Salop			0	2	0	
	„ Charles Edwards for carting the said bells to Llanrhaiadr			1	15	0	
	„ for several journeys to Salop to meet the bell-founder			1	0	0	
	„ Henry Davies earnest for timber			0	1	0	
	„ him (H. D.) for two tuns and 3 quarters of timber to set up the bells			4	16	0	
	„ more to him for 16 ft. of timber for the same use			0	14	0	
	Spent in agreeing with the workmen for setting up ye bells			0	1	9	
	„ in measuring and paying for the timber which set up ye bells			0	1	0	
	„ the 5th of November, viz., the time the bells were set up, on carpenters and ringers			0	2	6	
	Paid the persons that set up the bells			7	6	11	
	„ for bell ropes			0	11	11	
	Gave Richd Jones and Robt Jones in drink when they took down the old bell			0	0	5	
	Paid Richd Jones and Robt Jones being their full remainder due for setting up the bells			1	6	3	
	Spent in paying thereof			0	1	0	
	Paid Mr. Ffelton for gudgeons to set up the bells			1	3	0	
							79 15 3

The Flagon.

1724.	C.W's Ac. Paid Thomas ye the smith for sod'ring the flagon	0	0	4½	
1739.	Paid Richard Jones for carrying ye flagon [the new one] from Salop	0	0	3	
	„ for changing the same	0	5	0	

Wainscotting around the Communion Table—Erection of two seats there, etc.

1748. V. M. May 30. "Ordered and allowed that a sum not exceeding £10 be raised towards wainscotting about the communion table and warden's seat now railing in the communion table; flagging the floor and likewise flagging six yards of the floor of the chancel, according to the plan annext. And the churchwardens are hereby empowered forthwith to provide materials and employ workmen to execute the same. And it is hereby further agreed between the vicar and the rest of the parishioners, that instead of the two seats which the churchwardens at present occupy, there shall be one seat erected for the use of the two churchwardens and their successors for the time being, six feet in length and four feet in breadth, on the south side of the communion table, and that the vicar be allowed to *erect a seat* of the same dimensions on the north side of the communion table at his own expense for the use of him and his family and his successors for the time being."—W. Worthington, Vicar, Henry Lloyd, Robert Wynn, &c., &c.

V. M. 26th day of December. "Agreed by the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners then present, that the churchwardens' seat shall be on the north side, and the vicar's seat on the south side of the communion table."—W. Worthington, Vic., Rice Foulkes, David Abrahams, C.W.'s., Rowland Charles, &c.

The Gallery and the new Window on the North side.

1753. V. M. April ye 27th. "At a publick vestry in the parish church of Llanrhaiadr, it has been then ordered that *a common gallery* be made upon the *parish cost*, and that the beam be taken down in the north isle of the said church to be made use of in the said work, and the window being in ye thatch [skylight in the roof probably]

of the said north ile be likewise taken down and a *new window* to be made in the said north wall."[1]—W. Worthington, Vicar, &c., &c.

C.W.'s Ac. "Account of Edward Maurice, churchwarden, for part of parish in the county of Denbigh; and of Robert Wynne, churchwarden, for that part in Montgomeryshire."

Paid John Morris for making the gallery - -	6	1	0
„ Rees Ffoulkes for measuring seats in the north ile	0	5	0

Parochial Arrangements for the Poor.—Spinning Work provided.—Establishment of a Market for sale of proceeds.—Erection of a Workhouse.—Prevention of Vagrancy by a Badge to Beggars.

1755. V. M. 8th July. "At a vestry held this day, pursuant to public notice, given thereof for two Sundays preceding, it is ordered by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor and the majority of the parishioners of both sides the parish, met and assembled to consult about the better maintenance and employment of the poor, do order that the poor of the said parish be maintained and employed in the manner proposed in a schedule hereto annexed. As witness our hands the day of the date of hereof above written."—W. Worthington, Vicar, &c.

"It is proposed (1) That two funds be provided out of the charity money and the poor's rate in aid of it if there be occasion, one for the Denbighshire part, and the other for the Montgomeryshire part of this parish, and that out of the said funds sufficient quantities of coarse wool be bought at the best hand from time to time for the employment of spinning warp for webs. That on (————) morning every week a quantity of wool be delivered to each poor person or family sufficient for a week's employment in carding and spinning it, and that at the week's end it be brought back by them in yarn. And that a market on that day be set up at Llanrhaiadr for the sale of it, and y^t^ the poor who spin it be allowed the whole profit arising from it, deducting only the price of the wool and other necessary expences, and that at the same time more wool be delivered them to be wrought in the same manner, and so from week to week. That whatsoever yarn remains unsold y^t^ they be allowed for it according to the market price (provided it be marketable), and the yarn be made into webbs and sold for the benefit of the parish funds. That if the yarn be not marketable or under weight, the person who spins it shall make it good out of his or her allowance, and in cases of repeated offences of this kind shall have no more work given them, and be struck off the poor's list. That all poor able to work who refuse to take in wool to spin for the parish shall be struck off the poor's list, likewise have their allowance withdrawn.

"That all poor willing to work be encouraged according to their deserts and circumstances by a monthly or weekly allowance out of the poor's rate over and above what they earn by their labour. And that those who are unprovided with cards and wheels be furnished with them at the expense of the parish, the property remaining in the parish. That an agent or agents be appointed by the parish to buy in wool, distribute it to the poor, sell the yarn, and transact all other matters relating to the manufacture. That a salary of ( ) in the pound be allowed for agency out of every pound laid out by the parish for wool and manufactured. That a book be provided to keep all the accounts relating to the manufacture, and that fair entry be made by the agent therein of the receipts and disbursements; wool bought and delivered out, and to

[1] By this minute we infer that the roof of the church was open wood-work (*see* 1778, p. 337).

whom; work taken in; yarn sold, &c. That the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, with any of the parishioners who think fit to attend, do meet on the last Saturday in every month, to audit the agent's accounts, examine into the manufacture, the fund, and stock in hand, and to make orders and regulations with regard to it; likewise to hear complaints both by the poor and against them, remove their grievances, provide for their relief, and punish delinquents. That a warehouse be provided at the parish expense to keep the wool and yarn in. That no begging poor be encouraged, especially such as be not parishioners. That all poor living in the parish, but not belonging to it, who want work, have work given them to spin according to the above regulations at the rate of fifteen pence a pound for the spinning it, and if they refuse work and are found begging that they be instantly removed to their proper settlements. That at the year's end premiums shall be distributed to those that shall appear to have done most work and in the best manner, viz., *twenty shillings* to the first best, *ten* to the second, and *five* to the third."

[This scheme probably was drawn up by Dr. Worthington. There is no further entry kept bearing thereon.]

1765. V. M. April 19th. "It has been unanimously agreed by us and accepted, that a *workhouse* be established and kept from the first day of May, 1766, for three years next ensuing, for the provision of the poor and for their maintenance, and that the said poor to be therein maintained and kept in a proper manner in the customable manner of our parish, that is to say, with bread and cheese and other supping as requisite, &c. And in lieu thereof that the said poor in the workhouse be so kept and maintained to work according to their ability and willingly, in hemp, flax, or wool, or any other material that shall be put to their hands."—Witness our hands, John Thomas, Overseer, and others.

1766. V. M. Jan. 7. "At a vestry held this day duly called, it has been agreed therein that a workhouse should be established and kept for the maintenance of the poor of the said parish, both sides of the parish. But excepting to that it has been objected by the inhabitants of the township of Treveiliw, that they do not approve of a workhouse to be made on their account. They now in this vestry say, and will provide and allow for their paupers in their township."—Witness my hand in neighbours' absence, the X mark of P. h.

[It would appear by the following note appended immediately to this that the neighbours came in before the meeting was closed]

"Be it known that it has been agreed and designed as above. It is therefore our order that a vestry called to be assembled next Sunday after evening prayer, on account of the workhouse designed to be established for the maintenance of the poor."—Witness our hands, Edward Roberts, Rowland Charles, William Price, Isaac Charles.

„ V. M. Ffeb. 16th. "At a vestry held this day duly called and kept, and in pursuance of an order of another vestry held and kept the 26th day of last January. It has been agreed by us the inhabitants of this parish now present, that a house be provided for the reception of the poor thereof, therein to inhabit and dwell and to work each and every of them according to their ability in lieu of their maintenance to be allowed them by the parish or parishioners of the same. And it is further agreed between us and Richard Griffiths for the house wherein Edward Simon now dwelleth and his other tenants. That the said Richard Griffiths be paid for his house taken for the said purpose four pounds and five shillings for three years, thence yearly and every year during the term, to commence from the first day of May next, together with the light

tax. And the said Richard Griffiths doth hereby promise to put the said house in tenantable repair before the commencing this agreement; and especially to tile the thatch of the inside. In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands. The words three years, yearly, and every year during the said term being first interlined."—Signed Thomas Meredith, Rowland Charles, Edward Roberts, John Williams, Richard Griffiths, &c.

„ V. M. June 26th. "It has been concluded and agreed by a great number of the parishioners of both sides the parish then present, that a workhouse be established and kept upon the equal expense of each side of the parish according to the pound rate; and also it is expected that the overseers of each side of the parish shall have paid to their respective poor by the first day of (——) and consequently have their parish books clear of all arrears."—Signed.

1770. C. W.'s Ac. Spent in vestry touching a workhouse 0 1 6
Paid earnest for the same - - - - 0 0 4—0 1 10

1783. V. M. December 3rd. "For the better preventing vagrants, and for the more effectually relieving the poor of the parish, it is now ordered in publick vestry (legally called) that no poor persons (excepting in sickness or some other extraordinary causes) belonging to the Denbighshire part of this parish, shall or may have any relief from the officers thereof, or suffer to beg in the said parish unless they wear the badge in red colour according to the statute; and at the said vestry it is likewise ordered that the present overseers of the poor, viz., Mr. Hugh Charles and John Daniel, do observe and provide the said badges accordingly; witness our hands the day and year aforesaid."—Hugh Charles, the mark X of John Daniel, Overseers of the Poor, Richard Roberts, &c.

A Hearse and Hearse House.

1758. V. M. October ye 14. "We, the vicar, churchwardens, and majority of the parishioners then present, have agreed and ordered that a handsome hearse with harness for two horses and other proper appurtenances be provided for the use of the parish. And a building be erected on the north side of the church and adjoining to it in the angle on the said side for keeping of the said hearse, and the churchwardens are hereby empowered and ordered to provide the said hearse and to erect the said building with all convenient speed. Witness our hands the day and year above written."—W. Worthington, Vicar, John Lloyd, Rowland Charles (Churchwardens), Thomas Jones, Robert Wynne, William Davies [Plas Maengwynedd], &c.

„ C. W.'s Ac. Paid for the hearse as per agreement 3 10 0
Paid for the harness - - - - 1 10 0
„ „ „ carriage of it - - - - 0 0 9
„ „ lime for the same - - - 0 12 0
„ „ mason work to the new ile - - 1 1 0
„ „ carpenter's work for ditto - - 1 0 6
„ „ slater's work for the same - - 0 14 1
„ „ laths 3*s.* 9*d.*, and for slates 7*s.* - - 0 10 9
„ „ smith's work for the hearse ile - - 0 7 2
„ „ carrying timber 4 days at 5*s.* - - 0 10 0
„ „ carrying slates - - - - 0 6 0
Spent in making bargains with ye several tradesmen - - - - - - 0 2 0
Paid for glazier's work - - - - 0 4 1—10 8 4

1760. V. M. February 23. "The above account now examined and allowed."—W. Worthington, Vicar, Evan Kyffin, Sampson Davies, Ellis Humphreys, &c.

1782. C.W.'s Ac. Received of Mr. Evans, Llanfyllin, for the use of the hearse to Towyn[1] - - - - - - 0 13 0

Miscellaneous.

1741. C.W.'s Ac. Spent in agreeing with Thomas Griffiths and John Roberts for stopping the pidgeons from coming to church - - - 0 1 0
Paid John Roberts for stopping them coming to church - - - - - - 0 2 0
Paid Thomas Griffiths for carrying lime, stone, and gravel to compleat the said work - - 0 2 0— 0 5 0
[The pigeons, it would appear, were very troublesome, for there are other entries in various years in reference to their troublesomeness.]
1773. Paid Edward Cherry for carpenter's work - - - 3 10 7
[Possibly for the work connected with the new north window.]
1776. V. M. June 9. "We do order, allow, consent and agree, that what further repairs as is necessary on the south aisle be immediately carried on this summer by the direction of the Rev. Dr. Worthington and the present churchwardens."—Signed.
„ C.W.'s Ac. Paid Thomas Morris and Robert Hughes for carpenter's work on the south ile of the church - - 5 0 0
1778. Paid Mr. Hawbrook for ceiling, plaistering, and whitewashing within the church - - - - - 10 10 10
1782. Paid Thomas Morris, joiner, for framing the ten commandments - - - - 0 11 0
Paid for painting the same - - - 1 6 3— 1 17 3
[This probably was the time Twm o'r Nant saw them down and made his unworthy verses on the occasion.]
1801. A new frame was again had for them and cost 2*s.* 9*d.*
1803. Rate levied for the relief of the poor at 2*s.* in the pound.
1804. Paid for a whip for the use of the church - - - 0 0 10
1812. An iron chest put in the church.

Raising Men for the Navy, Army, and Militia, to avoid Balloting.

1795. V. M. April 27. "Agreed and ordered that we the several parish officers of Llanrhaiadr, Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, and Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog, do hereby consent and order that the several parishes aforesaid shall join in a lawfull proportion according to the number of houses rateable to the window duty in each parish respectively, to pay the proportionable sum when lawfully required towards raising two men to His Majesty's navy pursuant to a late Act of Parliament passed."—Signed.
1796. V. M. December 21. Contains a similar agreement between the parish officers of Llanrhaiadr, Llangedwin, and Llanarmon M. M., towards raising four men for the army.
1798. V. M. May 7. "Agreed and ordered that, to prevent balloting, the several overseers of the parish shall jointly pay a sum of money not exceeding £10 in the whole, out of the parish poor rates, so that the same shall not amount to more than £5 on Denbighshire part, and the like sum of £5 on Montgomeryshire part, for providing one man to the militia instead of John Rhees, whose substitute never joined the regiment. And with respect to the other vacancy, John Hughes, who was substitute for David Jones in said militia, and deemed a deserter, that his father John Hughes is to lodge £10 in the overseer's hands in a week's time, in case he can't find his said son John for that purpose, towards getting a man in his stead. In

[1] This was to fetch the body of his brother, the Rev. W. Evans, who was drowned there.

case said John Hughes will obtain his discharge, John Hughes to have his £10 returned to him."—Signed.

Place of holding Vestries.

1802. June 19. "Ordered at a legal vestry this day held, that the vestries of the parish shall be in future held jointly and separately in rotation regularly in every public house in the village of Llanrhaiadr without any favour or affection to be allowed to any officer or either of the parishioners whomsoever. As witness our hands."—Signed by the churchwardens and seven other parishioners.

Removal of the Church Porch.[1]

1808. V. M. March 25. "The parishioners of both sides of the parish, at a lawfull vestry called on Sunday last in church after divine service, in order to settle about moving the porch at the west end of the churchyard. And we, the parishioners present at the said vestry, are unanimous of opinion that the same be removed about one yard or more farther into the churchyard, so that it may not incommode the passage into the adjoining premises in the holding of Mrs. Bibby, and that the same be new silled and repaired.

Pistyll Rhaiadr.—Since the remarks in vol. iv, p. 213, were written, the writer has ascertained, by a series of levels taken specially for the purpose, the several heights of this cataract. *The highest fall.*—This was measured from the margin of the water near an ordnance survey mark in a bit of masonry work at the top near the outside of the plantation on the north side of the stream, to the brink of the middle, or great fall, and the descent showed a fall of 74 feet. *The grand fall.*—This, measured from the last spot at the margin of the precipitous rock to the water's edge issuing out of the natural arch, which is its base, marked a descent of 183 feet. *The lowest fall.*—Measuring at the natural arch, to the level of the pool below the wooden bridge, marked a descent of 52 feet. Thus making a total of 309 feet.

Geological. Tyllau'r Pedyll.—These are great chasms or fissures at the south-western extremity of the Garn ridge, just above Cwm Glanhafon. They have been overlooked by geologists in their visits to this neighbourhood. They are comprised within an area of about 120 square chains. The fissures vary in width at the top from three feet to eighteen inches. The north wall is perpendicular, the south one slanting inwards. The existing depths vary, the deepest parts now exposed are about thirty feet deep. They have been known to be very much deeper, but owing to the falling of earth and stone after frosts, and the accumulation of vegetation they are filling up. There are visible traces of a convulsion of nature in various lines of "faults" frequent around and forming part of the same.

[1] Refer to the account of the burial of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, p. 315.

THE "GREEN" STONE.—This stone, described in vol. iv, page 236, has on the side farthest from the road, a square space cut in, with the following inscription: H. P. VIC. P. MCDCLXX. The date corresponds to the time the improvements in the roads were being made from the village to Salop. The initials are not sufficient to make out a guess as to who was the individual who designed them to perpetuate his memory. His name has fallen short of the "laurel."

THE LEAD MINES. *Nantymwn.*—The very old workings at this mine, originally Roman, are being proceeded with, with fresh energy, under the new name of "East Llangynog Mines." The production of ore in the level called No. 1 is quite a success. There are seven levels in the works, comprising a total length of about 2600 yards, and the vertical drivings or "winzes" make a total of 132 yards. The level designated as No. 4 is the longest, comprising with its "cross-cuts" a length of about 1350 yards. No. 1 level is about 550 yards in length, and the North Adit level upwards of 350 yards.

Nantyblaidd.—This is a comparative old mine, but is now in a promising state for ore. These two mines are in the Montgomeryshire division of the parish. Companies also are being formed for taking up fresh mining "setts" within the vale of Cwmblowty.

ETYMOLOGICAL.—We offer the following interpretation of a few of the proper names in the parish.

Cwm Maengwynedd.—This vale in its upper part is profusely studded with spar rock, and boulders, of peculiar whiteness, from which circumstance most probably it derives its name. That is *cwm,* a vale; *maen,* a stone, and stones as a collective noun of multitude; *gwyn,* white; *edd,* a termination sometimes signifying a "state of peacefulness." Therefore it may mean "the peaceful white-stone vale", or "the peaceful vale of the white-stones."

Gartheryr.—A township and a residence. From *garth,* a hill-slope, or *garthan,* a battle. The Roman road over Bwlchyddar leads through the premises of the residence. Possibly it had its name from the Roman standard, or eagle, being erected near the spot for battle. Near it is a place called Penyddalfa, *i.e.,* the place of the encounter.

Banhadla (Banhadle).—This consists of a hamlet, two townships, and a residence. The name has been supposed to be derived from *banadl,* broom. We think another derivation is more suitable to the locality, and therefore suggest as follows: *ban* (*bann*), high conspicuous, famous, excellent; *hedd,* peace; *lle,* place, circuit, ground. *Banhadla* (or 'Banheddle')

thereby would mean "the place of the high conspicuous [or famous] peace."

Trefeiliw.—A township, and a residence. It is situated in the lower part of the parish, and lying contiguous to Banhadla, and Gartheryr. From *tre* (*tref*), a town, country village; house, home: in the W. Laws, *tre* is used for a certain portion of land, a township, *e.g.*, pedair gafael yn mhob tref; *i.e.*, four holdings or farms in a township: *Mael*, and *maelio*, profit, gain, advantage; to gain, &c. (or *Maelyw*, a person's name). Taking the connection of the word with the locality, and the local traditions, we thereby think it may mean the town or place of marketing or business.

Henfachau.—A township, and a residence, in the upper and most hilly part of the parish. From *hên*, old, ancient; *mach* (pl. *machau*), a security, places of security, secure retreat; therefore Henfachau may mean, "the old places of security," or "the ancient residences."

Abermarchnant.—A township adjoining Llanwddyn parish. This word, according to modern usage, has a reduplication of terms; *e. g.*, *aber*, a brook, stream; *nant*, a stream. It may have meant originally the "stream of the horses," or the horse-brook.

Nantyfyllon.—A township adjoining Llanfyllin parish. From *nant*, and *myllon*, or *myllin*, the "stream of the violets."

(*To be continued.*)

PORTRAITS

CONNECTED WITH MONTGOMERYSHIRE.[1]

AT BROGYNTYN *(continued)*.

WILLIAM OWEN, Esq., of Porkington, Governor of Harlech; in study.

William Owen, Esq., son of Sir John, ditto.

Katherine Owen, daughter of Lewis Anwyl, Esq., of Park and Cemmes, ditto.

Mary Jane Ormsby, when a child, in gallery.

Elizabeth Lyster, heiress of Penrhos, wife of Rev. Lewis Owen; in dining-room.

Sidney Godolphin, Governor of Scilly Islands; in ditto.

Sir Robert Owen, when a child, with a view of Porkington in the background; in gallery.

Arthur, son of Sir Robert Owen; in ditto.

AT GLANSEVERN. JAN. 1873.

1. Sir Arthur Davies Owen, Knt.; seated; to right.
2. David Owen, Esq.; seated; to left.
3. William Owen, Esq., K.C.; seated; to left.
4. Mrs. Anne Warburton Owen (wife No. 3); seated; inclined to right. By Sant, R.A.
5. Sir Edward William Campbell Richard Owen, G.C.B., &c.; three-quarter length; standing; full front. By Pickersgill, R.A.
6. Rev. Edward Owen, sometime Rector of Warrington, Cheshire; kit-cat.

[1] Continued from p. 154.

7. William Owen, Captain, R.N. ; small full length ; standing ; in landscape. Naval uniform.

For particulars of the above, see *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. iii, pp. 252, and following.

8. Diana (Warburton) Lady Grosvenor ; three-quarter length ; standing ; to right ; holding white terrier.

9. Sir George Warburton, Bart. ; standing ; to left ; three-quarter length ; right hand on head of pointer ; gun across left arm.

10. Anne (Warburton), wife of Thomas Sloughter, Esq. ; kit-cat, oval.

11. The same ; three-quarter length ; standing ; to left.

12. Infant daughter of the above ; full front ; standing ; full length.

13. Sir George Warburton, Bart., and brother, Thomas Warburton, Esq. ; both on horse-back, with huntsmen and dogs.

14. Hon. Catherine Alington ; full face ; seated ; holding black cat.

15. Hon. Diana (Alington), wife of Sir George Warburton ; seated ; holding King Charles spaniel.

16. Harriet (Warburton), wife of — Leigh ; kit-cat ; oval ; hair powdered.

17. Thomas Sloughter, Esq. ; three-quarter length ; small.

18. Same ; kit-cat.

19. Anne Warburton, his wife.

20. Infant ; three-quarter oval.

AT GARTH.

Richard Mytton, Esq., of Pontyscowrydd ; and afterwards of Garth, in right of his wife Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Brochwel Wynn, Esq., of Garth ; sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1730 ; *obiit* 1772 ; 48 inches by 40 inches.

His daughter, Catherine, the wife of Edward Devereux, eleventh Viscount Hereford ; *obiit* 1748 ; 29 inches by 24 inches.

His lineal descendant in the 4th degree, Richard Herbert Mytton, Esq., of Garth, sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1856 ; Chairman of the Montgomeryshire Quarter Sessions, for some years previous to 1869 ; *obiit* 1869 ; 49 inches by 38 inches. By Gordigiani.

AT VAYNOR PARK.

Arthur Pryce, Esq., of Vaynor; dated 1636; 30 inches by 25 inches.

His only daughter and heiress, Bridget, afterwards, the wife of George Devereux, Esq., and grandmother of Pryce, 9th Viscount Hereford ; dated "1636, aged 16"; 30 inches by 25 inches.

A gentleman of middle age, of the same period, most probably her husband, George Devereux, Esq., sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1658 and 1673 ; 24 inches by 20 inches.

The costume of the above three portraits is of the period, and the manner of Cornelius Jansen.

Pryce, 9th Viscount Hereford, grandson of Bridget Pryce ; *obiit* at Vaynor, 1740 ; buried at Berriew ; crayon portrait ; in peer's robes ; 26 inches by 18 inches.

Joseph Lyon, Esq., of Vaynor ; sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1801 ; *obiit* 1809 ; size, 36 inches by 30 inches.

John Winder, Esq., of Vaynor ; in uniform ; sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1803 ; *obiit* 1820. Miniature, by Jean, (one of the best portrait painters of his time).

Cecilia Millicent, the wife of Major William Corbett, of Vaynor, and daughter of Rev. Robert Hornby ; size, 5 feet 7 inches by 4 feet 2 inches. By Baccani, 1873.

AT LLANDINAM HALL.

Sir Randolph Crewe, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, *obiit* 1645-6 ; 48 inches by 48 inches.

His lineal descendant in the fifth degree, Rev. Randulph Crewe, LL.D. ; Rector of Barthomley and Warmingham, *obiit* 1777 ; 30 inches by 24 inches.

His wife, Ann Read, daughter of John Read, of Llandinam Hall, Esq. ; 30 inches by 24 inches.

Their first son, Rev. Offley Crewe, M.A., Rector of Barthomley, and Warmingham, Mucclestone, and Woore; *obiit* 1836 ; 30 inches by 24 inches.

Their daughter, Mary (wife of Dr. Chorley of Doncaster) ; 36 inches by 30 inches.

Charlotte Prestwood Crewe-Read, the mother of Captain Offley Malcolm Crewe-Read, R.N., of Llandinam Hall, (being the daughter of Admiral Sir Willoughby Thomas Lake, K.C.B., and the wife of John Crewe, Esq., the eldest son of Rev. Offley Crewe, who by Royal License in 1836 assumed the arms and additional surname of Read, the surname of his grandmother, Ann Read, on acceding to the estates of the Reads, in Montgomeryshire) ; *obiit* 1865 ; 24 inches by 18 inches. By Russell.

Miss Macbride, as a little girl, afterwards Lady Lake, the mother of Mrs. C. P. Crewe-Read, and the grandmother of Captain O. M. Crewe-Read, R.N. She was daughter of Admiral Macbride, M.P. ; *obiit* 1840 ; 48 inches by 39 inches. By Northcote.

AT GRANGE-ERIN, DOUGLAS, CORK.

1. Half-length, life-size, oil. In oval frame, curiously carved. The Reverend Matthew Jones, a younger brother of Dr. Edward Jones, Bishop of St. Asaph 1692-1703. He was born at Llwyn Ririd in 1654, baptized at Forden, 4 July of that year, and died 7 December, 1717. He is represented as wearing a preacher's gown and bands. Painted *circa* 1712.

2. Half-length, life-size, oil. In oblong frame. Edward Jones, son and heir of the Rev. Matthew Jones. He was an officer in the army ; and wears a red coat, with cuirass beneath it. Born in 1688 ; died in 1741. Painted *circa* 1712.

3. Half-length, life-size, oil. In oblong frame. Matthew Jones, son and heir of the aforesaid Edward Jones.

He wears a blue silk, or satin, coat. Born in 1719; died in 1768. Painted *circa* 1750.

4. Miniature, exquisitely painted on ivory, in 1782, represented Melian, daughter and heiress of the aforesaid Matthew Jones, married 10 November, 1782, to Samuel Hayman, Esq., of Prospect Hill, Youghal, co. Cork.[1]

AT CEFN, NEAR ST. ASAPH.

Right Rev. Robert Morgan, D.D., Bishop of Bangor 1666-73, who was a native of Fron Fraith, in Llandyssil, but for some time Vicar of Llanwnog, and Comportioner of Llandinam.—See further, Williams's *Eminent Welshmen.*

AT FRON VIRNIEW, LLANSAINTFFRAID.

John Bill Pryse, Esq., on horseback, also his huntsman, John Morgan, and six couple of his favourite harriers, "The Tanat Side"; 24 inches by 24 inches. Painted in 1835, by Giles, of London.

AT PENMAEN DOVEY.

Rev. Walter Davies, M.A. (Gwallter Mechain), the celebrated antiquary; *obiit* 1849; 22 inches by 17½ inches. By Hughes.

AT GARTHMYL.

Edward Johnes, Garthmyl, M.D., born 1773, died 1846; kitcat by Jones of Chester.

Edward Johnes, son of the above, Commander

[1] Their son, Matthew Hayman, Esq., of South Abbey, Youghal, justice of the peace for the county Cork, married, in 1816, Helen, daughter of Arundel Hill, Esq., of Doneraile, and (with others) had a son and heir, the Rev. Samuel Hayman, rector of Douglas, co. Cork, who thus writes:—"Besides the foregoing pictures, there are in the collection four oil paintings, half-lengths, life-size, representing members of the Llwyn Ririd family of Jones. About ninety years ago, my grandfather cleaned, classified, and endorsed with names the family portraits. He failed in appropriating these four likenesses, and they must now, I fear, remain without identification."

R.N., died 1829; kitcat by an amateur, exhibited at the Royal Academy as "Taffy".

John Maurice Herbert, Judge of County Courts of Circuit 24; small three-quarter length water colour by Benjamin Green.

Samuel Humphreys, son of C. C. Humphreys of Bank House, Montgomery, born 1760, died 1840; small half-length water colour by Benjamin Green.

Charles Wyndham Humphreys, son of the above, Lieut. H.E.I.C., born 1806, died 1825; bust by Mascarier.

Sir Charles Forbes of Newe, N.B., first Baronet; small kitcat by Raeburn.

AT DOLFOR.

Miniature of William Pugh, Esq., of Caerhowel, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1813, *obiit* 1823.

Frances, the wife of William Pugh, Esq., and dau. of Richard Lewis, Esq., of the parish of Welshpool, *obiit* 1828.

Their son, William Pugh, Esq., of Brynllywarch, *obiit* 1842; 36 inches by 26 inches, by Malhube, of Caen, France.

Miniature of Beatrice Matilda, the wife of William Pugh, Esq., and daughter of Richard Denison, Esq., M.D., of London, and Jane, his wife, *née* Buckley, *obiit* 1829.

Miniature of Jane Buckley,[1] daughter and heiress of the Rev. Mellington Buckley of Dolfor, and Marylebone, London, and wife of Richard Denison, Esq. M.D., *obiit* 1811.

[1] Great niece of Dr. John and Mr. James Mellington, who had large estates in Montgomeryshire, and who founded two exhibitions, four scholarships, and one fellowship, at Magdalen College, Cambridge, for their kindred who should be brought up at the Shrewsbury Grammar School (*vide History of Shrewsbury*). They also founded a hospital in Shrewsbury, which is called by their name, and where there is a fine portrait of the younger brother.

(*To be continued.*)

ABBEY OF YSTRAD MARCHELL (STRATA MARCELLA) OR POLA.[1]

By MORRIS C. JONES, F.S.A.

Before proceeding, we give the following notes with which we have been favoured:—

Observations on the Charter of Elisse in Montgomeryshire Collections, vol. iv, p. 23. *By Howel William Lloyd.*

Llecheudin, in modern Welsh Llech Eithin, is compounded of two words, *llech*, a flat stone, and *eithin*, gorse. Taken together they would denote a shelving rock, covered or studded with gorse. The Ordnance Map gives no such name, either in the neighbourhood of Gwyddelwern, as suggested in vol. iv, p. 24, or of Cwm Maen (spelt Main in O. M.), meaning stone glen, which it does give, not near Gwyddelwern, but in the mountains near the road from Bala to Cerrig y Drudion, at the foot of a hill called Moel Cwm Maen (the bare hill of the stone glen). This Cwm Maen is situated on a little stream, called in the map, not Aber Cwm Maen, as the Abercwmmaen of the grant would lead us to expect, but Aber ar wlaw (the rain-formed stream), which falls into the Geirw at a few miles distance, and at a point north-east from the limit in that direction of the grant of Madoc Hedd Gam to the monks of Ystrad Marchell. This stream is conterminous with the boundary, of which, for the length of its short course, it forms a part, between the parishes of Llanvor and Llangwm, the ancient cantrevs or hundreds of

[1] Continued from vol. v, p. 148.

Penllin and Dinmael, the kingdoms of Gwynedd and Powys, and the modern counties of Merioneth and Denbigh.

That the streamlet called Aber ar Wlaw is identical with "Abercummein", appears from the fact that, when followed up to its source, sufficiently indicated by *blain cumhein* (Blaen Cwm Maen, not marked in O. M.), and thence by a place called "Castell" (a name signifying *fortress*, and representing Caerynwch,[1] the Kairrunhok of the grant) to the brook which, rising in the hills, flows through the vale and past the village of Llangwm into the Geyro near its confluence with the Alwen at Maesmawr, a ford named Rhyd Dolwen is reached, which is the "vadum Dolwen" and "Ridolwen" of the grant. We are directed to follow the Dolwen upstream to the "Nantucheldre" (Nant Ucheldre, brooklet of the high homestead), and to follow its downward course to the "Manachduuver", which, again, is to be traced upwards to the rivulet called "Alarch" (Swan), to be followed in its turn downwards to the Geyro (Geirw), which terminates the grant. There is no "Nant Ucheldre", so called, in the O. M., but precisely in the direction indicated, we do find a brook, which flows into another and a larger brook, watering the vale known as Cwm Tre Myneich (Monk's Town Vale), which ought to have been, but is not marked in the O. M., and which falls into the Trywerin below the Bala and Ffestiniog road at a little distance from the new church at Vron Goch. The O. M. does not tell us the name of this brook, but from the name, "Pont y Mynachdwr," which it gives to a bridge over it at a point measuring about half of its course, we are left to infer that it was, perhaps is still, called "Mynachdwr,[2] meaning Monkswater. This is the equivalent

[1] This name seems identical with that of the seat of Meredith Richards, Esq., near Dolgelly, to which Davies, in the *Mythology of the British Druids*, ascribes a Druidical origin.

[2] The name of this brook, derived from the monks, shows that they had settled in Cwm Try Myneich before either grant was made.

of Manachduner, for which the latter should manifestly have been printed "Manachduuer", the last two syllables being, in fact, the exponent of the old Welsh word "dyfr" or "dwfr", in modern Welsh commonly contracted into "dwr," *Anglice*, water. So, in the grant of Madoc Hedd Gam, we find a brook named Caleduuer, the modern form of which is Caled-dwr, contracted into "Clettwr", a somewhat common name for brooks in Wales, and significative of the hardness of the water. By following up the Mynachdwr, as directed, its source is arrived at on the south side of Cader Benllin; and, on its opposite side, a petty streamlet, called in the O. M. "Y Nant Bach" (the little brook), but which should have been given as the "Alarch", since it runs into the Geirw, precisely as laid down in the grant. We find, thus, the whole extent of the latter comprised, with the exception of a few broken intervals of land, within streams, the last being the Geirw, from the junction with it of the "Nant Bach" to that of the "Aber ar Wlaw". Within it, strange to say, lies the estate of Gydros, supposed to have fallen to the Rhiwlas family by the marriage of Sir Robert ab Rhys, the priest, with Lowry, daughter of Rhys Lloyd, its heiress. Be this as it may, the limits of the grant are unquestionable, and it awaits only fuller information as to the manner in which it subsequently fell to Rhiwlas to enable us to learn whether the monks had parted with the property previous to the dissolution, or whether the Lloyds of Gydros had acquired it by a grant from the crown.

Montgomeryshire Collections, vol. iv, pp. 30-1.

"Notum sit universis S. Matris Ecclesie filiis &c. quod ego Elisse Madoci filius vendidi et confirmavi Monachis de Stradmarchell pro octo libris partem terræ que dicitur Gwothelwern consensu et donatione heredum ville illius in his terminis, videlicet, ab helegluin seithue usque ad fossam et sic ducente eadem fossa usque at gweun et inde in longitudine usque at Moil

cassec et a Moil cassec usque ad Rivulum proximum sibi et a rivulo illo usque ad alium rivulum illo majorem."

Observations.

None of the names of these places are to be found on the Ordnance Map in the parish of Gwyddelwern. But the meaning of the names is striking as descriptive of the nature of the land immediately adjoining the village in the valley in the direction of the vale of Clwyd as it was thirty or forty years ago, but now much altered for the better by improved cultivation and drainage. "Helegluin seithuc," for instance, probably stands for *Helyg lwyn lleithiawg*, meaning "Wet-willow grove"; "gweun" for "wain", "rough waste-land"; "Moel cassec," for *Moel y Gasseg*, "the Mare's bare hill"; and the large flat meadow, now divided into rich grass fields, which stretched across the space that lies between the heights that bound the valley on either side, was then intersected by several small streams. This grant would lie in the immediate neighbourhood of Esgyn Cainog. It clearly contains only one proper name of a place, "Moel y Gaseg," and should be read thus: "Namely, from the wet-willow grove to the ditch, and as the same ditch leads as far as the rough waste-ground, and thence along (? the ditch) to Moel y Gaseg, and from Moel y Gaseg to the stream nearest to it, and from that stream to another stream greater than it."

Montgomeryshire Collections, vol. iv, p. 309.

De tota terrâ Dolwen. There are farms called Dolwen Ucha and Dolwen Isa near Aberhirnant in the hills above Rhiwaedog.

P. 312, l. 5. "Gydermaun" seems to be meant for Edeyrnion. Nant-faith (Long Dingle).

Paragraph 5, Lledwenin. There are two heights, marked in O. M., Lledwyn Fawr and Lledwyn Bach, on the right of the road from Llan y Mawddwy to Bala in a north-east direction from the Aran. Lled-

wenin may be intended for Lledwynion, the plural of Lledwyn, comprising the two heights in one.

Paragraph 6. Blaenhiveit (Blaen Hyfaidd, or Blaen Hyfed), query, where? Maes Hyfed, meaning "field easily reaped," is Welsh for Radnorshire.[1] H. W. Ll.

Wennunwen's Charter, 1201 (*Montgomeryshire Collections, vol. iv, p.* 297).

In the charter granted by Wennunwen, son of Owain Kyfeiliog, to the monks of Strat Marchell in 1201, it is there stated with reference to its bounds, "And by the Rydiol as far as Gwrhetkei and thence the Rydiol again as far as Abercamddwr Keveiliac, and from Abercamddwr Keveiliac as far as its rising and thence in a direct course as far as Blain Einiawn, and thence by Einiawn as far as its Aber, and thence by the Dovi as far as Aberdulas."

He also gives to the monks of Cwmhyr by petition of the monks of Strat Marchell, "all the pastures between Conf (or Gorsfochno) and Einiawn."

This manor must have been severely cut up by Edward I, for, in 1284, he made a grant of the new manor of Geneurglyn to Roger Mortimer, which has descended by marriages through the Clements to the present owner, Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., the boundaries of which are as follows: "From Abercamddwr Keveiliog to Heligan y Wendeth (to where the white willow grows), from Heligan y Wendeth to the Thlwenant (Llyffnant), from the Thlwenant to the Dovi, from the Dovi to Redhir (Rhydhir), and from Redhir to the Elevy (Lerry), and from the Elevy to Abercamddwr." This embraces the whole country between Abercamddwr Keveiliog

[1] Redenock in the grant to Llanllugan, *Montgomeryshire Collections,* vol. ii, p. 309, may have been named so from the Abbot Enoch: Rhyd, the ford Enoe of Enoch=Enoch's ford, probably on the Banw. "Hudon" may be Llanllugan, but to me it sounds more like Elidan, from whom we have Llan Elidan in Denbighshire. Huw Arwystli has a mysterious allusion to him in one of his poems, as though he were connected in some way with nuns in Montgomeryshire.

to the river Lechweddmôr, up that river to the river Llyffnant, then round by the Dovey to Borth, including Gorsfochno and the present manor of Tirymynach, now detached and claimed by Lord Lisburn. This joins the Lerry and on to Abercamddwr.

J. G. W.

We find we must not rest our theory of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell being of Savigniac origin on the letter which we have quoted in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. v, p. 144. We have there mistaken Bellalanda for Blankalanda, the former being Byland in the county of York, whilst the last is Blanchland or Alba Domus. Our theory, if tenable at all, must rest on the slender ground of the Abbey of Buildwas, itself of Savigniac origin, having been appointed the new visitor of this house.

Previous to 1374, John de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, the third of the name, granted a charter to this abbey, the only record of which is the mention of it in the charter of his son, Edward de Cherleton, of the 1st of August, 8 Henry V,[1] in the following terms: —

"We the said Edward de Charleton Lord of Powis have also inspected the charter of the most venerable Lord John of Charlton our father making mention that Whereas the late abbot and convent of Stradmarcell and their predecessors from the time of the foundation of the said house have had their court of all their tenants and servants holden by their steward from three weeks to three weeks or for greater time at their will within their said lands and cognizance of the pleas underwritten (that is to say) of contracts agreements in their lands and amongst the tenants and their own men and of debts and detinue of chattels and also of male trespasses and striking of hands and the like where there is no effusion of blood or breaking of bones and attachments as well of foreigners as tenants and their residents committing trespasses in their several corn meadows pastures and woods and to tax and receive amerciaments in that behalf so that all such amerciaments be taxed by good and legal men of the said abbot and convent elected and

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 324.

The Seal of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, *appended to a charter dated 6th July, 7 Henry V (1418), and adopted as the Seal of the* Powys-Land Club.

This remarkable Seal is not quite perfect, the edge having been splintered away, and the figure in the place of the crest having lost its head. It appears to have been a round seal, surrounded by an inscription, probably "*Sigillum Edwardi de Charleton Domini Powisie*", of which only the "g" in the word Sigillum, and "wi" in the word Powisie now remain. The shield in the centre is charged with the *red lion* of Powis—a *lion rampant*, and is probably held up by another lion rampant standing on his hind legs behind the shield, which is clasped by his fore paws. The side supporters, or rather ornamental figures (for it is said that supporters, in the present heraldic sense of the word, were unknown at that period) are wild men sitting astride of lions couchant.

Mont. Coll. Vol. vi, p. 353.

sworn for that purpose according to the consideration and nature of the offences so that they should not exceed the sum of forty shillings Saving to us and our heirs pleas of error false judgment and of attainder if any such pleas should arise in our court.

This is remarkable, as distinctly recognising the existence of the manorial courts of the abbot from the foundation of the house. The fact of the manor of Tirymynech owing its origin to the charters of Prince Owen Cyfeiliog and his son Wennunwen, we have previously adverted to.[1]

Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, by his above mentioned charter of 1420, confirms all grants made by his ancestors, the Lords of Powys, and specially enumerates them in the following terms :—

"All that land which is called Stretmarcell with all its boundaries and appurtenances from a place called Gwenburth to Aberbelen and from Hafren to Belen namely within those bounds and lands which are called Groec prennan and Upper Rhedheskin and Lower Rhedheskin with their appurtenances.

"The lands also which they hold in Argengroec the grange also of Stradolvedan with Guachtuant and Rhandur Gwian with the lands which they hold in Trehelig and in Tythin pryd with all their other lands and appurtenances.

"The grange also of Moydau and Runonan and with the lands which they possess in Gaer and all other their lands and appurtenances.

"The grange also of Trefnant with all its appurtenances.

"The grange also of Dolwen with Sechtyn and all other its appurtenances and the grange of Talerthig with all its appurtenances.

"The grange moreover of Pennant batho with Cwmbuga and all its appurtenances the lands also which are called Scorvawr and Blaen Karno with all their appurtenances.

"The lands also which are called Pennantwyn Aberbrewen Rhiwkaenesscit Deupin Dyffrin Morthir Pennant henllen Rhoswydawl Rhosygarreg Pennantykin with all their appurtenances.

"The lands which are called Kethygl Koedllyn Braycherhooche Klegyrnant Perfethgefen Keffencoche Kenemair with all their appurtenances.

"Moreover all pastures and woods which they hold in Kyfeiliog

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, pp. 19, 300.

and Arustley and in Kaerinion and in Meghen and in Mochnant.

"Also all their tenements as well in lands as in pastures and woods with all their appurtenances and liberties as the charters of our said ancestors in the lordship of Powys more fully make mention and as the charter of confirmation of the most excellent and illustrious King Edward specifies and confirms.

Although the names of the places are much mangled, either by the monks or by the subsequent transcribers of the charter, there is not much difficulty in identifying most of the places with the lands granted by the various charters which have before been set out.

Sir Edward de Cherleton then recites the charter of his father, Sir John de Cherleton, and alleges as a reason for his extending the privileges of this house, the fact of monasteries having suffered severely during Owen Glendower's rebellion. From this allusion, it may be inferred, that this abbey suffered during the rebellion. No account of the attack has come down, but it probably took place about 1402, when in passing with a portion of his army to Plymlumon which he made the base of his future operations, and proceeded to lay waste the surrounding country, Owen Glendower "sacked Montgomery, burned the suburbs of Welshpool, destroyed the Abbey of Cwmhir, and took the Castle of Radnor".[1]

The importance of this portion of the charter induces us to quote it at length.

"We the said Edward Lord of Powys considering and knowing the havock and ruin committed by the rebels of Wales by demolishing and setting on fire as well of churches as monasteries and spoiling of lands and tenements Do for the Welfare of my soul and the souls of my parents allow ratify and confirm to the said monks of Stredmarcell for the service of God and the Blessed Mary there for ever in free quiet and perpetual alms All their lands and tenements fully and entirely well and peaceably without any demand or secular custom to be possessed in land and in pastures and in all their boundaries appurtenances and commodities possessions and liberties granted by the charters their donors or vendors and all our predecessors and as the

[1] Williams's *Eminent Welshmen*, *s. n.* "Owen Glendower."

charter of confirmation of the most illustrious King Edward to them granted more fully and better testifies And moreover We the said Edward of Charleton Lord of Powys in further sustenance of the said house abbot and convent by enlarging their liberties Do for us and our heirs by this our present charter confirm unto them and their successors the liberties underwritten that is to say That none of the officers of us or our heirs of Powys shall hereafter take or cause to be attached any of the tenants or resiants of the said abbot and convent to answer at our suit or of our heirs of Powys or any of them in our court unless taken for felony or a debt to the lord so that none of the said tenants of the abbot and convent ought to be presented at the great court of Powys upon the inquisition of the grand jury and if they should be presented for trespasses they ought not to be amerced there by the officers of us or of our heirs Also if it shall happen that the tenants of the abbot should give security in 20*s.* or less in any court of the abbot and convent against twelve persons giving erroneous judgment that then the said abbot and convent shall have the cognizance determination and punishment thereof in their courts and if two parts of the tenants or resiants of the said abbot and convent shall claim a property in anything then that they shall have the cognizance determination and taxation thereof according to the legal consideration of their officers to the amount of 60*s.* inclusive and that no officer of us or our heirs shall attach or cause to be attached any person within the inclosure of the monastery of the said abbot and convent unless it be for a debt due to us or our heirs or for felony if he shall not have taken defence We do also grant for us and our heirs that the said abbot and convent ought not to pay toll for the buying of beasts or victuals for their own proper use wheresoever they may buy nor any of them who shall buy within our lordship of Powys Requiring and commanding as far as in us lies that none of our heirs shall for the future oppose or presume to attempt or hinder the abbot and convent of the said house nor their successors in or concerning the liberties aforesaid or any of them against the tenor of this our charter In testimony whereof we have affixed our seal to this our present charter [these being] Witnesses John Fitzpier Supervisor of all our Lordship of Powis David Holbach and Hugh Say our stewards there Matthew ap Evan our receiver there Thomas Burton constable of our Castle of Pool Griffith ap Evan ap Madock ap Griffith Richard Wyslaston our clerk and many others Given at our manor of Mathrafal the 1st day of August in the 8th year of the reign of King Henry 5th."

The occupiers of land situate within the bounds of the manor of Tirymynech, were formerly free from the payment of tolls of Welshpool Market, which immunity, doubtless, they enjoyed by virtue of the clause in Sir Edward de Cherleton's charter. As we have elsewhere observed, this charter had a remarkable and very important effect upon the legal position of the abbot and convent in respect to many of their landed possessions. It, in fact, constituted several of such possessions into manors in frankalmoign—at least two such manors can be named, namely, the manor of Tirymynech and the manor of Talerddig. The principal portion of the manor of Tirymynech was carved out of the comot of Ystrad Marchell (now called the manor of Ystrad Marchell or Street Marshall), and is still a separate and distinct manor belonging to the Earl of Powis. The boundaries of this principal portion of Tirymynech manor were defined by the original foundation charter granted to the Abbey by Prince Owen Cyfeiliog, and also by the confirmation charter of his son, Prince Wennunwen; but, strange to say, the manor of Tirymynech also comprises several detached portions—one the township of Moydog, in the parish of Castle Caereinon, and another a small tenement situate in the township of Trehelig, in the same parish of Castle Caereinon. But a still more remarkable case is furnished by the manor of Talerddig. It consists of a number of detached tracts of land, acquired by the Abbey at different times, by gift and purchase from various persons, but which are situate in ten different parishes. And it is probable it also comprised a large portion of the parish of Llanfihangel yng Nghwnfa, which was the subject of the suit of "The case of the Abbot of Strata Mercella" to which we shall subsequently allude.

Thus the monks, by custom and by express charters, held courts of all their own tenants who were exempted from the jurisdiction of the secular manorial courts, and the lands held by this religious house by the tenure in frankalmoign *in libera eleemosyna* were, though scattered and detached, constituted into separate manors.

In 1503 David ap Evan or Owen succeeded David ap Iorwerth as Bishop of St. Asaph. The latter had been abbot of Valle Crucis, and the former most probably had been an abbot of this Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, although he has also been attributed to the Valle Crucis. Ab Ithel, in his account of Valle Crucis,[1] surrenders Valle Crucis's claims to him, but unfortunately on an unsatisfactory ground, viz., that Strata Marcella or Ystrad Marchell was occasionally termed Valle Crucis. We cannot accept his connection with this abbey on this ground, as we have already, conclusively as we conceive, shown that there was no reason for this abbey being called Valle Crucis.[2] Isaacson says he was Abbot of Strata Marcella, his predecessor was undoubtedly named David and Abbot of Valle Crucis, and it would have been an extraordinary coincidence if two abbots of the name of David of the same abbey had successively in three years become Bishops of St. Asaph. Further evidence that David was abbot of this abbey is afforded by an unpublished poem by Gutto 'r Glyn, who is said to have written between the years 1430 and 1460. It said :—

"Cowydd i Ddafydd Abad Llun Egwestl,
Ac i Ddafydd ab Owain Abad Ystrad Marchell."

This poem being so addressed shows that there were contemporary abbots of the two abbeys of the name of David, and further the whole scope and allusions of the poem lead to the same inference. We print a translation of it[3] bearing upon this point and giving some contemporary particulars of abbot David ap Evan or Owen:—

Translation of a Poem addressed to David, Abbot of Valle Crucis, and David ab Owen, Abbot of Ystrad Marchell. By Gutto 'r Glyn.

Two saints have I to choose between,
I have leaves of gold from their two hands,

[1] *Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, p. 28.
[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 7.
[3] By Howel W. Lloyd, Esq.

One a father [for whom] no delay has been made,
And his wise son is my abbot.
Two men [are they], the praise of whose goodness
Minstrels do not celebrate in vain.
Good lords [are they] of golden banqueting-houses,
And here frequently do we obtain wine.
I have need but to run
And make my journey between two fair landmarks,
To Egwestl's foundation of pre-eminent skill.
And to Powys—from the one mansion to the other.
In the world never has been better land
For provision of food than where grows the corn of the virgin Marcella,
Wheat-land, hay-land, and coppice.
Then I call upon the lord David,
In the neat abbot's house of the vale,
The privilege and the mainstay of the convent,
The author of the high looks of Mechain;
As teacher to all hath he borne the bell.
His tongue, with finished eloquence,
Will make answer to [those from] nine lands.
His wise lips, and his pleasant smile
Will turn his phrases in accordance with grammar.
Since the Abbot Rhys hath not been seen one
Such a countenance in our island.
A scholar skilled in all the learning of the age,
Superior even to Cadoc.
The equal of Solomon in authority,
Or the Sibyl, over his house.
Greatly frequented is Marchell,
Whose abbot [gives light] like the moon through a grove.
His white habit to Powys
Above Severn is language and law.
Not Peacock or Bacon have done aught—
No suit-at-law is pressed—but he knows it.
No answer or indictment is framed
To the King, but [it comes] from his lips.
Of the Crown he is a councillor,
With Earl John is he also a courtier.
He is the eagle of churchmen and their banquets,
A chick sprung from the source of talents and nobility.
Dewi the bishop, choice and precious,
Is baptismal father to the wise David,
Who changed a bath, for three ages of the world,
With his two arms, into water of health.

The second water, from the hand of David,
Is a font of water to profound faith.
This is the David to subdue us;
An abbot whose foot is where have been three—
Benedict, and the guileless Bernard,
And Beuno. Be the fourth abbot
Another—the chief of abbots—
He who is now in office.
May he come to bless us with his hand,
With his bell, and with his tall staff,
A bishop formally invested,
And the golden mitre on his brow.

NOTES.

L. 2. "Leaves of gold." Perhaps a book with gilt-edge leaves, or gold-leaf in its primitive substance.

L. 3. "Delay." The meaning is obscure.

L. 4. "Son." By a spiritual or ecclesiastical relationship.

L. 7. "Banqueting-houses." The banquets were confined to the guests, while the monks observed, as now, their rule of vegetarian diet.

L. 19. The abbot would appear from hence to have been a special benefactor to Mechain.

L. 22. "Nine lands." An expression for an indefinite number.

L. 25. "Rhys." Is there nowhere a list of these abbots?

L. 28. "Cadoc" (W. Cattwn, as in the poem of William Egwad to this abbot). S. Cadoc the Wise, for whose life, see *Cambro-British SS.*, and Montalembert's *Monks of the West.*

L. 29. "Solomon"—Welsh "Salmon." The commoner form is "Selyf."

L. 30. "Sibyl." Known to the ecclesiastics of the Middle Ages through her prophecy of Christ.

L. 35. "Peacock." Reginald Peacock, Bishop of S. Asaph and of Chichester, of which See he was deprived for his heretical opinions. Collier's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol., i, pp. 674-5. See also *Dict. of Eminent Welshmen, s. v.* "Bacon," *Friar Bacon.*

L. 40. "Earl John." Can he be the Earl of Worcester of that name in A.D. 1455? (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 342.)

L. 43. "David the Bishop" (in Welsh Dewi), the patron saint of Wales, and also of these abbots respectively, who took their names from him. The change of water probably refers to some medicinal spring recorded by popular tradition to have been blessed by the saint. The second water is perhaps to be understood of that of the baptismal font (the word in the original is the Latin "fons") consecrated by the abbot.

L. 57. The poem concludes with a prayer that the abbot may become a bishop.

We think it may be safely assumed that David ap Evan or Owen was abbot of this house, and was promoted to the see of St. Asaph in 1503. We learn some particulars of him from Browne Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph*;[1] where he says :—

"There is but one old monument in the cathedral, viz., that of a bishop lying in his robes betwixt the throne and the altar, who (as we read in the first volume of *Athen. Ox.*, p. 555) is said by tradition to be David ap Owen who built the bridge called Pont David, and who died about 1512."

Browne Willis subsequently adds,—

"Memorandum. David ap Owen, aforesaid, is called David ap Evan in a fair parchment roll of Henry the VIII's time, whereon all the peers are painted in their robes they wore in parliament. This roll was drawn in the said David's time, and is now in the closet of Sir John Crew of Utkinton in Cheshire. * * This is a part of a letter from Sir John Crew of Utkinton in Cheshire, who has in his closet a fair roll of vellum on which the members of the House of Lords are painted in the order they went to parliament, and in their proper robes, having their titles and coats of arms placed by each of them. I find there depicted David ap Evan, Bishop of St. Asaph.[2]"

In 28 Henry VI (1449-50) the king confirmed the Inspeximus Charter of 15 Edward II (March 12th, 1322), which has been previously printed.[3]

[1] Edward's edition, vol. ii, p. 9.

[2] A copy of the "Testamentum David (Owen) Episcopi Assavensis nuncupativum ut mihi videtur" is given by Browne Willis, from which the following is an extract:—"In Dei Nomine, Amen, xi die mensis Februarii A.D. MDXII. Reverendus in Christo pater Dominus David, Assavensis Episcopus, dum vixit fecit et condidit testamentum suum in se continens ultimam voluntatem ut sequitur. Imprimis animam suam omnipotenti Deo et Beatæ Mariæ Virgini, atque omnibus Sanctis commendavit, corpusque suum in Ecclesia sua Cathedrali Assavens. ex parte australi ejusdem Ecclesiæ juxta summum altare sepeliri voluit. Voluit etiam quod unus Capellanus discretus per executores suos infra scriptos eligeretur, ad orandum pro salute animæ suæ in predicta Ecclesia Cathedrali per tres annos, aut plures vel minores, ad arbitrium, voluntatem sive discretionem executorum suorum hujusmodi celebraret, quem sufficienter per eos quamdiu celebraverit exhiberi voluit."

[3] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 328.

EFFIGY. IN. St ASAPH. CATHEDRAL. ATTRIBUTED. TO. BISHOP DAVID. AP. OWEN
PREVIOUSLY. ABBOT. of YSTRAD. MARCHELL. SCALE ¾" of AN IN. TO 1 FOOT.

Drawn and Litho. by M. Underwood
architect Denbigh

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In his *History of Meifod*[1] the Rev. Walter Davies, when adducing evidence of the southern feeder of the River Vyrnwy being called by that name, quotes a lease of a tenement called Tyddyn y Voel, in the parish of Llanbrynmair, by John, abbot of Ystrad Marchell, to John ab Howel Vychan, of Llwydiarth, Esq., dated August 30th, 1530, nine years before the dissolution of the monastery. The specification of the boundaries runs thus; "A rivulet called Nant y Gwythil on the east; another called Nant-hurdd on the west; a rivulet called Vyrnwy on the north; and another called Yaen on the south part," and this lease is one of the few evidences of there having been an abbot of the name of John.

In "The case of the abbot of Strata Mercella" (5 Coke's Reports 40, Michaelmas, 33 and 34 Elizabeth, 1591) John, the last abbot of the house and probably the same as the grantor of the lease of 1530, is mentioned as having been seised of certain franchises or manorial rights up to the dissolution of the abbey on the 4th day of February, 27 Henry VIII, in right of the manor of Talerthig. The particulars of this case have been given in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, p. 115.

An important point of law was decided by it. It was laid down that when the King grants any franchises which are in his own hands, as parcel of the flowers of the Crown, within certain possessions, then if they come again to the King, they become merged in the Crown, and the King has them again *jure coronæ*, and if they were before appendant the appendancy is extinct (Cruise's Digest, iii, p. 307).

The following extracts relating to the abbey of Ystrad Marchell are taken from the *Book of Corrodies*,[2] or "Queen Mary's Book," containing an account of all

[1] *Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. i, p. 328.

[2] The following are also given in the same book :—

Lanligan, nuper' Mon'.

Annuit' David ap ll'n ap John - - - - - - *is.* viij*d.*

the pensions, fees, and annuities which were liable, at the date of that Queen's accession, to be paid by the Crown to persons who had been inmates of religious houses at the time of their dissolution by Henry VIII.

Comitat' Mongomery in Northwall. Stratam'cell.

Nuper Priorat'		
Corrod.	Arthelandi Corwen per ann' -	xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
	Joh's Edwardes „ „ -	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Penc'd.	Joh's Price - - - -	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

From the foregoing it can be concluded that in 1553 John Price was the last abbot of this monastery, and had a pension of £6 13s. 4d., which with corrodies was the sum this house remained charged with.

By the Statute, 27 Henry VIII, all monasteries under the yearly value of £200 were given to the King in as large and ample a manner as the abbots had or ought to have had them. The landed possessions of this abbey, although of great extent, were not of corresponding value, probably from the practice adopted by this abbey of letting their land on lease at low rents.

Cantar' le Penc'.

Thome Shenton nup' celebran' in s'uicio de la rode & Saint Sonday in Newton - - - - -	liij*s.* iiij*d.*
David Johnes nup' incumben' fraternitatis in villa de Welshpole per annum - - - - -	l*s.*
Will'mi Elkes nup' incumben' fraternitatis sive s'uic' b'te Marie in Vill' Mountgomerye - - -	iiij*li.*
Hugonis Wood alterius nup' incumben' ib'm p' ann' -	iiij*li.*
Rici Smythe alterius nup' celebran' ib'm per ann' -	lxvj*s.* viij*d.*
Roberti ap Rith nup' celebran' in s'uic' sc'e Crucis in Llandisshill per ann' - - - - - -	xx*s.*
John ap Thomas nup' stipend' de Churchstoke per ann'	xl*s.*
Hugonis ap David nup' stipend' in Mayllorde - -	xv*s.*
Rici ap Morice nup' stipendar' in Machenllettes (Machynlleth) voc' our ladies prest in com' p'd'co per an'm - - - - - - - - -	xl*s.*
Joh'es ap hinald nup' stipend' in Charnoo (Carno) per an'm - - - - - - - - -	xx*s.*
Sm'a Om' Solucionum predictorum d'co comitatu Mongomery per an'm - - - - -	xxxiiij*li* ix*s.*

Their possessions were under £200 per annum, and the monastery was dissolved by the above statute and all the property became vested in the Crown, and remained so for some years, and until it was from time to time granted to various persons. In the appendix to this paper we shall print the Minister's Accounts from the 27th Henry VIII, to 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary, which give a variety of particulars respecting the tenants' names, dates of leases, acreage, and rents of the land.

We shall proceed to give the particulars of the various grants as they were made by the Crown.

1545-6. The first grant was made by letters patent 37 Henry VIII, to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, Knight, of the Manor of Talerthig, and of land in the parish of Worthyn, in the county of Montgomery (with other hereditaments not belonging to this abbey), by the following description :—

"Ac eciam totum illud Man'iu' n'r'm de Tallertheg cum suis jurib' membris 't p't'in univ'cis in parochiis de Llandrynmayre Carno llannydelos Llanwynoge Treveglos Llanehangell Gwynva Llangadvan Llanorvyll Garthpibio Kemes Barowen Penegos 't Mahantleth in com' n'ro Montgomery nup' monast'io de Strata M'cella in d'co Com' n'ro Mongom'y auctoritate parliamenti supp'ss 't dissolut' dudum spectan 't p'tinen' ac parcella possessionu' revencionu' seu p'ficuor' inde dudum existen' ac modo vel nup' in tenura dimissione sive occupac'oe Joh'is ap Howell Vaughan vel assign' suor' Acetiam totum illud mesuag' 't ten'tum n'r'um cum suis p'tin' scituat' jacen' 't existen' in parochia de [ ] in d'co com' n'co Mongom'ye modo vel nup' in tenura dimissione sive occupac'oe d'ci Joh'is ap' Howell Vaughan vel assign' suor' 't d'co nup' monast'io de Strata M'cella p'tinen' sive spectan' ac parcella possessionu' revencionu' sive p'ficuor inde dudum existen' Aceciam om'es illas parcellas t're n'ras jacen' 't existen' infra parochiam de Worthym in d'co com' n'ro Montgom'ye modo vel nup' in tenura dimissione sive occupac'oe Reginaldi ap' Will'am 't d'co nup' monast'io de Stratam'cella dudum p'tinen' sive spectan' ac parcella possessionu' revencionu' seu p'ficuor' inde dudum existen'"

The next grant was by letters patent 7 Elizabeth (1564-5) of "lands in Teremenyth, and also the profits of

woods of Coyd Menyth and Gollegolle," the particulars of which are set out in Minister's Accounts *infra*.

At the foot of the particular we have :—

"M'd The premisses be no parte of any mannor or lordshipp neither do adioyne to any the Quenes Ma'ties houses fforestes chaces or parke The woodes to be s'vaied and certified by the Quenes Ma'tie generall s'veyor of woodes The said landes and tenementes ben all the landes and tenementes that remaynes in the Quenes Ma'ties handes unpurchased within the towne and feildes of Tereminith aforesaid parcel of the said possessions It'm what number of acres the premisses conteineth I knowe not neythur what myne or mynes of cole playster slat or mettall ben in or uppon the same xxj° die Octob'r 1564 Ex' p' me Rob'tum Multon audit."

The yearly value being £25 4s. 4d., the purchase money was rated at £766 10s. 0d.

In 8 Elizabeth (1565-6) another grant was made by letters[1] patent of "the lands and tenements in Trahelig Stradelvedon and Madok Trevaunt and of the Grange of Penllyn", the particulars of which are given in the Minister's Account, *infra*.

At the foot of the particular we have :—

"M'd The p'misses ben all the revenewes of the saide monastery now remayning in the Quenes Ma'ties possession (except twoo p'sonages of the yerely valew of xiij*li.*) And be no p't of any mannor or lordshipp nor do aioyne to any the Quenes Ma'ties fforests chasies or p'kes And Mr. Alderman Heyward this sewter purchased the residue of the temp'alties amounting to the yerely rent of xxv*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.* in Novembre last The woods to be s'rveid by the Quenes gen'rall surveyor of her woods It'm I knowe not the goodnes of the soile neither the nombre of acres nor any other thing meete to be considered in the sale thereof x° July 1565 Ex' p' Rob'tum Multon deput' audit."

The grant also included the scite, "le church crofte", water mill, park and "greate mede" as in the Minister's Accounts, mentioned and made to Rowland Heyward, Alderman of London, and Thomas Dyxson, Clothworker of the same, of the premises. It recites that Edward

[1] Patent Roll, 8 Eliz., p. 9, m. 14.

VI by patent, Jan. 23, 6 Edward VI, had leased to Robert Trentham the scite of the monastery of Strata Marcella [formerly demised to Edward Grey Lord Powes], also the grange of Penllyn and certain lands and tenements in Trahelig, Stradelvedon, and Madok Trevaunt, for twenty-one years from the expiration of Lord Powes lease, and then grants the reversion and reversions of the said scite, etc., grange of Penllyn, and lands and tenements in Trahelig, etc. etc., to Rowland Heyward, Alderman of London, and Thomas Dyxson clothworker of the same, together with many other possessions.

We have been unable to discover any impression or particulars of the seal of this Abbey.

Dr. Rawlinson had in his possession a round seal on the verge of which was inscribed "S[igillum] conv. de Poole", and in the centre a lion coward. It is engraved in his *English Topographer*, London, 1720, 8vo, p. 43. This seal was attributed by Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica*, p. 716, to the Priory of St. George at Pool. But Mr. Gough in his *British Topographer*, vol. i, p. 322, unaccountably states that "Mr. Hutchins refers it to Pool, Montgomeryshire", whereas upon referring to Hutchins' *Dorsetshire*, vol. i, p. 7, we find he does not mention "Pool Montgomeryshire", but states that, there being no religious house in Pool in *Dorsetshire*, the seal seemed rather to have "belonged to S. Pool, Co. Devon, where there was a small priory." We come to the conclusion that to whatever house it belonged, there seems no ground for attributing the seal to this Abbey.

We regret having to close our imperfect account of this Abbey without having had the opportunity afforded us of printing several other charters relating to it which are extant, and which would probably have thrown more light upon its history.

List of Abbots and Priors so far as can oe made out.

Abbots.	Priors.	Date.	Authority.
Ithel	... ...	1176	Charter of Mareduth ap Howel, *Mont. Coll.*, iv, 21
Enoch	... ...		Giraldus Cambrensis, cited in *ib.* iv, 22
Griffith	Philip	1183	Charter of Elisse ap Madoc, *ib.* iv, 24
...	... ...	1185	Charter of Wennunwen, *ib.* iv, 27
...	... ...	1190	Ditto, *ib.* iv, 28
Griffith	Philip	1198	Charter of Elisse ap Madoc, *ib.* iv, 31
...	Sig[erius] [Aaron Cellarius] Julian Archdeacon	1199	Charter of Wennunwen, *ib.* iv, 34
I [ ]	Master Heilyn & Julian the Archdeacon	1201	Ditto, *ib.* iv, 299
...	... ...	1204	Meuric Sais and his brother, *ib.* iv, 304
...	J [ ]	1206	Madoc ap Griffith, *ib.* iv, 305
...	G [ ]	No date	Llewelyn, *ib.* iv, 307
...	... ...	1210–15	Reyner, Bp. of St. Asaph to Oswestry Hospital, *ib.* iv, 315
G [ ]	... ...	1227	Award, *ib.* iv, 220
James	... ...	1276–7	Grant from Griffin ap Wennunwen, *ib.* v, 125
H [	... ...	1286	Deed of ditto, *ib.*
David ap Owen	... ...	...	Coke's Reports, cited in *M. C.*, ii, 115
John or Evan	... ...	1503	Willis's *St. Asaph*, *M. C.*, vi, 357
John Price	... ...	...	Lit. Pat. 38 Henry VIII, *M. C.*, v, 125; vi, 362
John	... ...	1530	Lease to John ap Howell Vychan, *ib.* vi, 73

APPENDIX.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS OF THE ABBEY OF STRATA MARCELLA.

27 Henry VIII to 5 & 6 Philip and Mary.

27-32 *Henry VIII, No.* 209.

Nup' monast' de Strat' Marcella infra Ep'at' Assaphen' & infra Domin'm de Powysland.

Comp's D'ni Powys milit' omi' et sing'lor' d'nior' manerior' terr' & ten't' ac al' possession' quar'cumq' tam temporal' q'am spir'a'l p'd nup' monater' p'tin' sive spectan' q' ad man' dn'i regis nunc devener' & in man' s' exist' & annex' coron' s' hered' sive successor' suis regum Anglie in augmen' revenc'

ejusdm' coron' Anglie virtute cuiusdam act' in p'liament' s' tent' ap'd Westm' sup' p'rogat' iiij'to die Februar' anno regni Henr' viij Dei gra' Anglie & Franc' Regis fidei defensor' D'ni Hib'nie & in t'r' sup'mi capit' Eccli'e Anglican' xxvij'o. Inde edit' & p'vis' p'ut in eod'm act' int' alia cont'. Viz. A festo Sc'i Mich'is Archi' anno regni ipiu' Dn'i Regis xxvij'mo usq' idm' festum sc'i Mich'is Archi' extunc p'x' sequen' anno regni p'd' Dni' Regis xxxij'do. Scil't p' quinq' annos integros.

Arri'

Null' q' prim' compu's ipiu' nu'c computant' ad usum D'ni Regis. S'ma null'.

Scitus nup Monaster' p'd' cu' t'r' D'nic.

S' r' compm' de xxxj'li v's de redd' t'r' d'ni ib'm in man' pd' d'ni Powys existen' ad vj'li' v s p' annu' & sic aretro exist' p' p'd quinq' annis finit' ad fest' p'd' q' attingun' in toto ut sup'a. S'ma xxxj'li v's.

Redd' vill' de Trahelig Stradelweda & Moydocke Trevn'ant infra dm'n' de Powys lande & infra ep'ats pd'.

R' de xlv'li xvij's vj'd de redd' div's t'r' & ten' dimiss' diu's tenent' ibm' p' indentur' ad ix'li iij's vj'd p' annu' aretro existen' p' tempus p'd' & sic in toto ut sup'a.

S'ma xlv'li xvij's vj'd.

Redd' vill' de Tyrymynnyth infra d'm' & ep'at' p'd'.

R' de cliiij'li' xx'd de redd' diu's' t'r' & tenent' ibm' existen' t'm p' indentur' q'am ad volunt' d'ni ad xxx'li xvj's iiij'd p' annu' q' attingunt in toto ut appar' sup'a.

S'ma cliiij'li xx'd.

Grang' de Talerthig.

R' de xx'li p'ven' de diu's' t'r' p'tin' dict' Grang' m'o in man' Jo'his ap Powell Vaugh'an existen' & r' p' annu' iiij'li & sic aretro p' temp' p'd ut apparet sup'a. S'ma xx'li.

Grang' de Pe'llyn.

R' de xvj'li xiij's iiij'd crescen' de diu's' t'r' dict Grang' spectant' sive p'tin' modo in man' Kydwelly ap Ro'bt existen' & r' p' annu' lxvj's viij'd & sic in toto ut sup'a.

S'ma xvj'li xiij's iiij'd.

Firm' Rector de Bario.

R' de xlv'li de redd' decimar' ib'm p'ven' de rector' p'd dimiss' Nicho Purser p' indentur' & r' p' annu' ix'li & sic aretro p' tempus p'd' ut appar' sup'a. S'ma xlv'li.

Firm' Rector' de Bettus.

R' de xx'li de redd' decimar' ib'm p'venien' de Rector' p'd' modo in man' Thom' ap Iu'an Lloyd existen' & r' p' annu' iiij'li & sic si'limodo aretro existen' p' dict' tem'p ut sup'a.
S'ma xxli.

Exit' silve voc' Koid y Menyth.

R' de xxxiij's iiij'd p'ven' sive crescen' tam de pannag' porcor' ib'm q'am de melle modo in man' D'd ap Ju'an existen' ad volunt' D'ni & r' p' annu' vj's viij'd & sic aretro p' dict' tempus ut sup'a. S'ma xxxiij's iiij'd.

Exit' silve voc' Golleyole.

R' de l's p'ven' sive crescen' de pannag' porcor' ib'm modo in man' p'd' D'd ap Jeuan & r' p' annu' x's & sic in toto ut sup'a. S'ma l's.

Argent' adaurat'.

R' de x's de p'cio j cruc' ligne co'optur' cum argent' adaurat' & p' comission' D'ni Regis sic app'ciat' & vend'. S'ma x's.

Pquis' Cur'.

R' de xvj'li xiij's iiij'd p'ven' sive crescen' de p'lit & p'quis' cur' ib'm p' sen'lm tent' infra d'c'm temp' ad lxvj's viij'd p' an'. S'ma xvj'li xiij's iiij'd.

S'ma on'is cccliiij'li iiij's ij'd.

De quibus.

Feod' et vad'.

Idem comput' in feod' Joh'is ap Jeuan ap Hoell Vych'an collect' redd' in villa de Trahelig p'cipient' x s p' an' causa officii sui ex'cend' videl't in Allon'e hmoi' feod' p' iiij'or annis finit' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i anno regni Regis Henri' viij^{vi} xxxj^{mo} xl's. Et in feod' D'd ap Gri' ba'lli de Tere Menyth p'cipient' xx's p' an' sic sibi concess' p' ex'cio officii s' p'd' videl't in Allone h'moi' feod' p' p'd' iiij'or annis finit' ad fest' p'dc'm Sc'i Mich'is iiij'li. Et in feod' D'ni Powys p'cipient' xiij'li vj's viij'd p' an' sic p'd' D'no Powys concess' p' sigillu' convent' d'ci nup' Mon' vide'lt in Allon'e hmoi' feod' p'ut alloc' est p' magrm' cancellar' et consilliu' cur' augmen' revenc' coron' dn'i Regis tam p' hoc anno xxxij'do q'am p' iiij'or annis p'ceden' quol't anno xiij'li vj's viij'd que attingu't in toto ad lxvj'li xiij's iiij'd. S'ma lxxij'li xiij's iiij'd.

S'ma alloc' p'd' lxxij'li xiij's iiij'd'. Et deb't' cciiij'^xx^j'li x's x'd. unde.

Sup'.

Diu'os tenent' in villa de Trahelig p' t'nts den'iis p' ip'os D'no Regi debit' ad fest' S'ci Mich'is archi hoc an'o xxxij'do p' redd' et firm' in villa de Trahelig p'd' & adhuc insolut' videl't de Arr' eor' aretro existen'. ix'li iijs vj'd'.

Diu'sos tenent' in villa de Tyre Menyth p' tn't' den' p' ip'os d'no Regi debit' ad eund'm fest' S'ci Mich'is archi' in an'o sup'd p' redd' et firm' in Tere Menythe p'd' & adhuc insolut' videl't de Arr' eor' aretro existen' p' d'co an'o, xxx'li xvj's iiij'd.

Johem' ap Howell Vychan firm' grang' de Talertheg su'pius on' ad iiij'li p' an' videl't de Arr' suis aretro existen' p' hoc an'o xxxij'do. iiij'li.

Kidwellidar ap Rob't firm' Grang' de Penllyn sup'ius on' ad lxvj's viij'd p' an' vz de Arr' suis aretro existen' p' d'co an'o xxxij'do. lxvj's viij'd.

Nichm' Pursell firm' rector' de Berio sup'ius on' ad ix'li p' an' videl't de Arr' suis aretro existen' tam p' hoc an'o xxxij'do q'am p' iiij'or an' p'ceden'. xlv'li.

Thoma' ap Jeuan Lloid firm' rect' de Bettus sup'ius on' ad iiij'li p' an' videl't de Arr' suis aretro existen' p' hoc an'o xxxij'do. iiij'li.

D'd ap Jeuan firm' ij silvaru' voc' Gollygolle et Gode Menyth sup'ius on' ad xvj's viij'd p' an' videl't de arr' s' aretro existen' tam p' hoc an'o xxxij'do q'am p' iiij'or annis p'x' p'ceden'. iiij'li iij's iiij'd.

Ip'm comput'ant de p' priis Arr' suis aretro existen' cu' vj'li v's p' red'[1] t'r' domi' cal' hoc anno xxxij'do. ciiij'^xx^ j'li xij'd.

Minister's Account, 32-33 Henry VIII, No. 164.[2]

Nup' mon' de Strata M'cella inf'a E'pat Assap' & in Dom'io de Powys.

Comp'us Nich'i Pursell collector' o'im' et singl'or' dn'ior' man'ior' terr' & ten'toru' ac aliaru' possession' quaru'cu'qz

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[1] Redditu terrarum.

[2] This has been collated with the following Minister's Accounts, viz., 33-34 Hen. VIII, No. 133, referred to as B; (34-5, 35-6, 36-7, 37-8, Hen. VIII, not found,) 38 Hen. VIII to 1 Edw. VI, referred to as C; 2 Edw. VI, No. 83; referred to as D; 3 and 4 Edw. VI, No. 152, referred to as E; 4 and 5 Edw. VI, No. 164, referred to

tam temporal' q'am spir'al' p'dc'o nup' Mon' p'tin' sive spectan' que ad man' D'ni Regis nu'c devener' & in man' suis exist' & annex' coron' s' hered' sive successor' s' regu' Angl' in augmen' revenc' ejusd'm coron' Angl' virtut' cuiusdam act' in p'liament' suo tent' ap'd Westm' sup' progaco'em' iiij'to die Febr' anno Regni Henr' viij dei gra' Anglie & Fraunc' r' fidei defensor' D'ni Hib'nie & in t'r' sup'mi capit' Anglican' Eccl'ie' xxvij'o inde edit & p'vis' p'ut in eod'm actu int' alia continet'. Videl't a festo S'ci Mich'is arch'i. Anno Regni ip'ius D'ni Regis xxxij'do usq' ad id'm festu' S'ci Mich'is archi' ext'nc p'x' sequen'. Anno Regni p'dci D'ni Regis xxxiij'o Scil't p' unu' annu' integru'.[1]

Arr'ag.

Id'm r' de cciiij'^{xx}j'li x's x'd de arrag'iis ultimi compi'. Anni p'x' p'ceden' p'ut patet in pede ibm'.

S'ma cciiij'^{xx}j'li x's x'd.

Scit' nup' Mon' p'd' cu' t'r' do'ical'.

R' de vs' de re' scit' nup' mon' p'd' & edefic' ejusd'm cu' j gardino & uno pom'io in ma'ibus p'd' d'ni Powys ad volunt' sol' ad fest' Ann'nc' b'e Marie Virgi's & S'ci Mich'is archi' p' equal' porco'es.

R' de x's de re' uni's claus' iuxta dc'm' scit' voc' le Churche Crofte cont' p' estimac' xij acr' in ma'ibus d'ci d'ni Powys ad volunt' d'ni sol' ad t' p'd'. R' de xxs' de reddu' un'i mol'i aquatic' in man' p'd' comput'ant' ad volunt' d'ni sol' ad t' p'd'. R' de xxx's de re' uni's p'ci cont' p' estimac' xxvj acr' in ma'ibus p'd' d'ni Powys ad volunt' d'ni sol' ad t' p'd'. R' del x's de r'e j prat' voc' the greate mede cont' p' estimac' xxxiiij'or acr' in man' p'd' computant' ad volunt' d'ni sol' ad t' p'd'cos.[2] S'ma vj'li v's.

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as F; 5 and 6 Edw. VI, No. 177, referred to as G; 6 Edw. VI, No. 62, referred to as H; 1 Mary, No. 200, referred to as I; 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, No. 213, referred to as K; 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, No. 225, referred to as L; 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, not found; 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, No. 249, referred to as N; 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, No. 262, referred to as O.

[1] Adam Yonge, bailiff, C, D, E; Thomas Anneslowe, bailiff, F, G; Thomas Anneslowe, deputy of Adam Yonge, H; David ap Jen'an Gyttyn, bailiff, I; Robert Trentham, bailiff, K, L; Andrew Corbet and Robert Trentham, collectors, M; Robert Trentham, farmer, N.

[2] Scite leased to Edward Gray, Lord Powys, by indenture 17th Sept. 37 Henry VIII, for twenty-one years, rent £6 5*s*.; C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N. Granted to Heyward, 8th Eliz. *See extract, supra.*

Vill' de Trahelig Stradelvedon & Madok Trev'ant inf'a domin' de Powys & in ep'at' p'd'.[1]

R' de viij's iiij'd' de re' uni' mo'li cu' uno prato voc' Gwerlloid y Velyn ac j p'cell' t'r' voc' Pull' Coche in man' Griffith ap D'd Lloid p' indentur' sigillo convent' sigillat' dat' x die mensis April' anno Regni Regis Henr' viij xx'o h'end' & tenend' d'c'm' molin' cu' cursu aque & om'ibus aliis eisament' & nec'acijs una cu' prat' & p'cell' sup'd p' fat' Griffino & assign' s' a die confeccion' pr'd'cin' usq' ad finem t'mini iiij'xx xix an' t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' sup'a sol' ad fest' Sci' Mich'is archi' tm' cu' sect cur'. R' de xiij's iiij'd de re' j ten'ti' cu' p'tin' nup' in ten' Rob'ti ap Ris n'nc in man' Joh'is ap Jenn' ap Hoell'[2] Vaughan p' indent' sub sigillo convent' d'ci' nup' Mon' dat' xx'o die Febr' Anno D'ni' mdxxvij'o hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini' iiij'xx xix An' t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup' sol' ad t' ibm' usual' & ij's noi'e h'iect'[3] cu' accider' R' de viij's iiij'd de re' j tent'i nup' in ten' Jeuan Bage[4] ap Jeuan Madok' modo in man' Jeuan ap Hoell Vychan & Margaret v'z Hoell Vychan p' indent' sigillo convent' sigillat' dat' xii'o die Septembr' Anno D'ni mdxxij'do hend' sibi & assign' s' ac Margaret' v'z Hoell Vychan A die confeccion' pn'cin' usqz ad finem t'mini & p' t'mino vite d'cor' Jeuan ap Hoell and Margaret' v'z Hoell ac eor' hered' mascul' de corp'e suo legittie' p'creat' Reddend' inde an' ut sup' sol' ad fest' annu'c' b't Marie Virgi's & S'cti Mich'is Archi' p' equal' porco'es. Et p' d' Jeuan & Margaret' rep'abunt p'd' tentu' cu' p'tin' sumptibus suis p'prijs & expenc' durant' vita eor'. R' de xxij's de re' j ten'ti voc' Tere Marche cu' cert' p'cell' t'r' voc' Plas y Cowrte Gwerloid Wanre Porb' Cowrte & dimidiet' j part' voc' y Gwirloid Vache sic di' Regnald' ap Dd' ap Jeuan Gwyn p' indent' sigillo convent' sigillat' dat' xx'o die April' anno regni regis Henr' viij xx'mo. Hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'xx xix An' tnc' p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde ut sup' sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm' cu' sect' cur' bis in anno. R' de x's de re' j p'cell' t'r' voc' Hyrdrid cu' om'ibus p'cell' t'r' jac' in vill' de Trahelige &

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[1] This entry abridged in C to a few words, no names or particulars being given. Also in D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, granted to Hayward, 8th Eliz. *See extract.*

[2] Ap Powell, particulars for grant.

[3] Heriecti.

[4] Vag, particulars for grant.

Tyven' pride que nup' fuernt' in ten' Davyd Goge ap Mathewe n'nc in man' D'd ap Jon' Peres p' indent' sub sigillo convent' d'ci nup' Mon' dat' x'o die Julii anno D'ni mdxxvij'o Hend' sibi & assign' suis a festo Sc'i Michi's Arch'i ultimo p'terit' usq' ad finem t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup' sol' ad fest' annuc' be' Marie Virgi's & Sc'i Michi's Arch'i equalr'. R' de viij's viij'd de re' ni' ten'ti voc' Tyr yr Oden nup' in ten' D'd ap Jenken Anivi nu'c in ten' Joh'is ap Mathewe Widd' p' indent' sigillo convent' sigillat' dat' xxvj die April' anno regni R' Henr' viij' xx'o. Hend' sibi' & assign' s' a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i tm' in una soluc' & sect' cur'. R' de vj's viij'd de re' p'cell' t'r' voc' y Meissidd[1] Gwenyon[2] & Gwyr y Tailor in ten' Jeuan ap Bedo Blayne p' indent' sigillo convent' sigillat' dat' xij'o die April' an'o regni R' Henr' viij xx'o. Hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad t'min' iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup' sol' ad fest ann'nc be' Marie Virgi's & Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i equalr' cu' sect' cur'. R' de vj's viij'd de re' j tenti cu' quad'um domo voc' Lluest in man' D'd ap Gethyn ap D'd[3] p' indent' sigillo convent' sigillat' dat' xxviijo' die April' anno regni Regis Henr' viij xx'o hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad t'min' lxij'^{xx} xix. An' t'nc p'x' sequend' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup' sol' ad fest' Sc'i Michi's Arch'i t'm in una solucoe'. R' de viij's iiij'd de re' j tent' nup' in ten' D'd Gitten Gough modo in man' Meredith' ap D'd ap Jeuan Goze p' indent' sigillo convent' dat' xxviij die April' anno regni Regis Henr' viij xx'o Hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' p'n'cin' usq' ad finem t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup' sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm'. R' de vj's viij'd re' uni' tent'i voc' y Davanre Dywerche quod nup' fuit in ten' D'd Jeuan Daxkyn[4] modo in man' Jeuan ap Daxkyn Bengreth[5] p' indent' sub sigillo convent' d'ci nup' mon' cui dat' est ij'do die Novembr' anno D'ni mdxxj'o hend' sibi & hered' s' mascul' de corp'e suo p'creat' a die confeccion' p'n'

[1] Imeisfelde, particulars for grant.
[2] Y Meissed Gwenyon, B.
[3] David Gwynne ap David, particulars for grant.
[4] Nup' in tenur' Jen'un Daxen, B.
[5] Veugrith, particulars for grant.

c'n' usq' ad fine' iiij'^{xx} xix an' tu'c p'x' sequen' and plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' ann'nc be' Marie Virgi's & Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i equalr'. R' de v's de re' di' tenti' cu' dimidietat' t'r' voc Tyden[1] ynant nup' in ten' Jeuan ap D'd Dewe n'nc in man' Rob'ti ap Jeuan ap Bedo p' indent' sub sigillo convent' d'ci nup' mon' dat' xxvij'o die Septembr' anno D'ni mdxxxiij'o hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' p'n' cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm. R' de v's de re' di' tenti nup' in ten' Hoell ap Jeuan ap D'd Thewe n'nc in ma'ibus Hoell ap Jeuan ap D'd Thewe p' indent' sigillo convent' sigillat' dat' vij die Octobr' anno regni Regis Henr' viij xx'o hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' p'n' cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm. R' de v's iiij'd de re' j tenti' voc' Tydden y Purse jac' in villa de Gare in man' Gitten' Goze ap D'd p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xx'o die Septembr' anno regni Regis Henr' viij xxj'o hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' p'n' cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'nc' p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm' in una sol'ne'. R' de vj's viij'd de re' diu's' p'cell' t're que nup' fuerunt in ten' D'd Lloid' Widd' nu'c in man' Jeuan Lloid' ap Jeuan p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xxviij'o die Januar' anno regni Regis Henr' viij xix'mo hend' sibi & assign' suis a fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i ultimo p'terit' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm'. R' de v's iiij'd de re' uni' ten'ti cu' p'tin' in man' Hoell ap Jeuan Lloid[2] p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xxiiij'to die Januar' an'o D'ni mdxxvij'o hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' p'n' c'n' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'nc p'x' sequen' et plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm' in una sol'ne. R' de v's de re' j tenti' cu' p'tin' in man' Leodevici ap Griffith Morice p' indent' sigillo convent' sigillat' q'm quidem non ostend' sol' ad fest' annuc' be' Marie Virgi's & Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i p' equal' porcoe's. R' de vj's viij'd de re' j tenti cu' p'tin' nup' in ten' Joh'is Prote ap Hugh n'uc in ten' D'd ap Jeuan ap D'd p' indent' sub sigill' convent' d'ci' nup' mon'

[1] Tyden y Naunte, particulars for grant.
[2] Howell Lloid ap Jeuan, particulars for grant.

dat' xiiij'to die Febr' anno D'n' mdxxxv'to hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion p'n' cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm'. R' de v's de re' uni' ten'ti voc' Tiden Courte in man' p'd D'd ap Jenn' ap[1] D'd p' indent' sigillo convent' sigillat' dat' xiiij die Decembr' anno regni Regis Henr' viij xxiij'o hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' p'n' cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'nc p'x' sequen & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm. R' de vj's viij'd de re' j. ten'ti nup' in ten' Rici' ap Jeuan Madok cu' quad'am p'cell' t're' quond'm in ten' Ll'n' ap Jon' Geffrey[2] quod quidm' ten'tu cu' p'cell' t're p'd' exist' nu'c in man' Griffith ap D'd Lloid p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xiiij die Marcii anno regni R' Henr' viij'o xx'mo hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion p'n'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij^{xx} xix An t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad duos anni t' ios ib'm usual'. R' de xxxiij's iiij'd de re' j ten'ti cu' p'tin voc' y Kefige[3] Vryn sic di' Hugoni Tuder ap M'rdd p' indent' sigillo convent' sigillat' dat' xxvj'to die Septembr' anno D'ni md hend sibi & assign' suis A die confeccion' p'n' cin' usq' ad t'min' iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde ut sup'a sol' ad fest' ann'uc be' Marie Virgi's & Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i equalr'. R' de vj'd de re' j ten'ti in te'n D'd ap D'd ad volunt' d'ni' sol' ad t' p'dco's.

S'ma ix'li iij's vj'd.

Villa de Tyre Menyth inf'a domin' de Powys & in Epat' Assaph'.[4]

R' de xlvj's viij'd de re' j ten'ti cu' ij p'cell' t're voc' Koitge y Vicar & Gwyrloidd' y Cunstable in man' D'd ap D'd p' in-

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[1] Ap, omitted in B.

[2] Gefferey B, Jeffre, particulars for grant.

[3] Kayfig, particulars for grant.

[4] The accountant in C renders an account of £30 : 13 : 4 here mentioned, but does not render account of 2*s.* of rent of one plot of land in the tenure of Reginald ap William, because King Henry VIII, by patent, 26th September, 36 Henry VIII, granted it to John Pope and Anthony Foster, and the heirs and assigns of said John to have and to hold to the use of one William Blount, his heirs and assigns, in free burgage by fealty only, and not in capite for any rents or services. Same in D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N. This rent of 2*s.* was granted, also, to Sir Arthur Darcey, 37 Henry VIII. *See extract.* This second grant, however, may have been made on account of some legal difficulty and for better security.

dent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xxij'do die Marcii anno regni Regis Henr' viij xx'o hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' p'n' cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm' in una solu'e cu' om'ibus consuet' quas tenent' d'ce vill'e reddere debent. R' de xx's de re' i. ten'ti cu' cert' p'cell t're voc' Gardd' y Llitte[1] y p'ke Newyd Gwyrloidd' Vadok' & Yscokeyonne nup' in ten' Hoell Vaughan n'nc in ten' Rob'ti ap Ris p' indent' sigill' convent' sigill' dat' viij'o die Octobr' anno regni R' Henr' viij' hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' p'n' cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix An' t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm' in una soluc'. R' de xiij's iiij'd de re' j. mo'li aquat' voc' the mille of Kagigway[2] sic di' Thome Lloid[3] p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xx'o die Maii anno regni Regis Henr' viij xx'o hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' p'n' cin' usq' ad fine' t'mi iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i t'm' cu' sect' cur' ibm'. R' de xxvj's viij'd de reddu' j ten'ti nup' in ten' Owini[4] ap Morga' cu' quadam p'cell' t'r' quondam in ten' Dyo ap Gitten' Ycoide[5] que quidm' dimittu't nu'c Joh'is Baker p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' x'o die Marcii anno regni Regis Henr' viij xxij'do hend' sibi & assign' suis a die coufeccion' p'n'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mi' iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut' sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc' Mich'is Arch'i t'm' cu' om'ibus consuetud' in dc'a vill' usitat'. R' de xx's de re' j ten'ti voc' Gwyrhawo de Tydder al' Gwyrloid y Hawod cu' quadam p'cell' t'r' voc' Kevey yr Hawode sic di' Joh'i Bedd'o p' indent' sigi'll convent' sigillat' dat' xxij'do die Maii Anno Dni' M'l D xxvj'to hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn' cin' usq' ad fine' t' mini iiij'^{xx} xix An tuc' 'p x' sequen' plenar complend' Reddend' inde ut sup' sol' ad fest' Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i tm' cu' om'ibus consuetud' p' tenent' dce' vill' usitat'. R' de x's iiij'd de Reddu' j tenti' voc' Tidden' Nn'unt y Palys[6] cu' iij croft' voc the berecroft the rownde croft & the buschemedoe in man' D'd Lloid' ap D'd p' indent sigill' convent' sigillat' dat x'o die Julii anno regni R' Henr' viij xv hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn' cin'

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[1] Llytte, B.
[2] Late in tenure of David Vaughan, in the grant. Kagigwey, B.
[3] Lloyd, B. [4] Owyn, B. [5] Ycoyde, B.
[6] Palis, B.

ũsq' ad fine' t'mini iii'^{xx} xix An' tu'c p' x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sci' Michi's Arch'i tm'. R' de xviij's iiij'd de re' ij ten'tor voc' yr Ystum Vcha[1] & Yr istem Issa in man' Lln' ap Meredith p' indent' sigill' convent sigillat' dat' primo die Febr' anno regni Regis Henr' viij xx'o hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn' cin' usq' ad fine' t' mi' iiij'^{xx} xix an' tu'c 'p'x sequen & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fstm' S'ci Michi's Arch'i tm'. Et p'd' Lln' & assign' s' p'd' duo ten'ta' cu' om'ibus domibus & 'p tin' b'n & sufficient' re'pabunt & sustinebunt durant' t'mio' p'd'co. R' de xx's de re' j ten'ti' cu om'ibus s' p'tin' in man' Hugonis Jo'ne ap Ris p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' qu'm quidm' non ostend' sol ad fstm' p'd.[2] R' de xxvj's viij'd de re' diu'sar 'pcell' t' r' in man' Hugonis ap Jeuan Jo'hn Gwyn p' indent sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xx'o die Febr' anno dni mdxix'no hend' sibi & assign suis a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t' mi' iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'c p'x' sequen and plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Michi's Archi' tm' et p'd' Hugo & assign' sui re'pabunt & ex novo edificabunt unu' tentu' sup' 'pcll' t'r p'dce suis p'prijs expenc' R' de xvj's viij'd de re'n iij ten't voc' Dacken ap Githen ap Dyo yr y gilvanche oer nup' in ten' Datkyn ap Gitto modo in man' Jeuan ap Gitto Goze p' indent' sigi'll convent' sigillat' dat' xxj' die Maii an'o Regni Regis Henr' viij' xx'o hen'd sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix' an' t'nc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' S'ci Mich'is Archi' tm' in una soluc' R' de iiij's de re' ij' p'cell' t'r' voc' Klote y Conent & y Sale Newid que nup' fuerunt in ten' Burgensis Vill' de Pole n'nc in ten' Will'mi ap Kidwelled'[3] p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' viij'o die Novembr' anno regni Regis Henr' viij' xxvij'o hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mi' iiij'^{xx} xix' An' t'uc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' reddend' inde an' ut sup'a so'l ad fsm' S'ci Mich'is Archi' tm' R' de xviij's iiij'd de re' j ten'ti voc' p'ny Garrok cum quadm'u p'cell' t'r' voc' y Tailo'r Erion' in mai'bus D'd Vychn'u ap D'd Madok' p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' in vigilia S'ci Mich'is Archi' an'o Dni' m'l d viij'o hen'd sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn'cui' usqz ad fine' t'mi' iiij'xx xix' an' tuc' p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend'.

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[1] Yr Ystum Vcha, omitted in grant, and particulars for grant.

[2] Not in the particulars for grant to Chapman, nor in the grant itself.

[3] Kydwellyder, B.

Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' S'ci Mich'is Archi' tm' R' de iiij's de re' diu's p'cell' t'r' voc' Maise y Wellyn in mai'bus Jo'his ap John p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xx die Januar' anno D'ni mdxxx hend' p'fat' Jo'hi & assign' s' a die confection' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mi iiij'^{xx} xix' an' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde ut sup'a sol' ad fest' annu'c be' Marie Virgi's & S'ci Mich'is Archi' p' equal' porco'es. R' de xx's de re' uni's pastur' voc' y Kyve ygwerloid cu' una p'cell' t'r' in silva ib'm in man' Rogeri ap Jon'[1] Gwyn p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' ij'do die Septembr' anno regni R' Henr' viij xxvij'o hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mi' iiij'^{xx} xix' an' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' S'ci Mich'is Archi' tm' R' de xl's de re' uni's p'ce'll t'r' voc' Dolle ychan Issa in man' Jeuan ap Gitto Dyo p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' vj'to die Marcii anno regni Regis Henr' viij xxv'to hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mini iiij'^{xx} xix' an' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad ffm' Sci' Michi's Arc'hi tm'. R' de xxix's viij'd de redd' ij ten't in man' Jeuan ap Gitto p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xx'o die April' anno dni' miiijciiij'^{xx}v hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn' cin' usqz ad fine' t'mi' iiij'^{xx} xix an' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad t'i'os ib'm' usual'. R' de x's iiij'd de re' diu'sar' p'cell' t'r' voc' Plas Dogen que nup' fuerunt in ten' Meredith ap Jeuan Dyo modo in man' Jeuan ap Gitto ap Dyen p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xvij'o die April' anno dni' m'^{xl} d xxij'o hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn' cin' usq' ad fine' t'mi' iiij'^{xx} xix An' tuc' p' x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sci' Michi's Arch'i tm' in una soluc'oe. R' de xviij's iiij'd de re' j tenti' voc' Penlam & Kitsen cu' vij acr' t'r' jac' sup' Bryn' Blewe sic dimiss' Dd' ap Gitten' Blache p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' ij'do die Decembr' anno dni' m'^{xl} iiijc'iiij'^{xx}ix hend' sibi & assign' s' a die confeccion' p'n'cin' usq' ad fine' t' mi' iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut' sup'a sol' ad fest' Sci' Michi's Archi' tm'. R' de vj's viij'd de re' ij p'cell' t'r' quar' una voc' Llewyen' Ywell'[2] & alt'a p'cell' voc' Kadicus cu' alia p'cell' t'r' scituat' int' d'cas duas p'cell' t'r' sic di' Jeuan Dd' ap Jeuan p' indent' sub sigill' convent' dci' nup' mon' cui' dat'

[1] John, B. [2] Lloy Wien ywell, *grant.*

est xxiij'o die Septembr' anno regni regis Henr' xviij xxvij'o hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mi' iiij'^{xx} xix An tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sci' Michi's Arch'i tm' in una soluc' cu' omib'us alijs consuetud' quas tenent' istius vill' solvere consueverunt. R' de v's iiij'd de Redd'u uni' prati voc' Giwirloid cu' om'ibus suis p'tin' in maib'us Hugonis ap Jeuan Goze p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' xij'o die Febr' anno regni Regis Henr' viij xj'o hend' sibi & assign suis a die confeccion pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mi' iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'c 'p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sc'i Michi's Arch'i t'm' in una soluc' cu' om'ibus consuetud' quos tenent' p'd' vill' sol' tenent'. R' de vj's viij'd de re' j ten'ti' voc' Tene Coid' cu' una Acr' p'pe d'cam' domu' sic di' Owens ap Gr' ap Tudder p' indentur' sigill' convent' sigillat' dat' ix'no die Januar' anno Dni' m^{l}dxxxj hend' sibi & assign' suis a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad fine' t'mi' iiij'^{xx} xix An' tu'c p'x' sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde an' ut sup'a sol' ad fest' Sci' Mici's Arch'i tm' in una soluc' cu' omni'bus alijs cousuetud' p' tenent' d'ce vill' debit'. [1]R' de cvj's viij'd de re' diu'sar' p'cell' t'r cu' p'tin in man' Nich'i Purcer[2] p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' q'm quid'm non ostend' sol' ad duas Anni t'mios videl't ad fest' Annuc' be' Marie Virgi's & Sci' Michi's Archi' p' equal' porco'es R' de vj'd de re' j ten'ti in maib'us Ris Lloid' p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' q'm quid'm non ostend' sol' ad' t' p'd'. R' de xvij's de re' j tenti' in maibus Hugonis ap Madok p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' ut dicit'r sol' ut sup'a. R' de xiij's iiij'd de redd' j tenti cu' p'tin' in mai'bus p'd' Hugonis p' indentur' sigill' convent sigillat' q'mquid'm non ostend' sol' ad t' p'd'. R' de xxvj's viij'd de re' j ten'ti' cu p'tin' in man' Rici' ap Owen p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' q'm quid'm non ostend' sol' ad t' p'd'. R' de vj's viij'd de re'u j tenti' cu' p'tin' in maib'us p'd' Rici p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' q'um quid'm non ostend' sol' ad t' p'd'. R' de ij's[3] de re' j plac' t'r' in ten' Regnald' ap Willm' p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' q'm quid'm non ostend' sol' ad t' p'd'. R' de xx'd de reddu o'im ter' iac' in Campis de Whitefelde in man' Griffith ap David ap Ph'ip[4] p' indent' sigill'

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[1] Not in the particulars for grant to Chapman nor in the grant.
[2] Pursett, B.
[3] Granted to Pope and Foster, 36 Henry VIII. See *supra*.
[4] Phillip, B.

convent' sigillat' q'm quid'm non ostend' sol' ad t' p'dco's. R' de xx's de Reddu unius tenti' cu' p'tin' voc' Tyden Yevron in man' Griffith ap Dd' Lloid p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' q'm quid'm non ostend' sol' ut sup'a. R' de v's de re' dimidietat' Campi voc' Borna Vaure in man' Rob'ti ap Ris ad volunt' dn'i sol' ad t' p'd'. R' de v's de re' alt'ius di' Campi' de Borna Vaure in man' Oweni ap Gri' ap Tuder ad volunt' dni' sol' ad t' p'dcos. R' de xij'd de re' uni's p'cell' t'r' voc' Brown Blewe in man' D'd Vaughan D'd ad volunt' dni' sol' ad t' p'd'. R' de vj'd de redd'u uni' p'cell' t'r' in man' Moricii ap Jon'e ap Jenken' ad volunt' sol' ut sup'a. R' de xx'd de re' alt'ius p'cell' t'r' in man' Meredith ap Lln' ap Tuder ad volunt' sol' ad t' p'd'. R' de xxvj's viij'd de re' Customorior' porcor' ovor' et gallinar' que tenent' dce' vill' an' reddere tenent'a sol' ad ter' p'd'cos. S'ma xxx'li xvj's iiij'd.

Grangia de Talertheg.[1]

R' de iiij'li de red'du Grang' p'd' cu' p'tin' sic di' Jo'hi ap Howell' Vaughan p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' sol' ad fest' Annuc' be' Marie Virg'is & S'ci Mich'is Archi' p' equa'l porco'es. S'ma iiij'li.

Grangia de Penllyn'.[2]

R' de lxvj's viij'd de firm' Grang' p'd' cu' p'tin' sic di' Kydwellider ap Robt' p' indent sigill' convent' sigillat' sol' ad fest' sci' Michis Archi' t'm. S'ma lxvj's viij'd

Rector de Bario.[3]

R' de ix'li de re' decimar' Rector p'd' cu' p'tin' in man'

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[1] This entry is omitted in C, D, and all subsequent rolls. Rents in Cowno and Worthyn (Montgomery), late of the abbey of Llanliggan and monastery of Strathmargel, and the *farm of the manor of Talertheg*, with a rent in Montgomery, late of the monastery of Strathmarghel, were granted to Sir Arthur Darcy in 37 Henry VIII. Particulars for grants—Sir Arthur Darcey, 2nd July, 37 Henry VIII, sec. 3; patent roll, 37 Henry VIII, p. 12, August 23. *See extract.*

[2] Same in C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N. Granted to Hayward and Dixon, 8 Eliz. *See extract.*

[3] Same in C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L; omitted in M and N; but in N another hand has entered as if noting an omission:—Rectoria de Bario; rectoria de Bettus. We do not find any grant of these two rectories in 3, 4, 5, and 6 Philip and Mary. Query, only accidental omission? The Minister's Accounts of Elizabeth at the Land Revenue Office show this. They were not granted out. See memorandum at end of particulars for grant to *Hayward.*

Nichi' Purcell' p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' sol' ad fest' Annuc' be' Marie Virgis & Sci' Michi's Archi' equalr'

Sm'a ix'li

Rector de Bettus.[1]

R' de iiij'li de Reddu' Rector' p'd' cu' p'tin in man' Thome an Jeuan Lloid' p' indent' sigill' convent' sigillat' sol' ad fest' Annnc' be' Marie Virgi's & Sci' Michi's Archi' equalr'

Sm'a iiij'li

Exitus Silve voe' Koid y Menythe.[2]

R' de vj's viij'd p'venient' tm' de pannag' porcor' ib'm qu'm de melle modo in man' Dd' ap Jeuan ad volunt' dni' sol' ad fest' Annuc' be' Marie Virgis & Sci' Michi's Archi' equalr.

Sm'a vj's viij'd

Exitus silvc voc Gollegolle.[3]

R' de x's 'pvenient de pannag' porcor' in dca' silva in man' p' d'ci D'd ap Jeuan ad volunt' dni' sol' ad fest' Annu'c be Marie Virgi's & Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i equalr'. Sm'a x's

Perquis' Cur'.

De aliquo p'ficuo p'venient' de p'quis Cur' ib'm hoc anno mie' hic r' eo q'd null' hmoi' accideb' infra tempus huj' Compi' p' sacrm' dc'i computunt'. Sm' null'.

Sm'a tol'is On'is cu' Arra'giis,

cccxlviij'li xix's

De quibus.

Feod' et vad'.

Idm' comput' in feod' d'ci computunt' collect' redd' & firm' sup'd' p'cipient' liij s iiij'd p' an' sic sibi concess' p' considerac' p' d' videl't in allone' h'moi' feod' p' totu' tempus hui' compi' liij's iiij'd. R' in feod' Humfridi[4] Lloid sen'li cur' om'i t'r' & tent' sup'ad' p'cipient' xxvj's viij'd p' an' sic concess' p' sigillu' convent' dci' nup' Mon' cui' dat' est scd'o die Octobr anno Dni' m'dxxiij'o hend' & tenend' p'dcm' officiu' unacu' feod' p'dc'o p'fat' Humfrid' & assign' suis durant' vita sua videl't in allon'e hmo'i feod xxvi's viij'd. R' in feod' Rob'ti ap Ris[5]

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[1] Similar in C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L; omitted in M, N.

[2] Same, but abbreviated in C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M. Koyde Menythe, C. Koyd Menithe, D. Sold to Chapman, particulars for grants. *See extract.*

[3] Same in C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N. Sold to Chapman, particulars for grant. *See extract.*

[4] Same in C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N.

[5] Same in C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N.

Custod' boscor' p'tin' dc'o nup' Mon' p'cipient' viij's p' An' sic sibi concess' p' sigillu' convent' dci' nup' Mon' gerent' dat' viij'o die Octobr' Anno Dni' m'dxxviij'o hend' p'd' feod' p'fat' Rob'to p' se vel deputat' s' a die confeccion' pn'cin' usq' ad t'minu' vite ipi'us Rob'ti sol' ad festu' Sci' Mich'is Arch'i tm' in una soluc' vide'lt in all'one h'mo'i feod' p' totu' tempus huj'r compi' viij's. R' in stipend' clico'r audit' scribent' hunc compm' ad ij's p' An' p'ut cli'cis Audit' Dni' Regis Ducat' s' Lancastr' alloc' consuet's in sin'glis compi's ministr ibm' vide'lt in allo'ne hm'oi stipend' scdm' forma' & effect' Act' P'liament' sup'ius in capite recitat' ij's. Sm'a iiij'li x's.

Defect' cu' Alloc' Redd'.

Et[1] in defect' Redd' j mo'li aquatic' sup'ius on' cu' t'r' domi' cal' ad xx's p' An' eo qd' jacuit vacuu' et inoccupat' p' totu' tempus huj' compi' p' sacr'um p'd' computn'ut et null' p'dcm' Molend' infra idm' tempus conducere voluit'. Et sic in defect' Redd' xx's. Et[3] in All'oc Redd' uni' p'ci sup'ius on' cu' t'r' domi'cal' ad xxx's p' An' eo qd' reman' in man' dni' Regis p' feris ib'm' depascend' p' tempus p' dcm'. Et sic in Alloc' Redd' xxx's. Sm'a l's.

Libac' den' oru'.

Et in den' ijs liba't' Will'mo Stumpe p'ticuler' Rec' Dni' Regis ib'm' p' man' p'd' computunt' de exit' officii sui huj Anni ad duas vices ut patet p' duas bill' man' dci' Recept' Assign' ac int' memor' huj's officii Reman'. Sm'a lx'li viij's ij'd.

Sm'a Allocat' et libat' p'd' lxvij'li viij's ijd.

Et deb't cciiij'[xx] j'li x's x'd. De quibus alloc'a ei lxvj's viij'd p' tn't' den' ijs nimis grave on'at' sup'ius int' Arr' p' pl'itis et p'quis' cur' tentar' in anno xxxij'do Regis Henr' viij'vi. Tamen dn's Powys p'stitit Sacr'um. Cora' Cancell' et Consilio cur augmen' revene' coron' dni' Regis qd' nullu' tale p'ficiuu' accidebat in p'dc'o An'o. Ideo hic exon'at'a p' mandat' cancellar' et consilij cur' p'd' ut sup'a. Et deb't cclxxviij'li iiij's ij'd.

Sup'a.

Diu'sos tenent' in villa de Trahelig p' tn't' den'ijs p' ipo's Dn'o Regi debit' ad fest' Sci' Mich'is Arch' Anno Regni Regis Henr' viij xxxij'do p' redd' et firm' in villa de Trahelig'

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[1] Same in C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L; omitted in M, N. [2] Et—xxx.

[3] In the place of this C has—Et in consitu def' exit uni' silve voc' Koydmenyth supi' on' at' in tit'lo exit silve ad vj's viij'd p' an'm nup' in tenur D'd ap Jeuan Caus' p'd' sicq' in def' red'd vj's viii'd; D has a similar entry, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, omits it.

p'd' & adhuc insolut' vid'elt de arr' suis aretro existen' p' p'dc'o anno ix'li iij's vj'd.

Diu'sos tenent' in villa de Tere Menyth p' tn't' den' p' ip'os Dn'o Regi debit' ad p'd' fest' Sci' Mich'is Arch'i in dco' An'o xxxij'do p' redd' et firm' in villa de Tere Menyth p'd' & adhuc insolut' vid'elt de arr' eor' aretro existen' p' p'dco Anno.

xxx'li xvj's iiij'd.

Joh'em ap Howell Vychan firm' Grang' de Talertheg sup'ius on' ad iiijli p' An' vz de Arreragijs s' aretro existen' p' p'dc'o Anno xxxij'o. iii'li.

Kidwellidar ap Rob't firm' Grang' de Penllyn' sup'ius on' ad lxvj's viij'd p' An' videl't de Arr' suis aretro existen' p' p'dc'o An'o xxxij'do. lxvj's viij'd.

Nich'm Pursell firm' rector de Berio sup'ius on' ad ix'li p'. An' vz de Arr' suis aretro existen' t'm' p' an'o xxxij'do q'm p' an'o xxviij'o xxix'vo xxx'mo et xxxj'mo. xlv'li.

Thoma' ap Jeuan Lloid firm' rector' de Bettus supius on' ad iiij'li p' an' videl't de Arr'agijs suis aretro existen' p' p'd'co. Anno xxxij'do. iiij'li.

D'd ap Jeuan firm' duaru' Silvaru' voc' Gollegoll et Gode Menythe. sup'ius on' ad xvj's viij'd p' An' vz de arr' s' aretro existen' t'um p' an'o xxxij'do q'm p' iiij'or An' p'ceden'.

iiij'li iij's iiij'd.

Dn'm Powys p' t'nt' den'ijs p' ipm' recept' de redd' et firm' sup'a dict' t'm in anno xxxj'mo Regis Henr' viij'vi q'm in annis xxviij'o xxix'no et xxx'mo et adhuc insolut' videl't de Arr' suis aretro existen' p' p'd annis.

clxxvij'li xiiij's iiij'd.

Ip'm comput'unt de p'prijs Arr' suis hoc anno. N'l.

Ex'd per nos

THO. POPE.

F. BACON.

Since the foregoing has been in type we have been favoured with the following notes, which we gladly take the opportunity of printing.

David ap Owen, Abbot of Ystrad Marchell, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph.

The recumbent effigy of a bishop in his vestments, which stands against the pillar in the north-west corner of the south transept, has generally been assigned to Bishop David ap Owen, 1503 to 1513, the rebuilder of

the palace, and previous to his elevation to the see, Abbot of Ystrad Marchell. The "Ichnography of the cathedral church of St. Asaph", prefixed to the original edition of Browne Willis's survey of the cathedral church of St. Asaph (London, 1720) shows it as standing on the south of the communion table, and it is therein marked "Bishop David Owen's monument." Browne Willis (in p. 12) says, "On the south side of the high altar lies a bishop in his episcopal habit, being the oldest tomb in the church . . . whose this monument is we have no certain authority, but it is presumed it was erected in memory of Bishop David Owen."

In his will Bishop David ap Owen directs his body to be buried on the north side of the altar.

On this evidence it was determined to have the illustration of this monumental effigy lithographed, as probably the only memorial extant of one who was an abbot of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell. We should, however, state that by some the effigy is considered of an earlier date. It has been assigned by the anonymous writer of Murray's *Hand Book of North Wales* to the time of Edward I, 1272 to 1307, and by a higher authority, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., to the middle of the fourteenth century, to Bishop John Trefor, 1347, or Bishop Llewelyn ap Madoc, 1357. I incline to the opinion that if it be not the effigy of Anian II, the rebuilder of the cathedral after its destruction by the soldiers of Edward I, it is that of his successor Llewelyn ap Ynyr (Leoline de Bromfield), who re-arranged the services, and did so much for its general improvement 1293-1314. Its position in 1645, as appears from the *Diary of Richard Symonds*, was near the north east angle of the choir; "upon the flore, near the north wall, at the east end of the quire, lyes the statue of a bishop cut in stone ; an arch over his head, a foot above the ground, with mitre and crozier".

During some alterations in 1780, it is mentioned by Browne Willis as "rediscovered and removed from the south side of the high altar to one of the pillars in the

broad aisle", by which we are probably to understand its present position. The following full description of it by such an authority in these matters as Mr. Bloxam, cannot fail to be interesting.

"The Bishop is represented as attired in the *toga talaris*, the ancient cassock, and vested as follows:—On his head is worn the *Mitre*, the face is close shaven, round the neck is the *Amice*, over the cassock is worn the *Alb*, over which is the *Stole*, the pendant extremities of which are visible; over the stole is worn the *Tunic* or *Dalmatic*, which of the two is not very plainly apparent; over this is the *Chesible*, the most important of all the vestments, and without which the most sacred office of the Church could not be performed. The feet of the effigy rest against a dog, the hands and portions of the arms are gone, as is also the head of the *Pastoral Staff*. The shaft of the Pastoral Staff is covered with the veil, and it appears to have been held in the left hand. The *Maniple* depends from the left arm. The right hand appears to have been upheld in act of benediction; above the head is an ogee-shaped canopy, trefoiled within and crocketted externally, and on either side is an angel holding a censor or thurible. The effigy is sculptured in high relief."

However, upon the high authority of Browne Willis, it has been deemed allowable to adorn the pages of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* with this effigy, and to treat it, as he did, as the monument of David ap Owen, Abbot of Ystrad Marchell, who, after being subsequently Abbot of Conway, was promoted to the see of St. Asaph. D. R. T.

Monachi de Mochraiadr.

In the *Montgomeryshire Collections* for 1872, p. 109 et seq., Mr. H. W. Lloyd has very satisfactorily identified the boundaries of the lands sold by Modoc Hethgam to the monks of Ystrad Marchell. Almost adjoining these lands, and others purchased from Elise ap Madoc, or granted by him, in 1183 to the same religious establishment, is a place now called *Bochraiadr*, which appears to answer in all particulars to the *Mochraiadr* at which in early times there was a subject cell of that same house.

In an *Extent of Merionethshire*, transcribed by Mr. Morris C. Jones, the Secretary of the Powys-land Club, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1867, p. 189, we read under the Commote of Penllyn:

"Decasus quia Rex remisit per cartas suas. De monachis de Mochrader pro procuratione quam facere solebant principi per j noctem vj li. De eisdem duo pullani de meliori equitio suo pretii xl.s pretium pullani xxs.

and in a foot-note it is further stated that the "Monks of Ystrad Marchell had a grant of land from Prince Gwenwynwyn in Mochraidre".[1] Add to this that Bochraiadr stands in the course of the road from Bala to Festiniog and Yspytty respectively, and we see a special reason for the condition that "a night's lodging should be provided for the Prince" on his journeys across these wild and barren mountains, as well as some ground for an old tradition which stated there had once been on the heights of the Arenig a sort of Mont St. Bernard for the accommodation of travellers across those wild regions. Again, in the condition that "two colts of their superior breed" should form a portion of their annual payments, we trace the connection of this cell with the mother establishment and that famous breed of horses which Robert de Belesme is said to have introduced into Montgomeryshire about the year 1100.

At the dissolution, all these lands were held under a lease by Robert ap Rhys of Yspytty, chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey, in the hands of whose descendant, Mr. Price of Rhiwlas, they for the most part remain. Putting these different points together, it may, I think, not unreasonably be concluded from them that the "Monachi de Mochrader" formed a subject cell of Ystrad Marchell, situated at the place now called Bochraiadr in one of the many wild passes of Penllyn in Merionethshire.

D. R. T.

[1] "Mochraidre" is mentioned in the charter of Wennunwen, which is set out in the inspeximus charter of Henry VI (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 309).—M. C. J.

Remains lately discovered of the Abbey Church.

In the month of August, 1873, whilst the barn of the Bank Farm, Pool Quay, was being taken down, a considerable number of carved and dressed stones were found built in one of the walls with the common stone of the district. The Bank Farm belongs to the Earl of Powis and is occupied by Mr. Edward Jones, and is situated on the turnpike road leading from Welshpool to Oswestry, about a mile from the site of Ystrad Marchell (Strata Marcella) Abbey. There is every reason to believe that these stones were removed from the Abbey and formed part of the Abbey Church, which, as they clearly testify, must have been a Gothic building of the early English style. All the carved and moulded stones have been laid on one side by Mr. Hand, by his lordship's directions, to be sketched and reported upon by a gentleman well competent to the task, and it is hoped at some future time the result will be communicated in the pages of the Montgomeryshire Collections. The stones, some seventy or eighty in number, and of various forms, are well worthy of inspection by members of the club and others interested in archæology.

HISTORIC SPOTS.

No. III.

Dolforwyn.

Among the historic spots of Montgomeryshire, the Castle of Dolforwyn, or Dorforwyn, occupies a distinguished place. It is celebrated in the annals of remote antiquity as a bulwark of Cambrian independence, and is still associated with the traditions of legendary lore, as "the Castle of the Virgin's Meadow". The songs of bards have often resounded in its halls, and national poets have illustrated the locality in immortal verse.

The site of the castle is imposing, and its ruins, although scanty, impress the beholder with a sense of its former importance.

> "The days of old, though time has reft
> The dazzling splendour which they cast,
> Yet many a remnant still is left
> To shadow forth the past.
> The warlike deed, the classic page,
> The lyric torrent, strong and free,
> Are lingering o'er the gloom of age,
> Like moonlight on the sea."

About half a mile on the Newtown side of Abermule, and on the north side of the river Severn, upon the summit of a lofty cone-shaped hill of abrupt ascent, the ruins of the castle are still visible. From the fragments of a tower, and other scanty remains, it appears to have been constructed out of the thinly laminated slate of the country, like Castell Dinas Bran. On the accessible sides of the hill deep trenches are cut through the rock for defensive purposes. Different dates are assigned

for the building of the castle. Evans in his *Dissertatio de Bardis* says, that it was erected by Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys by inheritance, who acquired the kingdoms of North and South Wales, and became founder of the third royal tribe of Wales. He is supposed to have been assisted by the Saxon King Edward the Confessor, in acquiring the sovereignty of Gwynedd, and after a predatory expedition in Herefordshire, A.D. 1067, he, and his brave brother Rhiwallon were attacked by Maredudd and Ithel, the sons of Prince Gruffyd ap Llewelyn, who appeared at the head of a formidable army to regain, if possible, the realm of their father.[1] The rival forces met at Mechain in Powys, and after an arduous conflict, in which leaders on both sides, Rhiwallon and Ithel, were slain, the troops of Maredudd were defeated and dispersed, and the youthful chieftain fled to a mountain recess, of which the passes were so closely watched by the pursuers, that the vanquished Prince miserably perished of cold and hunger. Bleddyn ap Cynfyn became the sole and undisputed sovereign of Wales. He was a man of peaceful inclinations, and amiable manners, and deeply concerned for the welfare and prosperity of his subjects. He is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his country for certain beneficial modifications, which he effected in the laws of Howel Dha, by altering the quantities of land assigned to coheirs in the division of a kinsman's estate. It is highly probable, that, anticipating ere long a collision between his subjects and the recent invaders of Britain, he erected about A.D. 1069 the strong castle of Dolforwyn, in the hope of stemming the surging waves of Norman aggression.

Dugdale, however, places the erection of the castle of Dolforwyn at a much later date, stating it was built by Davydd ap Llewelyn about the year 1242. The fortress was quadrangular, about 50 yards long and 25 wide, and strengthened with bastions at the angles. Some portions of the walls are yet standing, and are nearly

[1] *History of Wales.* By Jane Williams, p. 182.

four feet in thickness, and if the debris, which has accumulated in the moat, which partly surrounds it, were cleared away, probably some interesting discoveries might be made. In the valley below, and quite within range, is the Meadow of the Virgin, supposed to allude to the legendary story of Sabrina. The story is told in all sorts of ways. Ours is, that Sabrina was the daughter of Locrine, King of Britain. That worthy became enamoured of Estrildis, one of three matchless maidens he had made captive, after defeating the King of the Huns, to whom they belonged. Even in that rough and ready age Locrine was obliged to resort to the plan so successfully adopted centuries later by Henry the Eighth, before he could obtain possession of the maiden's charms; so without much compunction he put away Gwendolen, his lawful spouse, and took to his bosom Estrildis. Sabrina was the result. But the course of love, whether true or not, does not run smooth; Locrine died, and Gwendolen reigned in his stead. Then came the opportunity for revenge. Estrildis, and her daughter, took refuge at Dolforwyn, whither the Queen followed, and had them both drowned in the river Hafren flowing before the house, which from that day was called Sabrina, until the name was corrupted into Severn. As though to increase the illusion of the tale, a jutting rock in the bed of the Severn appears to suggest the memorable spot, from which the ill-fated virgin was consigned to the deep waters of the eddying stream.

Sabrina became a Water Baby, and for many years seems to have really been a very useful maiden in the district, for it is said, and was believed, that she roamed on the fertile meadows along the river banks every evening, healing the mischiefs caused to the earth by those troublesome spirits that dealt in elfish magic. She also protected damsels in distress, and delivered from positions of peril her fellow virgins, among whom, according to Milton, was Lady Alice Egerton, daughter of the Earl of Bridgwater, the enthralled Lady of Comus, whom Sabrina liberated, having thus accosted :

"Brightest lady, look on me,
Thus I sprinkle on thy breast
Drops, that from my fountain pure
I have kept of precious cure;
Thrice upon thy finger's tip,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip."

Drayton, in the sixth song of his Poly-Olbion, narrates the pitiful tale of the drowning of Sabrina and her mother; and Dyer points out the Maiden's Meadow, as emphatically the spot, where the truculent deed was perpetrated.

"From Wrekin's brow to rocky Dolforwyn,
Sabrina's early haunt, ere yet she fled
The search of Gwendolen, her stepdame proved,
With envious hate enraged."

Fletcher, too, in a mournful dirge deplores the hard fate of the Virgin Sabrina, which has become an attractive theme for mythical tales of the poets.

The circumstances and date of the downfall of Dolforwyn are recorded. Llewelyn ap Griffith had renewed his forays along the marches, and Edward I summoned the whole force of England to Worcester, June 1277, and divided it into three parts. A corps under the Earl of Lincoln and Roger Mortimer besieged, reduced, and destroyed Dolforwyn Castle. (*Pearson's History of England*, vol. i, 321.)

The fortresses of Montgomeryshire have fallen before the casualties of events, and the ravages of time; and the haze of uncertainty broods over the date and the exploits of the Castell Dolforwyn. But the antiquated ruins continue memorials of a dynasty long passed away; the charm of Nature lingers unimpaired by the lapse of ages, and the Severn flows onward in its winding course as calmly in the peaceful reign of Queen Victoria, as when the stalwart sons of Powys-land, confident in their valour, and proud of their national liberties, rallied round their native chieftains within the massive walls of "the Castle of the Virgin's Meadow."

The present proprietor of the dismantled fort is the Reverend John Lloyd, who purchased the romantic locality from the Earl of Powis, and has built a mansion in the neighbourhood. G. S.

HISTORY OF
THE PARISH OF LLANWDDYN.

By the Rev. THOMAS HENRY EVANS, the Vicar.

I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES AND DESCRIPTION.

1. *Name of the Parish with its derivation.*—The name is composed of the generic word Llan prefixed to that of Wddyn. This is an instance of a very common occurrence in the names of villages in Wales, and on the borders of England. We are told that there are no less than five hundred names within the British Isles compounded with this word. Its meaning is a *clean*, *pretty*, and *lovely* spot, appropriated to some particular use, either surrounded with walls, or hedged in by trees; for instance, *Per-llan* (Orchard), *Gwin-llan* (Vineyard), and taken in Wales typically for the Church, hence the Churchyard is called *Mynwent-y-Llan*; but we find it rather a generic than a specific term. This word is probably of the same meaning as the Irish word *Kil*[1] in Kilkenny in Ireland, Cilcennin and Ciliauaeron in Wales, for in all the words that have the term Kil prefixed, the Welsh word Llan is omitted. This appellation is not altogether inappropriate and cannot be offensive to any one, for we know that the churches in modern Wales have invariably been built in the loveliest spots to be found. The church built, the term Llan would be prefixed, it may be to the name of one of the saints, or the one that built the edifice, or occasionally to the name of a well-

[1] *Vide Arch. Camb.*, 1850, p. 17.

known river, or any other thing famous or prominent in the neighbourhood; for instance, Llan-Dewi (St. David's Church), Llan-Daniel-fab, Llan-Daf, Llan-aber, and Llan-uwchllyn,—hence our explanation of Llanwddyn, meaning the Church of Wddyn. Wddyn, according to tradition, was an anchorite or holy recluse, living in seclusion and retirement from the world for his soul's health in a cell among the rocks near this place, sometime during the sixth century; for Llwybr-wddyn (Wddyn's path) whence he went to visit St. Monacella, whose cell was at Pennant Melangell (St. Monacella) on the other side of the mountain, five miles distant, is still known and pointed out by the old inhabitants. St. Monacella lived in the sixth century (Rees's *Welsh Saints*, p. 269). There is another version of the tradition, describing him as a giant, great in stature and of fabulous strength. But this latter version might have originated from a secondary meaning given to the word "Cawr" (giant) in Wales, for it has been applied to an individual that excelled and distinguished himself in any pursuit, whether intellectually or physically.

2. *Position and boundaries of the parish with its divisions.*—In the ancient division of Wales this parish formed a portion of the barony of Powys, or the lordship of Uwchrhaiadr in Powys Wenwynwyn, Cwmmwd Mechain yn Mochnant,[1] and in modern times it is in the upper division of the hundred of Llanfyllin in the county of Montgomery, being twelve miles (W. by N.) from the town of Llanfyllin, and about the same

[1] In the ancient division of Wales, made in the time of Prince Llewelyn (Llewelyn ap Gruff.), Powys Wenwynwyn contained the following hundreds and commotes:—

HUNDREDS.		COMMOTES.
1. Vyrnwy, comprising		Mochnant uwch Rhaiadyr, Mechain Iscoed, and Llanerch Hudol.
2. Ystrad	„	Deuddwr, Gorddwr Isaf, and Ystrad Marchell.
3. Llyswynav	„	Caer Einion, and Mechain Uwch Coed.
4. Cedewain	„	Cynan, Cyveiliog, and Mawddwy.

Myf. Arch., p. 736.

distance (S.E.) from Bala, Merionethshire. The parish is partly within its own manor, called the "Manor of St. John,"[1] and ecclesiastically it is within the diocese of St. Asaph, the Archdeaconry of Montgomery, and the Rural Deanery of Llanfyllin.

The boundaries, at the present day, are the following parishes:—North, Llanfor; north-west, Llanuwchllyn ;[2] and west, Llan-y-mawddwy, all in the county of Merioneth ; south-west, the ecclesiastical parish of Garthbeibio ; south, Llangadfan ; south-east, Llanrhaiadr, and Llanfihangel ; east, Hirnant ; and north and north-east, Pennant Melangell. The latter has one of its townships called Dyffrwyd or Dwyffrwd, running quite into the heart of our parish, separating Marchnad and Tre'r llan, two of its townships ; its boundary, as also the north-eastern side of the parish of Pennant is set forth in the Parish Register of Pennant as follows,—

"May 23rd, 1723. Memorandum that upon the day and year above written, the mears and boundaries between the parish of Llanwothyn and Pennant were walked and inspected by the persons hereunder named, and by the direction of Thomas David Humphrey of Pennant, David Ellis and Robert John Cadwalader of Llanwothyn, found as followeth : Imprimis begun at Nant-y-noddfa, and from thence to Croes-y-Garreg, from thence to Ochr Nant-y-Baedd, from thence to Blaen-y-rhydhecochion, from thence to Brynyfedw, from thence to Ffynon oddiar, Llidiart Ieutun, from thence to a Mear Stone in Rhos Wen, from thence to Nantysbytty, from thence to the river Fernyw in straight line. The persons present in company; John Jones, Vicar of Pennant, Morris Evans, Clerk

[1] The Earl of Powis is Lord of the "Manor of St. John." Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart, M.P., and Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M.P., claim manorial rights over an ancient traditional manor carved out of the others, and called "Ffridd wyth Afon."

[2] It appears from old maps, showing the manorial rights of the Earl of Powis, that the parish of Llangower formerly abutted on Llanwddyn in or near Moel Cerrig Geifr, but it does not so abut in the present day, nor for the last sixty years, when there was a lawsuit to settle the boundaries of these and other parishes in Merionethshire, and the verdict was given against Llanwddyn.

of Llanwddyn, Robert Evans, John Rhydderch, George Burredge, Evan Roberts, Cadwaladr Roberts, John Evans, Thomas David, Griffith David, Robert Rowland, Thomas Robert, David Edward, David Robert.

3. The area of the parish is 19,500 statute acres, divided into five townships, Tre'llan, Ysbytty, Rhiwargor, Marchnad, and Garthbwlch,—and the acreage as given in the Tithe Award is divided thus :

1,000	Acres of	cultivated land subject to Tithe.
4,500	„	Meadow and pasture.
400	„	Woodland.
13,600	„	Common land subject to Tithe.
19,500		

The whole quantity of land rated to the poor at the present time, and in the year 1831, together with the gross rental and rateable value of each township in the years 1873 and 1331, is shown in the following table :—

Township of	Estimated extent. a.	r.	p.	1873. Gross rental. £	s.	d	1873. Rateable value. £	s.	d.	1831. Gross rental. £	s.	d.	1831. Rateable value. £	s.	d.
Rhiwargor ...	2405	2	6	696	0	0	627	15	0	698	0	0	232	13	4
Marchnad ...	793	1	24	382	5	0	294	5	0	297	5	0	99	1	8
Tre 'r llan ...	432	0	26	519	5	0	440	17	0	320	0	0	106	13	4
Ysbytty ...	1736	0	21	407	0	0	367	7	0	424	15	0	141	11	8
Garthbwlch ...	684	2	32	263	15	0	236	2	0	217	0	0	72	6	8
Total	6057	3	29	2268	5	0	1966	6	0	1957	0	0	652	6	8

The following list of farms is extracted from the Valuation and Rate books 1873, with their estimated extent, gross rental, and rateable value; their owners' names and the present occupiers. Columns 6 and 7 show the rateable value of such farms in the years 1824 and 1831.

Names of Farms.	Owner.	Estimated extent.	Gross rental.	Rateable value.	Rateable val. 1824.	Rateable val. 1831.	Present occupiers.
		A. R. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Township of Rhiwargor.							
Rhiwargor	Sir E. Buckley, Bt.	405 3 0	160 0 0	144 0 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	Thomas Jones
Galltforgan	Ditto	360 3 6	70 0 0	63 0 0	13 0 0	19 0 0	Mary Erasmus
Gadfa	Ditto	193 1 23	50 0 0	45 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	W. Williams and Ed. Davies.
Cwm Eunant	Ditto	213 1 18	28 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	8 6 8	Richard Pugh
Eunant	Ditto	743 0 32	120 0 0	108 0 0	28 0 0	39 0 0	Ellis Edwards
Heol y ffridd	Ditto	139 1 8	60 0 0	54 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	Edward Hughes
Tymawr	Ditto	117 2 7	60 0 0	54 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	Evan Richards
Garneddwen	Mary Erasmus	92 1 31	60 0 0	54 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	Mary Erasmus
Ffinnant	Ditto	24 1 0	30 0 0	27 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	Edward Davies
Llechwedd	Ditto	54 2 39	40 0 0	36 0 0	9 0 0	9 6 8	John Roberts
Cedig (part of)	Sir W. W. Wynn	60 3 2	18 0 0	17 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	David Davies
Township of Marchnad.							
Abermarchnant	Sir W. W. Wynn	211 3 32	68 0 0	61 4 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	John Lloyd
Cynon isaf	T. Gill	170 3 24	100 0 0	90 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	John Gittins
Hendre (part of)	Ditto	11 3 24	4 10 0	4 7 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	Evan Hughes
Nant llachar	Sir W. W. Wynn	43 1 3	20 0 0	18 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	Thomas Jones
Dafarnewydd	Ditto	7 2 14	6 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Thos. Williams
Gwreiddie	Ditto	203 1 1	52 0 0	46 16 0	9 0 0	13 0 0	C. and H. Lloyd
Nant Einion	Ditto	26 2 35	13 0 0	11 14 0	4 0 0	3 6 8	Elizabeth Owens
Tycerrig (part of)	Ditto	3 1 32	1 10 0	1 9 3	0 15 0	1 0 0	M. Roberts
Brynfedwen	Ditto	47 1 18	25 0 0	22 10 0	7 0 0	6 13 4	Griffith Evans
Glanrhyd	Ditto	42 2 8	22 0 0	19 16 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	W. Williams
Waen	Ditto	5 1 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	Evan Jones
Tanyffordd	Ditto	1 0 0	2 5 0	1 16 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	R. Hughes
Waenfach	Ditto	1 1 32	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	R. Hughes
Glasgwn	Ditto	15 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	Edward Thomas
Tanyfron	Ditto	4 3 0	3 10 0	2 16 0	1 0 0	0 13 4	John Evans
Cynonucha (part of)	T. V. Preston	2 2 3	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 6 8	R. V. Jones

Names of Farms.	Owner.	Estimated extent.	Gross rental.	Rateable value.	Rateable value in 1824.	Rateable value in 1831.	Present occupiers.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Township of Garth Bwlch.							
Bryncowny	T. Storey	277 2 0	80 0 0	72 0 0	11 13 4	20 13 4	Evan Evans
Tanycaeau	Ditto	109 0 27	40 0 0	36 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	Cath. Williams
Glanrhyd Lymbwrch	Ditto	26 0 7	18 0 0	16 4 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	John Williams
Penybont	Ditto	3 3 29	4 0 0	3 4 0	0 12 0	0 13 4	Evan Evans
Factory	Ditto	3 1 10	6 0 0	5 2 0	1 0 0	1 3 4	Evan Edwards
Tynddol	Ditto	3 1 12	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Thomas Jones
Garris	Sir W. W. Wynn	95 3 30	40 0 0	36 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	Ellis Davies
Tynewydd	R. Davies	51 1 11	30 0 0	27 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 0	T. Humphreys
Grwnoer	— Owens	115 3 26	39 10 0	35 11 0	3 0 0	9 10 0	T. Jervis
Township of Ysbytty.							
Penisa 'r Cwm	Earl Powis	456 1 4	84 0 0	75 12 0	11 0 0	28 6 8	Edward Gittins
Bryn Adda	Ditto	112 3 2	36 0 0	32 8 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	Thomas Gittins
Maesycarneddau	Ditto	249 0 10	42 0 0	37 16 0	13 0 0	15 13 4	Elizabeth Jones
Lluestwen	Ditto	41 0 11	25 0 0	22 10 0	5 0 0	8 6 8	Ellis Edwards
Llwynyrhiw	Ditto	109 1 29	28 0 0	25 4 0	8 0 0	9 6 8	Ellis Edwards
Ty 'n y Coed	Ditto	159 3 0	24 0 0	20 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	John Davies
Llechwedd-du	Ditto	177 1 15	44 0 0	39 12 0	10 0 0	13 6 8	David Morgans
Lletty 'r Eos	Ditto	143 2 15	39 0 0	35 2 0	15 0 0	11 6 8	Rowland Evans
Bryn Melyn	Ditto	103 3 6	27 0 0	24 6 0	8 0 0	8 6 8	John Richards
Glyndu	Ditto	161 1 1	44 0 0	38 12 0	15 0 0	16 16 0	Watkin Gittins
Bryngrygog	Ditto	—	2 6 0	3 4 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	Ellen Vaughan
Bryngwyn	Ditto	—	3 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Thomas Davies
Cynonucha (part of)	T. V. Preston	21 3 8	14 0 0	13 10 0	5 0 0	4 6 8	R. V. Jones
Township of Tre 'r llan.							
Frongoch	The Vicar	73 1 29	42 10 0	38 5 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	John Davies
Tyucha and Mill	Earl of Powis	321 1 2	150 0 0	135 0 0	35 0 0	48 6 8	Ellis & T. Ellis
Ty 'n y llan (Powys Arms)	Ditto	37 1 25	35 0 0	31 10 0	7 0 0	11 10 0	David Pugh

In the old assessments of 1824 and 1831 there are no less than thirty small tenements rated to the poor, and varying from £1 to £11, which do not appear in the rate-book of late years, but have been merged or included in the several occupations now in the rate-book by changing occupiers or owners. The total rateable value of the parish in the year 1824 was only £580, in the year 1831, £652 6s. 8d.; last year and this it has been increased to £1966 6s. 0d. which is more by £9 6s. 0d. than the gross rental of the whole parish in the year 1831.

In an old vestry book kept by the clerk in the parish church about the commencement of the present century, three very curious tables appear, for the computing of the rates payable on the several townships within the parishes. Table No. 1, showing from one farthing to one shilling in the pound how much the rate comes to throughout the year. No. 2, for the Rhiwargor, Marchnad, and Garthbwlch. No. 3, for Tre'rllan and Ysbytty otherwise called Ysbytty and Cowny. The latter name, that of Cowny, is often quoted in the old registers as being a separate township from Ysbytty, and we can only account for it thus, that possibly as the farms and tenements in the immediate neighbourhood of St. John's Hill, upon which the old Hospitium once stood, which, doubtless, is the origin of the name of that township, are on this side of the hill and in the vale of Llanwddyn, while the other farms that are called Cowny township are on the other side of the hill, and in the little valley of the Cowny river.

4. *Scenery.*—We cannot describe the scenery in better language than it has been done by the pen of an able writer who lately visited this parish.[1] "At Abermarchnant the vale has the character of a pass, and is very contracted, in some places not more than a couple of chains length across, the hills on either side are pretty and well wooded. Near Cynonisaf it expands

[1] Mr. T. W. Hancock, Llanrhaiadr.

where a broad flat opens to view, which is bounded by the mountains of Eunant and Rhiwargor. The average width of the vale may be about three-quarters of a mile, and its extent about six miles. The flatness from the village to Eunant, to an eye untrained in observing natural beauties, would be uninteresting, on account of the morass like nature of the ground, which is also broken up by many channels. But the tourist will be more than compensated when he enters the inlet of Rhiwargor, for here the scenery is at once changed as if by a magician's wand, and he is in the midst of scenery grand in point of colour, boldness, and breadth, and picturesque by its roughness and contrast of foliage and rock, cascade, etc. The scenery is unquestionably good, partaking fully of the character of the famed scenery of Bettwsycoed in Carnarvonshire, and the district can (without being challenged) properly be called the Bettwsycoed of Montgomeryshire. The cascade of *Rhydy-meinciau* on the river Iddew-fawr and Iddew-fach, seen in the opening as approaching Rhiwargor mansion, is notable, as are also 'Nant-llwynyn,' and 'Ceunant Moel Nant,' two cascades observable flowing down like a chain of pearls. The beautiful veins of quartz, like string-courses, are remarkable in Allty-gribin." The scenery is not entirely confined to the upper end of the parish, for in standing on the north-east of St. John's Hill and looking north, we find the beautiful little valley of Cedig, with all its variety of objects, spread before us, the hills on each side covered over with heather, and divided into kind of semicircles by the green dingles and all the bright rivulets that pass along them, and nowhere can the eye be tired with sameness.

5. *Geology.*—The soil within the vale or the flat for the most part is argillous, while on the side there is a good depth of free working soil resting on a gravelly substratum. The general depth of the upper soil in the vale is about two feet, while the floor is wholly alluvial. About one-third of the vale is kept under water for the

winter months for want of proper drainage, and is thereby rendered useless for all agricultural purposes, growing nothing but rushes and masses of alder groves. One cannot but hope that this large tract of level land, which, if properly drained, might be made the most fertile and picturesque in this part of the country, will, ere long, receive the attention of the owners, the Earl of Powis, and Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M.P. The strata underlying the soil of the parish embrace both the upper and lower Silurian developments. "That part of the basin whereon lie Ysbytty and Rhiwargor townships, rests on the upper Silurian in its character of Denbighshire grit, having a marginal bed between it and the lower Silurian, of Wenlock shale and Faranon or pale shale, which occupy the south side of the valley along the slope as far as Heoly-ffridd, when it may be again seen on the north side of the lands of Ffinnant, Tymawr, and Llechwedd, and occupying the whole slope along the western side of the Cedig river. On the lands of Bryngwyn and Lletty'r Eos a fault may be seen, having the direction or bearing of east by north. The townships Garthbwlch and Tre'rllan rest in the lower Silurian strata, across which on the lands of Bryn Melyn to the east of the farm house it is crossed by a narrow bed of Bala limestone, running in a northerly direction across the valley. On Cynonisa hill are beds of felspathic ash, broken by a fault of about half a mile in extent above Cynon farm in a south east direction. In the lower part of the township of Marchnad, west of the township road and nearly parallel therewith, is a narrow bed of Bala limestone situate on the lands of Aber-Marchnant and Gwreiddie. A fault somewhat more than a mile in extent, runs across Bryngwyn-bach and the Cedig stream up to the public road a little above Pwllybrwyn."

From time to time several attempts have been made to discover lead ore on Cynonisa mountain, above Llettyr 'Eos and Llwynyrhiw, but with no degree of success. At the former works an enormous quantity of

sulphur is found all over the lode, running in veins of two or three inches thick up to the surface. Probably if a scientific miner examined these works and made a general survey of the neighbouring rocks, the contents of the lode might be partly ascertained at proper depths of the workings, but hitherto it has been left in the hands of non-capitalists, and therefore has never been brought to an intelligible form. Above Heolyffridd farm-stead are remains of Roman workings and a quantity of scoriæ is to be found.

A German named Hennings, who superintended the Earl of Powis's works at Llangynog, was induced, through superstitious tradition, to spend about £100 at a spot called "Gwelywddyn," in a bootless search for immense hidden treasures said to lie concealed in Wddyn's bed.

Several slate quarries have been opened in the upper end of the parish in years gone by, but for want of funds have been abandoned. The one at Lluestwen was opened in 1830, and discontinued without returning much profit to the investors. Rhiwargor, Gallt-forgan, and Eunant have also been discontinued. The last, between Eunant and Cwm Eunant, is now worked at the sole cost of the present proprietor, Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart.. The slate is the "dark clay," but cleaved with a shaley vein, giving way when exposed to the weather for some years. This fault, it is now hoped, will disappear at proper depths, and we are glad to say that the quality of the slate already appears wonderfully improved.

There is some fine stone for building purposes to be found above Rhiwargor, which bears dressing.

6. *Rivers and Brooks.*—It is not often we can meet with a parish in England or Wales having so great a number of streams originating and terminating within its own boundaries as Llanwddyn. But it has one main river into which all the others flow, the correct name of which is difficult to make out, unless we take for our authority the parishioners living in the district through

which it flows. The commonest name known in the vernacular in the district is "Afon" and "Afon Llanwddyn"; and if the inhabitants be questioned as to its real name they will have it to be the "Vyrnwy proper," for that is the name given to it in old maps and documents having reference to this neighbourhood many centuries ago. In an old document dated A.D. 1204, being a grant made by Gwenwynwyn Prince of Powys, of a portion of the lordships of Mochnant-uwchrhaiadr to the monks of the Cistercian Abbey at Strata Marcella, the river is called by both names, that of Vyrnwy and Llanwddyn. "In breadth from Keneuron to the river which is called *Evernoe* and *Llanwothin.*" (*Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. i, p. 328.)

The *Keneuron* or Cynorion is a brook in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant to the north-east of Llanwddyn, and this indicates that the grant of pasturage to the monks would include the townships of Marchnadisa in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, and Marchnaducha in the parish of Llanwddyn.

The river has also been called the *Mechain*,[1] and *Traval*,[2] but always in this parish and the neighbourhood, "Afon" or "Afon Llanwddyn" (Llanwddyn river) in the vernacular, and when Englished it is called the Vyrnwy,[3] and henceforth we shall only make use of the name that is popularly known in the district. This distinct name is given to it first between Heolyffridd and Tymawr after it has received the last of its principal

[1] The author of the "History of Llansantffraid," in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 82, quotes a poet who calls this river Mechain.

"T' ucha 'r Rhiwargor mewn ochr Mae Mechen,
A'i ffrwd yn ddaoeraidd yn ffrydio 'r ddaiaren."

[Above Rhiwargor's steep, Mechen's cooling stream bursts forth.]

[2] "Y drefwen rhwng Tren a Traval."—Llywarch Hen.

[3] The eminent historian, the Rev. Walter Davies, in vol. iii, pp. 106, 107 of his works, handles this well, and has apparently settled the question, that we prefer not introducing any further proofs of this river being called Vyrnwy or the Northern Vyrnwy, but shall be satisfied with the common name of "Afon Llanwddyn" (Llanwddyn River).

sources. These streams are eight in number, called *Hirddydd fach* and *Hirddydd fawr, Eunant fach* and *Eunant fawr, Iddew fawr* and *Iddew fach, Nadroedd fawr* and *Nadroedd fach.* The foregoing eight streams encompass a large tract of land called and known by the name of "Ffridd wyth afon," the boundary of which was the course of the Hirddydd fach on the south-east, and Nadroedd fach on the north-west, and from north-west to south-east the tracings of the old boundary fence is yet to be seen; the manor below which, and between the two rivers, is traditionally believed to belong to the manorial rights of Llanrhaiadr, and is at present the property of Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., the proprietor of Rhiwargor and Eunant estates.

The sources of the Llanwddyn river on the right side of the valley are the Hirddydd fach and Hirddydd fawr, Eunant fach and Eunant fawr. This last rises above the famous pass of Bwlch y groes, and on the terminus of Llanymawddwy, Llanuwchllyn, and Llanwddyn parishes. The water also divides at the same spot into three streamlets into the three different districts, Iddew fawr and Iddew fach[1] from Bwlch y Pawl and Craig yr Ogof, Nadroedd fawr and Nadroedd fach. The "Nadroedd fawr" flows from between the Foelgarnedd and Pant y pren, the "Nadroedd fach" from Foelgeifr. These two, after their junction above Fedw-ddu, receive Nant llwynto from Bryn fawnog and Boncyntrafaeliau, and Afon Trafaeliau from Ruthin. These two last, after their union, are called Nant cwm lloi, they join the two Nadroedd near Fedw-ddu-Nant y galen, and Ceunant du from yr Eithin and Waenfawr to the Nadroedd by Afon Andros, and also Nant sebon. The tributaries to the Llanwddyn river in its further progress are on the left hand Ceunant Moel Nant, Nant y garneddwen. The Cedig (which flows from the Berwyn hills); this

[1] Called thus from the fact of there being a quantity of ground ivy growing on its banks. The epithets, "fach and mawr," (small and great) are now reversed, for the very reason that these and the two succeeding ones are the principal streams, and bear their names till after the junction of the others.

has a very numerous family of affluents, each one bearing a distinct name; they are Nant cerrig geifr, Nant pant llidiart, Nant rhydyrhydd, Nant Maesgwyn, Nant y Murddyn llwyd, Nant y griolen, Ceunant croes, Nant y lidil, Nant y ffosgoch, Nant cyrnau nôd, Nant y frithgraigwen, Nant y fuwchfoel, Nant cerrig y moch, Nant y criafol *alias* Nant y diafol, Nantblaenycaeau, Nant y noddfa, Nant yr iar, and Nant y ffridd. Cynon river, Nant lachar, Abermarchnant, receiving the Glascwm and Nant Einion.

The tributaries on the right bank are Ceunant du, Ceunant pistyll, Ceunant croes, Afon Cowney, receiving Nant y ddwywern called also Nant y ceunant du, from St. John's hill, Nant Brynadda, Nant Maescarneddau, and Crygnant, all rising in St. John's hill. Besides the above, the number of streamlets issuing from independent springs, and having deep channels, are exceedingly numerous, and each one bearing a distinct local name. They are all rapid streams, having, on their short and steep courses, always a good supply of water in their beds.

Wells.—"Ffynonpwllyrhwch" otherwise "Ffynonpwll y wrach," and Ffynon y myneich" on St. John's hill, the last near the old Hospitium, "Ffynon Dwgan".

7. *Natural productions of the Parish and its fame.*—The agricultural produce of the parish must be but scanty, for upwards of £1,000 is paid annually by the inhabitants through the various provision dealers for flour only, imported from the market town of Llanfyllin and its neighbourhood. Barley and oats are the grains chiefly grown, together with a small quantity of wheat on the larger farms, as well as potatoes, swedes, and turnips for their own consumption. A good deal more of the land was under cultivation some centuries ago; and within the memory of the present generation, it is said to have been a not very uncommon occurrence to meet a farmer from the parish in the market, offering, it might be, fifty bags of oats, or thirty of barley, which

could not possibly be done at the present time. The farmers give twofold reasons for this change.

a. That the season for ripening and harvesting white crops must always be late, short, and uncertain, while grazing is found to be far less expensive.

b. That they save all the cartage of lime, and dispense with a vast deal of manual labour, which, in the present day, is absolutely impossible to obtain. But possibly the nature of the soil, combined with the climate, makes it quite as favourable for grazing, if not more so than for cultivation.

Birds.—Those that we have noticed, are the following :—The kite, sparrow hawk, barn owl, the little brown owl, raven, crow, rook, jackdaw, magpie, ring dove or wood pigeon, water owzel, peewit, snipe, wild duck, pheasant, the red grouse, the partridge, common thrush, blackbird, sparrow, robin, wren, skylark, woodlark, and the finches, etc., etc.

Fish.—Trout and chubs are the most frequent, and occasionally a salmon has been observed and taken here. It is not often pikes and salmon can ascend so high up on account of the numerous weirs on the river.

Fame.—This parish has been for many years famous for its fine breed of the hardy Welsh sheep, of a larger size than is usually found in the uplands of Montgomeryshire. The sheep-walks of the larger farms are very extensive; those of Rhiwargor, Eunant, Galltforgan, and Cedig, having, upon an average, more than 2,000 sheep each. Some of the old Montgomeryshire pure breed of the black (smoky faced) horned cattle may be found here also.

II.—POPULATION.

The village is the small centre of the population; it is situated on the northern side of the vale, about the centre of the parish, in the township of Tre 'r llan, and contains thirty-six inhabited houses. The population, according to the census returns, stood as follows :

Years.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
Males	127	241	272	399	303	279	273	230
Females . . .	116	227	258	269	290	241	256	213
Total . .	243	468	530	668	593	520	529	443

The following table shows the number of houses inhabited and uninhabited at the time of the census returns:

1831	1831	1831	1841	1841	1841	1851	1851	1851	1861	1861	1861	1871	1871	1871
Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building.	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building.	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building.	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building.	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building.
109	5	1	127	4	..	110	4	..	111	7	..	99	7	1

The principal ancient houses are Eunant, Rhiwargor, Gallt-forgan, and Cynonisa; these were occupied for generations by gentlemen having long pedigrees and high standing. The inhabitants are wholly of the agricultural and pastoral class, with the exception of the essentially necessary tradesmen connected with a country district.

Age of Old Folk.—We find in this parish remarkable instances of longevity. About two years ago there were no less than 21 persons over 75 years of age within sound of the church bell, varying in their ages from 75 to 102, and last year 13 were buried, making an average of 82 years, or the total of 1,066. In the churchyard is to be seen an old tombstone of Lewis Evans of Llechwedd-du, who died March 17th, 1784, 113 years of age; the same stone notes the death of his wife at the age of 96 years. The parish register records the death of Mary Rowland, widow, August 18th, 1787, at the age of 101, and 18 entries of 90 and upwards; 121 of 80 years of age and upwards. The oldest inhabitant in the parish was buried last year at Dolgelley; his reputed age was 104, and we are satisfied, from the account given by his friends, that he must have been over 100 years at the least. His name was Shon Owain (John Owen), a native of Llanfachreth in Merionethshire, and

he had lived for some years in this parish as a lodger with the farmer at Cwm Eunant. We often had the pleasure of conversing with the old man during the last year of his life, and his memory appeared to be very bright. He more than once stated that he never in his life earned more than 2*s.* 6*d.* in one day, and his wealth at the time of his death was something like £2,000, all laid out to good advantage. The oldest inhabitant now living is Mrs. Hughes of Hoel y ffridd, who is 93 years old, in good health, and having all her mental faculties about her, but has lost her eyesight about two years ago. There are several now living between 80 and 90 years following their occupation. The old butcher and carrier to Llanfyllin, Ellis Morris, although above 80 years of age, regularly follows the horse and cart through all weathers; he seldom if ever has had a day's illness, and boasts that the only medicine he ever took was a pint or two of home-brewed ale, spiced and warmed. The principal diet of all the old people consists of mutton broth, porridge, gruel and milk, and they will not have the simple diet of their fathers spoiled for the dainties of life now common among us.

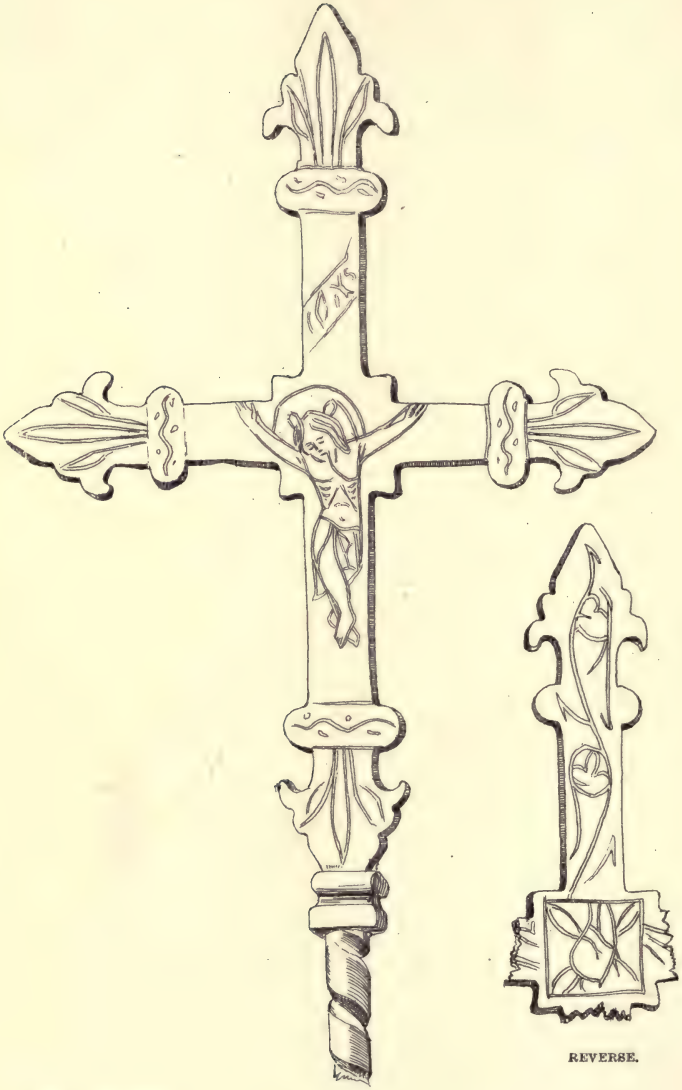
The agriculture of the parish is as forward as any of the neighbouring parishes. The modern kind of implements are adopted by the large farmers. Their general custom and routine of cropping is as follows—grass land ploughed down, 1, oats; 2, oats; 3, potatoes and turnips; 4, wheat; 5, barley and rye grass.

The first person known to have introduced a systematic method of draining here was Lewis Jones, Esq., of Cynonisa, in the years 1794 and 1795.

In its excellent sheepwalks we might say that the wealth of this parish consists, and they always receive the best attention of the tenant.

The fuel of the district is turf, which is obtained for harvesting it and the carriage down from the large turbaries on the mountain about a mile and a half from the village. Most of the farmers and cottagers use little else.

(*To be continued.*)



REVERSE.

RIBY LITH. LPOOL.

PROCESSIONAL CROSS,

Probably of the 14th Century,

FOUND IN GUILSFIELD CHURCHYARD,

1873.

(MONT: COLL: VOL VI. P. 407.)

PROCESSIONAL CROSS

FOUND IN GUILSFIELD CHURCHYARD.

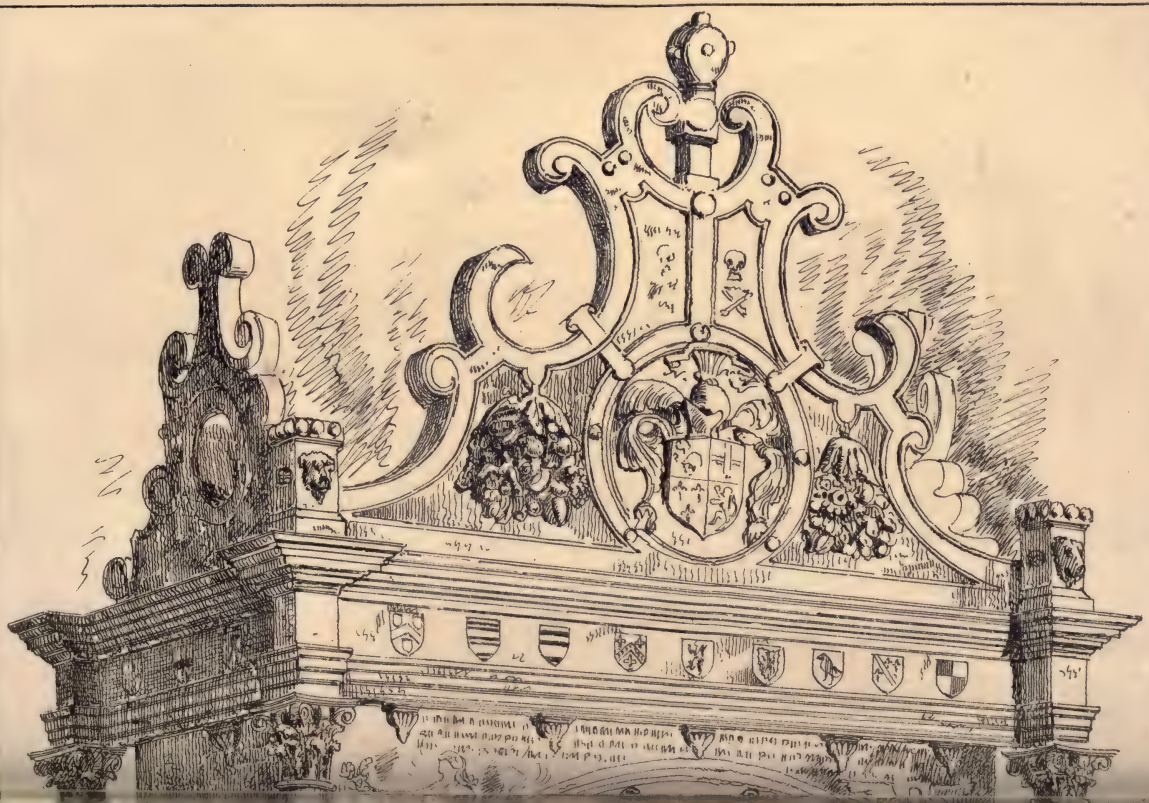
In April, 1873, whilst a grave was being dug in the west side of the churchyard of the parish of Guilsfield, a very interesting relic was brought to light. At the depth of about a foot below the surface a cross was found. It is composed of brass, and bears signs of having been gilt. It is of the elegant shape of a *cross fleury*, the top and each arm of the cross ending in a fleur-de-lis, and the surface being chased with some rude but not inelegant designs. On one side is a representation of the crucifixion: the feet are placed one over the other, so that one nail would pierce both feet; from this circumstance, it is thought that the cross is of the period of the fourteenth century, when it was usual so to represent the feet of our Saviour when hanging on the cross. The ends of the fleur-de-lis and the reverse side of the cross are chased with a simple floral design.

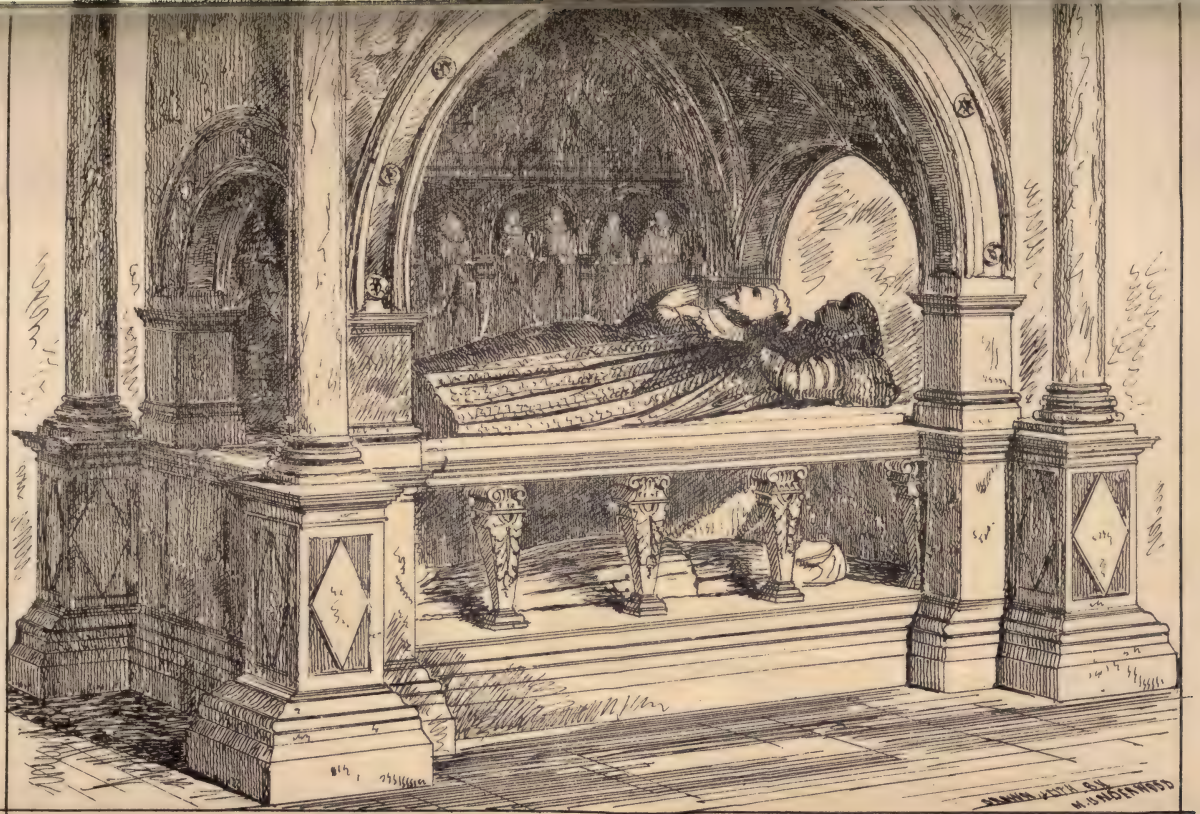
The cross is four inches and three-quarters in height, exclusive of the screw (one and one-eighth inches long) with which it was evidently affixed to the top of the staff or pole; the breadth from the extremity of one arm of the cross to the other is three inches and three-eighths. It is one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The engraving represents it in its full size, and the reverse of the centre and one arm is separately figured, and

gives a correct idea of the ornamentation of that side of the cross.

It is generally thought to be a cross which has been used in ecclesiastical processions in pre-reformation times.

This Plate is presented by the Earl of Powis to the Powys-Land Club.





MONT. COLL. VOL. VI. P. 409

MONUMENT TO RICHARD HERBERT ESQ: IN MONTGOMERY CHURCH.

HERBERTIANA.[1]

BEFORE proceeding to the Lords Herbert of Chirbury, we think a notice of the parents of the first Lord of that line will be appropriate.

RICHARD HERBERT, ESQ.

Richard Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery Castle, son of Edward, Sheriff of the County in A.D. 1557,[2] was a worthy scion of the distinguished race from which he sprang. He was the first of his family to connect the house of Herbert with the princely line of Powys, by marrying Magdalene Newport, daughter of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, co. Salop, a descendant of Wenwynwyn, prince of Upper Powys, and representative of his younger grandson, William ap Griffith, Lord of Mawddy and Caer-Einion, who, on the death of his uncle, Madoc Goch ap Wenwynwyn, without male issue, became heir to his titles and domains.[3] He was conspicuous for his physical advantages and mental endowments. He was black-haired and bearded, of a manly or somewhat stern look, but withal very handsome and compact in his limbs. His reputation for courage, judgment, hospitality, and benevolence is transmitted in the laudatory pages of his eldest son's autobiography, and of Isaac Walton, and his memory remains ever green in the church, which he used to attend, from the elaborate monument of himself and his family, in the Lymore chancel of Montgomery church, of which

[1] Continued from *supra*, p. 206.
[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 365.
[3] Burke's *Landed Gentry*, vol. i, p 605, "Hughes of Gwerclas."

we are enabled to give an engraving, and which has been thus described :—

"In the south transept, or Lymore chancel, which is separated from the church by two finely-pointed arches, is a splendid monument to the memory of Richard Herbert, Esq., and Magdalene his wife, in which are the recumbent effigies of the former in complete armour, and of the latter by his side on an altar tomb, in the front of which are representations of their seven sons and three daughters in a kneeling posture, and under the tomb is the figure of Richard, wrapt in his winding sheet."

The following inscription is placed upon his monument.

"Here lyeth the Body of Richard Herbert, Esquire, whose Monument was made at the Cost of Magdalen his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall, in the County of Salop, Knight, deceased, and Dame Margaret his wife, daughter and Sole heir to Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, late Lord Chief Justice of England, one of the Executors of the late Kinge of most famous memory, Kinge Henry the VIII.—Ano. Dom. 1600."

He was Custos Rotulorum, Deputy Lieutenant, and Justice of the Peace for the County, and possessed of a highly important post in the governorship of the strong fortress of Montgomery, where he kept up considerable state. He enjoyed the family estates four years, from 1592 to 1597, and died comparatively early in life, leaving behind him a large family of a very tender age, and anticipating a speedy increase. His youngest son, Thomas, was a posthumous child. He left no will, or such an imperfect one, that it was not proved.

Magdalene, wife of Richard Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery Castle.

The development of the great qualities of the children is often traceable to the judicious training of their mother, and this rule holds good in respect of Magdalene Newport, wife of Richard Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery

Castle, and the mother of three distinguished sons. She was the youngest daughter of Sir Richard Newport, Esq., of High Ercall, the largest landed proprietor of his time in the county of Salop, and descended, through the eldest daughter of Sir John Burgh, from the reigning princes of Powys-land. Her mother was Margaret Bromley, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Bromley, a member of the privy council, and an executor of the will of King Henry the Eighth. She was the happy mother of seven sons and three daughters, and used to say, that "she had Job's number,[1] and Job's distribution of them". Admirable in all the relations of life, after the untimely death of her husband in 1597, she strove to supply his place to her youthful charge, and accompanied her eldest son, afterwards Lord Herbert of Chirbury, to Oxford, on purpose to watch over his education, and continued with him four years, managing her influence with such control, and compliance with the recreation and pleasures of youth, as inclined him to spend much of his time in her company. Moreover, her lively, but innocent wit, and obliging behaviour, gained her many acquaintances and friendships with persons of eminent worth or learning in that University. When she had seen all her children settled in the world, she accepted as her second husband Sir John Danvers, brother and presumptive heir to Henry, Earl of Danby, who highly valued her person, manners, and the most excellent endowments of her mind, and entertained a father's tenderness and forethought for her children. To her, as a new year's gift from Cambridge, was addressed the beautiful sonnet of her son George, setting forth the chief objects of poetry.

> "My God, where is that ancient heat towards thee,
> Wherewith whole shoals of martyrs once did burn,
> Besides their other flames?"

Her influence was exerted for his selection of the clerical profession, and she displayed a timely prudence

[1] Walton's *Life of George Herbert.*

in cautioning him against the great outlay, which his liberality and piety suggested in the architectural improvements of his church of Leighton Ecclesia Hunts. Sending for him from London to Chelsea, where she then dwelt, she said, "George, I sent for you to persuade you to commit simony, by giving your patron as good a gift as he has given to you, namely, that you give him back his prebend, for, George, it is not for your weak body, and empty purse, to undertake to build churches." On his return, after a day's consideration, he first desired her blessing, and his next request was, that she would, at the age of thirty-three years, allow him to become an undutiful son; for he had made a vow to God that, if he were able, he would rebuild that church. He then showed her such reasons for his resolution, that she readily subscribed to the project, and obtained a contribution of £50 from the Earl of Pembroke. Her virtues are celebrated in other lays, besides those of her gifted son George; for the pious and learned Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, London, dedicated to her his hymns, accompanied by the following sonnet:—

To the Lady Magdalen Herbert, of St. Mary Magdalen.

"Her of your name, whose fair inheritance
Bethina was, and jointure Magdalo,
An active faith so highly did advance,
That she once knew more than the church did know,
The resurrection; so much good there is
Delivered of her, that some fathers be
Loth to believe one woman could do this;
But think, these Magdalenes were two or three:
Increase their number, Lady, and their fame:
To their devotion add your innocence;
Take so much of th' example, as of the name,
The latter half, and in some recompense,
That they did harbour Christ himself a guest,
Harbour these hymns to his dear name address'd."

She had supplied the Dean, when a poor struggling man, with a wife and family dependent upon him, with

pecuniary aid, and honoured him with her friendship, and, in the fulness of a grateful heart, he eulogises the charm of the expression of her features, and the affability and tact of her manners.

> "No spring, nor summer beauty has such grace,
> As I have seen in an autumnal face.
> In all her words, to every hearer fit,
> You may at revels or at council sit."

Her merits are eulogised in the elegy which bears the name of *The Autumnal Beauty.*

For twelve years she remained the happy wife of Sir John Danvers, at the end of which term she experienced severe sufferings, which her husband and children strove to alleviate by their kindness and sympathy. Her affectionate son George bore his testimony to the purity of her character and her maternal excellence. "For myself, dear mother", he wrote, I always feared sickness more than death, because sickness has made me unable to perform those offices, for which I came into the world, and must yet be kept in it; but you are freed from that fear, who have already abundantly discharged that part, having both ordered your family, and so brought up your children, that they have attained to the years of discretion and competent maintenance, so that now, if they do not well, the fault cannot be charged on you, whose example and care of them will justify you both to the world and your own conscience; insomuch that, whether you turn your thoughts on the life past, or on the joys that are to come, you have strong preservations against all disquiet." Sincerely beloved and respected by a large circle of relatives and friends, she died July 11th, 1627, and was buried in the parish church of Chelsea, and Dr. Donne, whilst preaching her funeral sermon, could not refrain from tears, at the recollection of all her kindnesses and virtues. The sermon was published along with the "Parentalia", or Greek and Latin verses by George Herbert, in which he expatiates on the estimable

qualities of his mother, and declares that, if in his sorrows he should be melted into ink, the dark stream would be insufficient to record the extraordinary praises due to the memory of his parent.

The following letter of Dr. Donne records his sense of obligation to Mrs. Herbert.

To the worthiest Lady, Mrs. Magdalen Herbert.

Madam,—As we must die, before we can have full glory and happiness, so before I can have this degree of it, as to see you by a letter, I must also die, that is, come to London, to plaguy London: a place full of danger, and vanity, and vice, though the court be gone. And such it will be, till your return redeem it. Not that the greatest virtue in the world, which is you, can be such a marshal as to defeat or disperse all the vice of this place; but as higher bodies remove, or contract themselves, when better come, so at your return, we shall have one door open to innocence. Yet, Madam, you are not such an Ireland, as produceth neither ill nor good; no spiders nor nightingales; which is a rare degree of perfection. But you have found and practised that experiment, that even nature, out of her detesting of happiness, if we will make that our work, to remove bad, will fill us with good things. To abstain from it, was, therefore, but the childhood and minority of your soul, which had been long exercised since in your manlier active part of doing good. Of which, since I have been a witness and subject, not to tell you sometimes, that by your influence and example, I have attained to such a step of goodness, were both to accuse your power and judgment, of impotency and infirmity.

Your Ladyship's in all services,

August 2, 1607. John Donne.

The children of Richard and Magdalene Herbert were, Edward, afterwards Lord Herbert of Chirbury; Richard, a brave soldier in the Low Countries, buried at Bergen-op-Zoom; William, engaged in the military profession in Denmark; Charles, Fellow of New College, Oxford, a scholar of great promise, but died young; George, the poet and divine; Sir Henry, the courtier and devoted royalist; Thomas, a posthumous child, a distinguished officer by sea and land, buried in London, in St. Martin's, near Charing-cross; Elizabeth, the wife of

Sir Henry Jones, of Abbemarles, Co. Montgomery, and mother of a son and two daughters; she suffered from a long illness of fourteen years, and was buried in a church near Cheapside; Margaret, the wife of John Vaughan, son and heir to Owen Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, and mother of three daughters; and Frances, the wife of Sir John Brown, a Lincolnshire knight. To oblige his mother, as well as such near relatives, the eldest son consented to give his brothers £30 apiece yearly, during their lives, and to each of his sisters £1,000 apiece.

Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

The autobiography of this illustrious man is so well known that it will be needless to quote it here. It will suffice, and perhaps be more appropriate, to quote a short account of him, from the pen of his descendant and representative, the President of the Powys-land Club.

In 1860, Edward James, the present Earl of Powis, privately printed a work by Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, entitled *The Expedition to the Isle of Rhé* (of which only a Latin edition had been published), and dedicated and presented the volume to the members of the Philobiblon Society. The following extracts are taken from the introduction written by his Lordship to this volume.[1]

"Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury was eldest son of Richard Herbert, of Montgomery Castle, and Magdalen, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall, in the county of Salop. He was born 1581. He says, in his life, that he was entered at University College, Oxford, when twelve years old. In the Register of Matriculations of the University his name appears during the time that Dr. Lilley was Vice-Chancellor, July 1595-96, and his age is stated to be fourteen. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King James I, 1603; appointed ambassador to France, 1619; cre-

[1] It also contains ten genealogical tables of the different branches of the Herbert family, prepared in a skilful and lucid manner, so as to show clearly the ramifications of the family.

ated Lord Herbert of Castle Island, in the peerage of Ireland, December 31st, 1624; and Lord Herbert of Chirbury, in the peerage of England, May 17th, 1629. He married, February 28th, 1598, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir William Herbert, knight, of St. Julian's, in the County of Monmouth, and had issue Richard, second lord; Edward, who died unmarried; and Beatrix, who died unmarried. He was descended from Sir Richard Herbert, brother of Sir William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke of the first creation, 1468, from whose third son, Sir George Herbert of St. Julian's, his wife was descended. He died August 20th, 1648, aged sixty-seven, and was buried in the church of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. Notices of his family will be found in Collins's *Peerage* and Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Peerages*, 1809; and of his works in Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*. There are eleven volumes of his manuscripts in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, an account of which is given in Coxe's 'Catalogue of All the Manuscripts in the Colleges and Halls at Oxford'....Printed at the University Press, 1852, two volumes, 4to. There is a biographical notice of Lord Herbert in the library of Corpus Christi College, by William Fulman, cccvii, 49.

"Lord Herbert's autobiography was privately printed by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill, 1764. Three subsequent editions were printed. The second edition was published 1770, and was followed by a third and fourth edition. An edition was printed at Edinburgh by Bannatyne in 1809, and in London by Saunders and Otley in 1826."

Lord Herbert's account of his own marriage, perhaps, should not be omitted, as it bears upon the policy of the Herberts of preserving the estates in the family by intermarriages.

"Shortly after I was sent again to my studies in Oxford, where I had not been long, but that an overture for a match with the daughter and heir of Sir William Herbert of St. Gillians was made, the occasion whereof was this: Sir William Herbert being heir male to the old Earl of Pembroke, above mentioned, by a younger son of his (for the eldest son had a daughter who carried away those great possessions the Earl of Worcester now holds in Monmouthshire), having only one daughter surviving, made a will whereby he entailed all possessions in Monmouthshire and Ireland upon his said daughter, upon conditions she married one of the surname of Herbert, otherwise the said lands to descend to the heirs male

of the said Sir William and his daughter to have only a small portion out of the lands he had in Anglesea and Carnarvonshire. His lands being thus settled, Sir William died shortly afterwards * *

"His daughter and heir called Mary, after her father died, continued unmarried till she was one and twenty, none of the Herberts appearing in all that time who, either in age or fortune, was fit to match her. About this time I had attained the age of fifteen, and a match at last being proposed, yet, notwithstanding the disparity of years betwixt us, upon the eight and twentieth of February, 1598, in the house of Eyton, where the same vicar who married my father and mother christened and married me, I espoused her."

Sir Edward Herbert was made one of the Council of King James I for military affairs, in which office he gave such proofs of his abilities, that he was sent as ambassador and commissioner in A.D. 1619 to sign the treaty of alliance between King James and Lewis XIII.

The following were the instructions given him by James the First, the original of which are preserved at Powis Castle :

James R.

Instruc'cons for our trustie and well-beloved servant Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, our Ambassador with the French King.

Having occasion at this present to employ some person of specialle quality, judgment, discretion and trust to reside as our ambassador with our good brother the French king, we have, out of our princely favour, been pleased to make choice of you as of one whom we hold in all respects sufficient and capable of such an employment, and of whose fidelity and zealous affecc'on to our service we have ever entertayned a gratious opinion.

There be not many particulars that we have to give you in charge by way of instrucc'n, nor shall it be greatly needfull if you observe but this one generall end, and thereunto apply you endevors, which is, to give that king the best assurance you may from time to time of our brotherly friendship and affecc'on towards him, letting him know that to this purpose principally we have sent you as our ambassador to reside near his person; and you may tell him further that howsoever by the means of all instruments and minist'rs there hath been of

late some misunderstanding between us, yet nevertheless there could never enter into our heart the least sparke of ill affecc'on towards him, as on the other side this last honor and courtisy that he hath done us by sending hether a gentleman so qualified and everyway accomplished as is the Marquis of Tresnel, and that so timely to declare his condolence with us for the death of our late dearest wife the queen, hath imprinted in us that certaine persuasion and assurance of his reciprocall friendship towards us, we thereupon being very unwilling to be prevented in courtisy or in doing that honor which we desired, have made all the hast that possibly we might to dispatch you away unto him before any ordinary embassador should come from thence unto us.

And because the meaning is not to be wanting in any good office which may testify the reality of our professions unto him, you shall let him know that we, understanding of the troubles in governing his kingdom is at this present embroyled have given the order, as well out of our singular love unto him as also in regard of the promise wee made to the king his father of happy memory to offer him in our name the best assistance that we can afford him, either by our faithful advice or otherwise, whensoever he shall have at any time occation or use of our help, and shall think fit to signify so much unto us.

Next you shall take notice of the great obligation we have unto him, and give him thanks accordingly for the true sense he hath of our present griefe and affliction by reason of the queen's death, our dearest wife, as his embassador (the Marquis of Tresnel) hath expressed the same unto us, assuring him that, for our part, we cannot be less sensible of any thing that may befall him, but must be equally affected, either with joy or sorrow, as the subject shall give cause, neither may you omitt to perform the like ceremony unto the queen.

And hereupon you may take a fitt occasion to congratulate with him in our name for the marriage of his sister, Madame Chrestienne, with the Prince of Piemont, to which alliance we wish all honour and happiness, as well for the interest which the king hath therein of himself, as also in respect of the singular affecc'on we bear unto the House of Savoy, and the strict amity which is betwixt us and that duke at this present.

Lastly, whereas it was agreed and concluded by a treaty dated the 19th of August, in the year 1610, betwixt certain commissioners appointed on our part, and Le Sieur de la Boderie, then ambassador for the French king, residing here with us on behalf of the king his master, that forasmuch as the sayd king was at that time in his minority, he should therefore

afterwards, when he came to be major, take a solemn oath for the observation of all things conteyned in the said treaty, being thereunto duly required by a ambassador sufficyently authorised for such a purpose. We have to that end enabled you, by a commission under our greate seale of England in his name, to require and to take the sayd oath, hereby willing and commanding you to see the same effected according to your commission in such due manner and form as is usuall in like cases.

7th May, 1619. GEO. CALVERT.

After a continuance of two years at the French court he received private instructions from England to mediate, if possible, a peace for those of the reformed religion, who at that time were besieged in several places. With that object in view he had an audience of the Duke de Luines, Constable of France, and high in the favour of his monarch.

Luines had hidden behind the curtain two gentlemen of the reformed religion, who, as ear-witnesses of the interview, were to report to their friends the faint hopes which were to be obtained from the intercession of the King of England. But Luines had mistaken the character of the ambassador, who fulfilled his trust with candour and an undaunted spirit, so that the Constable remarked that if he were not the ambassador, he should know how to use him, but received the immediate reply from Sir Edward, that while he was the ambassador of the King of Great Britain he was also a gentleman, and that his sword would do him justice if he had any offence.

In consequence of this fracas Sir Edward Herbert was recalled in 1621, but on his return he gave such an honourable account of his employment, that he was suddenly sent back on the same embassy.

In 1623 he again received "letters of recall," of which the following is a copy :—

James R.

Trustie and well beloved we grete you well, we having, upon further deliberation, found good to call you from that service

you are now in, we have signified so much by our letters to that king, which we send you herewith to bee delivered unto him, for as we having employed thither with other commission our right trustie and well beloved cousin and counsellor, the Earle of Carlisle, and our right trustie and well beloved the Lord Kensington, we doe require you to present them to that king at their first audience, and so to take your leave and return unto us with what convenient speed you may. Given at our court at Theobalds the 14th day of April, in the one and twentieth yeare of our reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the seven and fiftieth.

To our trustie and wel beloved Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, an Embassador resident with our good Brother the French King.

Upon his return the king for his managing his embassy "with such fidelity and prudence" created him a baron of Ireland, by the title of Lord Herbert of Castle Island, by letters patent, dated 31st December, 1625; and he received a grant of supporters to the ancient shield of his family, viz., a lion arg. powdered with roses of England and a lion az. powdered with fleurs-de-lis of France.[1] Afterwards he continued in France, returning from his embassy in the reign of Charles I, and "approving himself to that king a most faithful servant as well in council as in arms" (as the patent recites) was created an English peer by the title of Lord Herbert of Chirbury on 7th May, 1629.

Lord Herbert commenced his autobiography when he was past sixty, and it seems only to report the chronicles of his life to his forty-third year. A short supplement, therefore, of his latter years will be appropriate, and herein his correspondence will assist us.

In 1636 Lord Herbert passed through Shrewsbury, and was complimented by the Corporation in the display of hospitality frequently dispensed to visitors of distinction. The chronicle of Salop thus records the visit:—

"1636, November 22, spent on my Lord Castell Is-

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 165.

lande, four pottles claret 5*s.* 4*d.* Two ditto sack 4*s.* Two dozen fine cakes." Lord Herbert was designated by his Irish title, after he was raised to the English peerage.

In a letter written to his brother in 1643 he speaks of his great debility.

"Sir Henry,—The business I intended by you I have dispatched another way. I am thinkinge of a journey to the Spaw, but I doubt how I shall be able to go, my body being more infirme then to endure any labour. And let me assure you, I find myselfe grown older in this one year than in fifty-nine yeares before; which as it is true, I should bee glad were known among the best of those, to whom you go. I shall pray for a good and speedy end to all those troubles, and in particular that God would guide those who are now met. And here I must remember that of all of us, there remains now but I and you to brother it. I pray you remember my kind love to your lady, and all yours. So I rest

"Your faithfull loving brother

"*Mossley C.* 14*th June*, 1643. "HERBERT.

"To the right worthy Sir Henry Herbert, Knight, at his house near Bewdley, Ribsford, S. S."

This was followed in ten days by another letter:—

"Sir Henry,—For the good offices you ever done mee, I thank you. But why thereupon you should fall upon your old whettinge, I marvaille. I had rather for my parte forget all unkinde passages then remember them, so as to send you a forgiveness for them. If Richard Whittingham sent you word (as he told mee) of the condition of the two parkes, you would take nothing unkindly, especially when I wished him to tell you, that if you sent a gelding thither, he should be welcome. But here also you may remember the old answer. If you will not take it unkindly that I denied you a courtesy, I will not take it unkindly that you asked it.

"Good brother, use no more close repetitions; and now I grow old and infirme, do not add affliction and discomforts to

"Your faithful loving brother

"*June* 24, 1643. "E. HERBERT.

"To the right worthy Sir H. Herbert, at Oxford."

In the following letter, written apparently from Montgomery Castle, Lord Herbert details the exigencies of the times proceeding from the civil war, the scarcity

and dearness of provisions at Shrewsbury, the ordinary market for supply, and discloses his fear of worse privations.

"Sir Henry,—Though the messenger brought no letter from you to myselfe, yet because hee tould me you were well, the welcome news thereof in these troublesome times invites me to congratulate it with you. If it had pleased R. Witingham to have tould you, that I had stone horses in my lower parke, and no grass in my upper parke (as he tould me he would), there had been no occasion for you to demand that I could not conveniently do; but if you send a gelding or two untill Michaelmas, they shall bee received. Wee are here almost in as great straits as if the warre were amongst us. Shrewsbury, which is our ordinary magazine, being exhausted of wine, vinegar, hops, paper, and pepper at four shillings the pound; and shortly a want of all commodities, that are not natives with us, will follow, the intercourse between us and London being interdicted.

"My dear and only brother, I wish you all health and happiness, and so rest, though much broken in my health.

"Your faithfull lovinge brother,

"*25th August*, 1643. "E. HERBERT.

"My kind remembrance to your lady, and children."

His conduct during the arduous conflict of Charles I with his Parliament is justly open to animadversion.

In the year 1644 the strong Castle of Montgomery was said to be in jeopardy through the lukewarmness or wavering affections of the owner,[1] Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Prince Rupert requested that eccentric nobleman's attendance at Shrewsbury, but he excused himself in the following brief note :—

"May it please your most excellent Highness,—I shall humbly crave to tell your Highness, that though I have the ambition to kiss your most valorous and princely hands, yet because I am newly entered into a course of physic, I do humbly desire to be excused for the present: beseeching your Highness nevertheless to hold me in your former good opinion and favour, since I am your Highness' most humble and obedient servant,

"E. HERBERT.

"*Montgomery Castle, August* 23, 1644."

[1] *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers.* By Eliot Warburton.

But a few days afterwards he surrendered the castle to the Roundheads under the command of Sir Thomas Myddelton, and was entrusted in turn with the command of the Parliamentary garrison.

An army of four thousand royalists, under the command of Lord Byron, soon after Lord Herbert's defection, approaching Montgomery, compelled the forces under Sir Thomas Myddelton to make a precipitate retreat to Oswestry, leaving Lord Herbert with a weak garrison, but ill supplied with ammunition and provisions. The royalists immediately laid siege to the castle, but Sir Thomas Myddelton, being strengthened with a reinforcement under the conduct of William Brereton, Sir John Meldrum, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, immediately marched to its relief. A general engagement now became inevitable, in which the Parliamentarians obtained after an arduous conflict a decisive victory.

Lord Herbert's double offence of disloyalty and breach of trust in the surrender of Montgomery Castle cannot be defended, and admits of but little extenuation. The inconsistent peer had changed sides, or despaired of the royal cause, or bodily infirmities had transformed "the native hue of resolution," and he was no longer the fearless soldier, whose valour had excited general admiration in the campaigns of the Netherlands. His flame of chivalry, like a spent volcano, had died out.

On the subject of his defection Lord Orford thus writes: "One cannot help regretting, that a man who found it necessary to take up arms against Charles I should have palliated the enormities of Henry VIII, in comparison of whom King Charles was an excellent prince."

Edward the first Lord Herbert of Chirbury was possessed of considerable learning, as appears in his philosophical treatise in Latin, *De Veritate*, printed in A.D. 1638, and since translated into several languages. This appears to have been the most highly prized by his relatives of all his works, for we find the entry in *Evelyn's*

Diary, "March 6th, 1652, Sir Henry Herbert presented me with his brother my Lord Cherburie's book *De Veritate*," and again in the 153rd letter of Sir William Dugdale, the great antiquarian, we meet with the following paragraph relative to Edward the third Lord :— "Upon my return from the great funeral of Lord Windsor, I found my Lord Herbert of Chirbury's second messenger here, by whom he sent me his grandfather's book *De Veritate*, which is so highly valued, as he says that it is translated into all languages. It much passeth my understanding, being wholly philosophical."

A letter of his grandson, also Edward, subsequently third Lord Herbert of Chirbury, exists, written to his great uncle Sir Henry, and applying for some odd sheets in his possession, in the hope of completing the work for the press, and realising some pecuniary advantage from it.

On the subject of the publication of this treatise, which is opposed to revealed religion, the noble author narrates the following strange story; "Being doubtful in my chamber one fair day in the summer, my casement being opened towards the south, the sun shining clear and no wind stirring, I took my book *De Veritate* in my hand, and kneeling on my knees devoutly said these words :—

"O thou eternal God, author of the light, which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations, I do beseech thee of thy infinite goodness to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make; I am not satisfied enough, whether I shall publish this work *De Veritate;* if it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it.

"I had no sooner spoken these words, than a loud though yet gentle noise came from the heavens, (for it was like nothing on earth,) which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded, whereupon also I resolved to print my book." He was unreasonable enough to cavil at revelation, as being partial and confined to a

portion of the earth, and yet to believe individual revelation. Probably, however, his religious opinions towards the close of his life were more orthodox, for on his deathbed he sent for the Lord Primate Usher of Ireland, and was willing to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and he had for some time previously had prayers twice a day in his house, and on Sunday would have his chaplain read one of Smyth's sermons.

Another work written by Lord Herbert was *De Religione Gentilium*, but his best and ablest treatise incomparably was the *Life and Reign of Henry the Eighth*, edit. Lond. 1649, written at the request of James the First, and entitled to the universal esteem which it has long acquired among the students of history. The original copy, written with his own hand, is preserved in the University of Oxford, to which he presented it, and what follows has been justly remarked of it. "It is large and copious, as the multiplied affairs of a busy reign required; and as all Europe was concerned in the intrigues of those times, the politics were intricate to trace, nor can we imagine that any one beside himself could so happily have conquered the difficulty he complains of, viz., to write that prince's history, of whom no one thing might constantly be affirmed, and to draw his picture well, who had several countenances." We possess the testimony of the great critic Lord Jeffrey to the excellence of this history, and his own autobiography. "The memoir of Lord Herbert is characteristic and good, as is also his so nearly contemporaneous *History of England* under Henry the Eighth."[1] The comment, however, on the *Life and Reign of Henry* by Hallam in his *Constitutional History of England*, is not equally favourable, for he imputes to Lord Herbert fictitious speeches in his history. "Lord Herbert," he writes, "puts an acute speech into the mouth of More, arguing more acquaintance with sound principles of political economy than was usual in the

[1] *Jeffrey's Essays*, vol. ii, p. 644.

supposed speaker's age, or even in that of the writer. But it is more probable that this is of his own invention. He has taken a similar liberty on another occasion, throwing his own broad notions of religion into an imaginary speech of some unnamed member of the Commons, though manifestly unsuited to the character of the times. In both instances he has deceived Hume, who takes these harangues for genuine."

Lord Herbert is also censured by J. A. Froude in his portraiture of Henry VIII, for "ascribing his acquirements in theology to his father's intention of educating him for the Archbishopric of Canterbury, as if the scientific mastery of such a subject could have been acquired by a boy of twelve years of age, for he was no more when he became Prince of Wales. He must have studied theology with the full maturity of his understanding."

Lord Herbert's historical collections are preserved in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, to which they were bequeathed by the noble author. The following letter contains the official application for them to his brother Sir Henry Herbert, to whose care they had been entrusted;—

"Noble Sir,—This gentleman, Mr. Williams, comes from Dr. Chaunsell, head of Jesus College in Oxford, about the legacy of books made to them by my Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. I presume he will take just care of the safe delivery of them, if he shall receive them from your hand, which I desire he may, together with the catalogue, to take a copy of it, and return it again. Sir, I ever am

"Your most affectionate and humble servant,

"*November* 1, 1648. *White Friars.* "J. Selden.

"The Hon. Sir Henry Herbert, Knight."

Lord Herbert's occasional verses were edited in 1665, 8vo, by Edward Herbert, his younger son, who dedicated them to "his nephew Edward, third Lord Herbert of Chirbury, belonging to him of double right, as heir and executor of his grandfather."

Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, as a soldier,

won the esteem of those great captains, the Prince of Orange and the Constable de Montmorency, and is eulogised by Lord Orford, "as one of the greatest ornaments of the learned peerage, a man of a martial spirit and a profound understanding. Men of the proudest blood shall not blush to distinguish themselves in letters as well as arms when they learn what excellence Lord Herbert attained in both;" and his name is embalmed with greater commendation in the lays of Ben Jonson, which, after making some deduction for the language of friendship or even gratitude, point to him as no ordinary personage.[1]

> "If man get name for some one virtue, then
> What man art thou, that art so many men,
> All-virtuous Herbert! On whose every part
> Truth might spend all her voice, fame all her art:
> Whether thy learning they would take, or wit,
> Or valour, or thy judgment seasoning it,
> Thy standing upright to thyself; thy ends
> Like straight; thy piety to God and friends:
> Their later praise would still the greatest be,
> And yet they altogether less than thee."

In *The Beaufort Progress through Wales* Thomas Dyneley mentions a portrait of this nobleman as being in 1684 in Powis Castle :—"Opposite to ye great roome in the same gallery Sir Edward Herbert, Knight of the Bath, who was embassador in France, sitting in his nightgown and dictating to his secretary."

The picture here referred to is still in the drawing-room of Powis Castle, but it is now attributed, not to this Lord Herbert, but to the Earl of Castlemain, who was a son of Katherine, daughter of William first Lord Powis, by her second husband, Sir James Palmer. There are, however, in the drawing room three pictures of this lord: a head surrounded with clouds ; a small picture by Isaac Oliver, in which he is represented as reposing on the ground previously (it is said) to his fighting a duel; and a full length portrait of him in the robes of the

[1] *Collins' Peerage.*

Bath, the painter of which is not known. Lord Herbert mentions the picture in his autobiography, when describing the ancient customs relating to the making of a Knight of the Bath. "The second day to wear robes of crimson taffety (in which habit I am painted in my study) and so to ride from St. James's to Whitehall with an esquire before us." Unfortunately he does not mention the artist.

By his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir William Herbert of St. Julian's he acquired the Monmouthshire and Caermarthenshire estates. Whilst he was ambassador to France he was obliged to sell estates worth £60,000 to pay the expenses of his embassy, £10,000 of his salary being also unpaid.

In the year 1648 his lordship very serenely inquired what was the clock, and then said, "An hour hence I shall depart"; he then turned his head to the other side, and died at his house in Queen Street, London, and was buried at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, with this monumental inscription from the pen of Lord Stanhope :—

"Hic inhumatur corpus Edwardi Herbert Equitis Balnei, baronis de Cherbury et Castle-Island, auctoris libri cui titulus est, 'De Veritate.' Reddor ut herbæ; vicesimo die Augusti anno Domini 1648."

It is said[1] he had designed a fine monument of his own invention to be set up for him in the Church of Montgomery, according to the model following:—"Upon the ground a hath-pace of fourteen feet square, on the middest of which is placed a Doric column, with its right of pedestal basis, and capitols of fifteen feet in height; on the capitol of the column is mounted an urn with a heart flamboul, supported by two angels. The foot of this column is attended with four angels placed at pedestals at each corner of the said hath-pace, two having torches reverst, extinguishing the motto of mortality; the other holding up palms, the emblems of victory."

[1] Lloyd's *State Worthies*, p. 1018.
[2] *Aubrey's Lives*, p. 2, 387.

In his lordship's occasional verses occurs the following characteristic epitaph of himself:—

READER.

The monument which thou beholdest here
Presents Edward, Lord Herbert, to thy sight;
A man who was so free from either hope or fear
To have or lose this ordinary light,
That when to elements his body turnèd were,
He knew that, as those elements would fight,
So his immortal soul should find above
With his Creator, peace, joy, truth, and love!

The character of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, was brilliant, but not without its defects.

We cannot regard him as an example in religion or in loyalty, for he was unfaithful to a dynasty which had loaded him with benefits, and had reposed great confidence in him. Nor can we look upon him as amiable in the relations of domestic life. His hasty temper, which he readily admitted, was accompanied with a certain wilfulness of mind, and contrariety of purpose, and his overweening vanity is indelibly stamped on the chronicles of his life. But the beauty of his manly features still attracts us in his portraits at Powis Castle, Penshurst, and Charlcot. His abilities and industry were unquestionable. From the pursuits of pleasure or the throng of fashion he could promptly disengage his mind, and nerve himself for untiring action. His courage seemed insensible to decay, till it began to blanch in the turmoil of civil warfare. Magnanimously he strove to uphold the imperilled rights of conscience of the protestant population in France and Germany. He was keenly susceptible of noble emotions, and was dazzled by the alluring lustre of glory.

"Fame is the spur, that the clear spirit doth raise
(That last infirmity of noble minds)
To scorn delights, and live laborious days."—*Milton.*

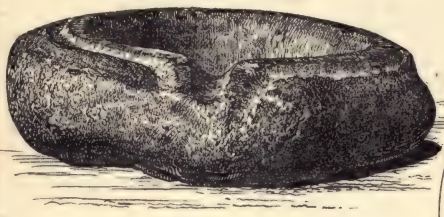
Like a consummate actor, he easily won much applause in any character that he chose to assume. His capabi-

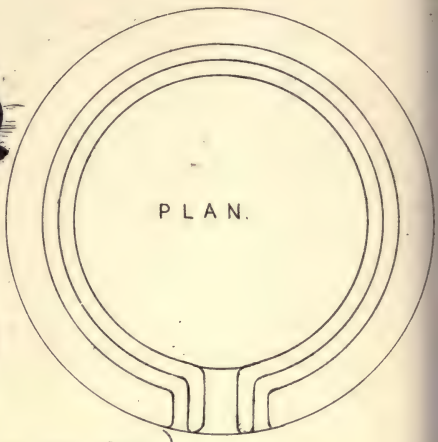
lities were of the highest order, and his reputation, great as it is, would have been still higher, if the power of revealed religion had purified his motives, and influenced his actions.

Before passing to his successor in the peerage, we propose to notice his saintly brother, perhaps the one of the Herberts who has reached the highest pinnacle of true fame.

(To be continued.)

Fig I.



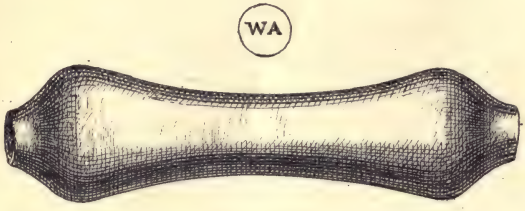


(Scale ONE FIFTH ACTUAL SIZE)

Roman Lithic Mortarium

Found at Bank Farm, Pool Quay.

Fig 2



(full size.)

Hair Curling Instrument

Found on site of New Vicarage Pool Quay. — (see p 433)

Fig 3.

Impression of

Monogram Ring

Found at Bettws.

page 434

Mont: Coll: Vol VI p 431.

Riby Lpool.

STONE VESSEL SUPPOSED TO BE A ROMAN MORTARIUM.

THE stone vessel here figured, was found on Dyer's farm, near Pool Quay, situate about three miles from Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, and belonging to the Earl of Powis, and has been brought under our notice by Mr. Hand of Whitehouse, Welshpool. About twenty-four years ago, whilst draining the "barn-field," which adjoins the farm buildings, Mr. Richard Jones, the tenant, found it at the depth of three feet from the surface, at a spot about twenty or thirty yards from the barn. Unfortunately Thomas Ellis, the master drainer, is dead, so that after the lapse of time it is not now practicable to ascertain whether any other similar articles were there.

The vessel is eleven and a-half inches in diameter, the bowl is seven inches broad, and two and a-half inches deep, the small channel on the rim surrounding the bowl is a quarter of an inch deep, and seems to have been made to catch any liquid which might overflow from the bowl; there is an outlet from the bowl about half an inch deep, and the channel which surrounds the bowl has also outlets, so that any liquid that overflowed would find its way to the same spot as the liquid poured out of the bowl.

This vessel, which is of a hard red sandstone, strongly resembles in form Roman mortaria, which, however, were usually made of earthenware or terra cotta.

An excellent authority on this and kindred subjects, (Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. Scot.), says that there is good evidence to show that the *Pilæ* and *Mortaria* of

the Romans were wrought of stone as well as other substances. In the *British Archæological Journal*, (vol. vi, p. 442), is a curious discovery of Roman remains, in Mincing Lane, London, one of the objects exhumed being the half of a heavy mortarium, made of Purbeck stone, and measuring one foot three and a-half inches diameter, narrowing from top to base, and having a couple of blocks or buttresses projecting from the sides in the way seen on many mortars of much later date.

Mr. Cuming states that he has never met with a lithic mortarium of the form of the one figured, but adds that "its contour is so like the terra cotta mortaria with which we are familiar, that we seem to be almost compelled to admit its Roman origin. It is just possible, however, that it may be an example of the old bear stone or knocking trough, in which our ancestors used to cree or bruise, with a wooden mill, the wheat and barley for making frumenty;" but he says, "he is by no means sure this kind of mortar was provided with an opening in the rim."

It would be desirable that the spot where this vessel was found, should be well searched, as probably something might turn up which might decide the age of this interesting relic, the aspect of which certainly points to the Roman era.

ARTICLES FOUND ON THE SITE OF POOL QUAY NEW VICARAGE.

In excavating the foundation of the vicarage, which is now being built for the new parish of Pool Quay, several curious articles have been found. The vicarage is midway between the church and the school-house, and near the site of an old cottage. The excavators came upon an old well which had been covered up, and in it was found a collection of heterogeneous articles:—

1. Three fragments of a thick glass bottle: two of them fitting together showed the bottle had been of a flattened globular shape, and the third fragment consisted of the neck and rim. On the side of one of the two fragments was a medallion bearing the following letters, thus:— I.$^{H.}$S.

These initials gave rise to the idea that the bottle had been used for some ecclesiastical purpose; but an explanation has been suggested by an experienced antiquary which is so simple and natural as to commend itself for acceptance. He thinks that it was a wine bottle of the seventeenth century, which had contained wine called *Lachryma Christi*, and hence the initials. In that period it was not uncommon for wine bottles to bear medallions, some with the crest of the owner upon it. A bottle was found in Liverpool bearing the well known crest of the Stanley family.

2. A curious article, made of the same material as clay pipes, about two inches long, cylindrical but thicker at the ends than the middle, somewhat resembling the shape of dumb-bells. It is not unlike a knife rest. It is figured full size in the plate opposite p. 431 (fig. 2).

At first sight, it was taken to be a tobacco-stopper. It proves, however, to be an instrument formerly used for curling ladies' hair. Many scores of these curious pins (if they may be so called) have been found in the ledges within chimneys of old houses in Lancashire and elsewhere, and some of them bear the potter's initials at the end. This example has at each end the potter's mark "W.A." It is made of fine pipe clay and bears marks of having been exposed to heat. These instruments were used by barbers of the seventeenth and the succeeding century for curling the hair, probably in consequence of paper being then a scarce article.

3. Part of a gun barrel of some age, but without anything remarkable about it.

4. A large tooth of some animal. This disappeared before it was examined.

ANTIQUE RING FOUND AT BETTWS.

This ring, found in Bettws churchyard, was presented by the vicar, Rev. H. J. Marshall (through Rev. E. B. Cockayne Frith), to the Powys-land Museum. The device it bears is figured in the plate opposite page 431 (fig. 3), and represents the initial "R." crowned. A similar ring with initials "U. V." and crowned is figured in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. iii, p. 408. Dr. Kendrick of Warrington has fifteen examples of the initial "R." among his mediæval seals. These crowned initials appear to have been in very general use in the fourteenth century.

[1] *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. xii, p. 214. On p. 209, one of these "hair-curling instruments" is figured, and bears the potter's mark, "W. B."

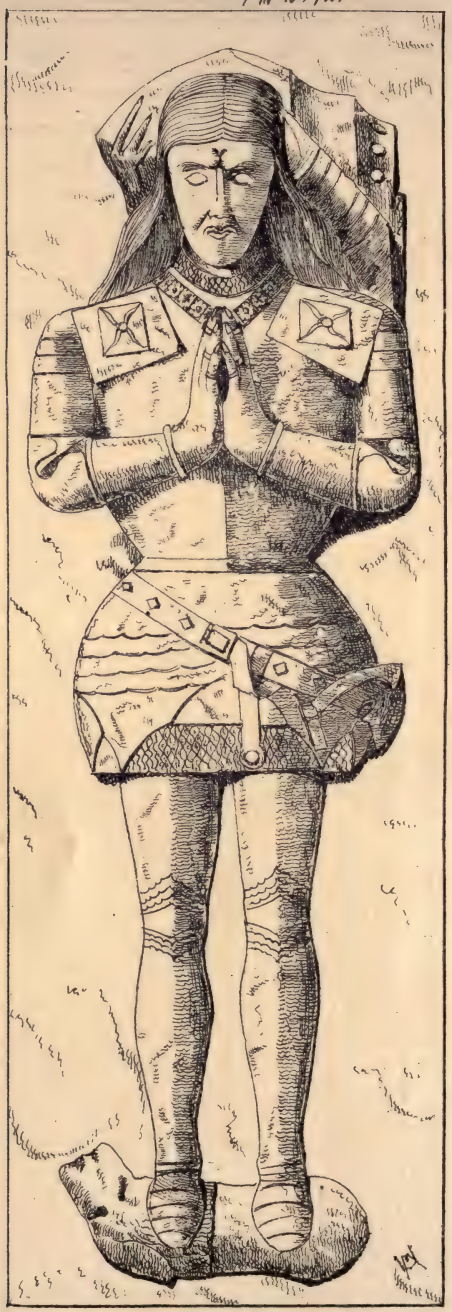
EFFIGY MONTGOMERY CHURCH No 1.

SCALE 1 IN TO 1 FOOT.

Drawn & Lith: by. Martin Underwood, architect. Denbigh

EFFIGY IN MONTGOMERY CHURCH. Nº 2.

1 IN TO 1 FOOT.



Drawn and Litho. by Martin Undenwood

NOTES ON THE
EFFIGIES IN MONTGOMERY CHURCH.

SINCE these remarkable effigies have been engraved for the illustration of the paper printed *supra*, page 207, we have been favoured with some interesting remarks respecting them.

First, from the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. (Author of *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, *The Monumental Brasses of England*, &c. &c.) :—

Note upon the Lithographs of two Military Effigies in Montgomery Church.

EFFIGY, "No. 1."—In this effigy the knightly figure is well proportioned, and has been modelled with both skill and care. The armour represented is such as was worn at the close of the fourteenth century, and for four or five years after the commencement of the succeeding century—the probable date of this effigy being about A.D. 1390, or 1395. The head, defended by a tall basinet with ample camail covering the shoulders, rests on a large tilting helm surmounted by a panache, or upright crest of feathers, rising from a crest-coronet—a cognisance of the Mortimers, as appears from the seal of Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March, A.D. 1400. The laces of the camail are covered ; and the basinet itself is encircled by a wreath, probably of the white roses of York. Somewhat more of the face is hewn than is customary in effigies with the camail ; there is the drooping moustache of the period. The body is armed in a hauberk of mail worn over a breast-plate, the hauberk being covered with a jupon of the arms of Mortimer. The defences of the limbs are

of plate, the whole being rendered with the utmost simplicity ; it is probable, however, that some of the details may have been worn away. The hands, conjoined, are uplifted, the gauntlets being large and now much worn. The feet, which have the toes of the sollerets rounded off, rest upon a lion ; there appear no traces of spurs. The sword, which was suspended at the left side from a rich hip-belt, adjusted low down on the figure and fastened in front with a buckle and pendant, is broken away ; there are no traces of any misericorde.

The armorial insignia displayed on the jupon of this effigy are unquestionably those of the Mortimers, Earls of March ; but the inescutcheon, instead of being *argent*, is differenced with a *bendlet*, thus shewing that the knight here represented was not the head of his house. In a Roll of Arms (Harl. MSS. 6137 and 6589, cited as "E" and "E") published in the *Archæologia*, a coat of Mortimer is blazoned thus :—"William de Mortimer.—" '*Mortimer's Arms,' the inescutcheon argent charged with a bendlet gules.*" In this, as in several other instances, the expression "Mortimer's Arms" always implies that the blazon of the field is *azure, three bars or* ; and *not barry of six or and azure*, as in the arms of the Earls. In the seal of Earl Edmund de Mortimer, A.D. 1400 (figured in my *English Heraldry*, p. 250), the shield quarters Mortimer with De Burgh of Ulster. Other differenced coats of "Mortimer's Arms" substitute *gules* for *azure*, have the inescutcheon *ermine*, or charge it with a *saltire gules*.

The presence of the panache-crest of the Mortimers with this effigy proves the Mortimer of the monument to have been a near kinsman of the Earl, crests having been borne, c. A.D. 1400, only by personages of rank and dignity. I may add that the basinet of William, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, represented in his Monumental Brass at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, A.D. 1409 (figured in my *Monumental Brasses of England*, and at p. 270 of the third edition of my *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*), is encircled with a crest-wreath

closely resembling that in this effigy. Also, a somewhat similar crest-wreath appears in the sculptured effigy, A.D. 1400, of Sir A. Bassett, at Atherington, Devon, figured by Stothard. In the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, Vol. xxiv, p. 21, is a paper by Mr. Planché on the "Mortimers," and like all Mr. Planché's papers, it is no less interesting than replete with valuable information.

EFFIGY, "No. 2."—This effigy, which may be assigned to about A.D. 1460-1470, and cannot well be later than 1470, when in its original condition, must have been a work of unusual boldness of both design and execution. The armour is plate throughout, with mail skirt and gorget, without a vestige of the extravagances that began to show themselves at the middle of the fifteenth century; there is no secondary or "re-inforcing" plate, and the defences are precisely the same on both sides of the figure, an exceptional occurrence even as early as A.D. 1460. The head, bare and with long flowing hair parted down the middle, rests on what appears to have been a tilting-helm of ample size and crested; the countenance is remarkable, and suggests at least an earnest effort at personal portraiture. About the neck is the Yorkist collar of suns and roses sustaining the white lion of the house of March. In front of each shoulder is a rectangular placcate, with a large boss of the same form. The bare hands, the fingers having numerous rings, are uplifted and clasped. The taces—their number not clearly defined—are escalloped. The tuilles, now much broken away, and the manner of their adjustment no longer to be distinguished, disclose the lower part of a mail skirt. A diagonal belt, somewhat broader than usual, and fastened with a buckle and pendent end, crosses the taces, and carried the sword, which now is altogether broken away. No spurs are visible, and the sollerets, which now are by no means acutely pointed, rest on a dog. The fashion of wearing the hair long, and the custom of representing armed effigies as bare-headed, began about A.D.

1440; such effigies occur both in sculpture and in engraven brasses. The sculptured effigy of Sir John Crosby, A.D. 1466 (the date of his wife's death, when both effigies appear to have been executed), in the Church of Great St. Helen's in the City of London, in many respects resembles this effigy; the hands are bare, and have finger-rings; but there are more points of resemblance in the fine alabaster effigy of a knight of the Erdington family (figured by Hollis) at Aston, near Birmingham, *c.* A.D. 1450. In addition to the Yorkist collar the only trace of any heraldic accessory in this Montgomery effigy is a foot with claws, the remains of the crest, which *may* suggest the *Wyvern crest* of the Herberts.

Since the foregoing "Note" (written, it will be remembered, from an examination of the two lithographs and from tracings of the collar and its pendent in "No. 2," but without my having seen the original sculptures) was in type, I have again examined the effigy of St. Giles Daubeney, K.G., A.D. 1507, in Westminster Abbey; and I observed certain points of resemblance between the defensive equipment of that good knight and the armour of the effigy, "No. 2," at Montgomery, the adjustment of the hair in the two figures being nearly the same. Still I retain the opinion stated in the "Note," as to the period to which the Montgomery effigy must be assigned.

CHARLES BOUTELL.

Next, Mr. J. R. Planché, *Lancaster Herald*, having been furnished with a sketch of the collar and the appendant badge, which in the engraving is hid from sight by the hands, says, "that the interesting tracing of the collar" shews "it is the family one of Edward IV, with the white lion of March appendant, and consequently gives the date to the effigy, 1461-1483."

And lastly, Mr. Martin Underwood, the artist who

executed the illustrations, remarks as to the size and proportions of the effigies :—

It is curious to note the difference in the proportion of these two figures. The earlier one has exceedingly narrow shoulders, only one foot three inches across, but his armour fitting tight to his hips makes him look proportionate—the later figure has exceedingly narrow hips, whilst his shoulders are one foot eleven inches across, so his armour at the hips is bulged, and hence he also cuts a "pretty figure." If we are to be believe these effigies true to the originals, gallant warriors in the middle ages—even when donning their mail for deadly fray—gave no slight thought to their personal appearance. Indeed when physical strength was deemed of more importance than mental culture—it behoved all men to look strong, for the looking strong sometimes demoralizes an enemy.

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